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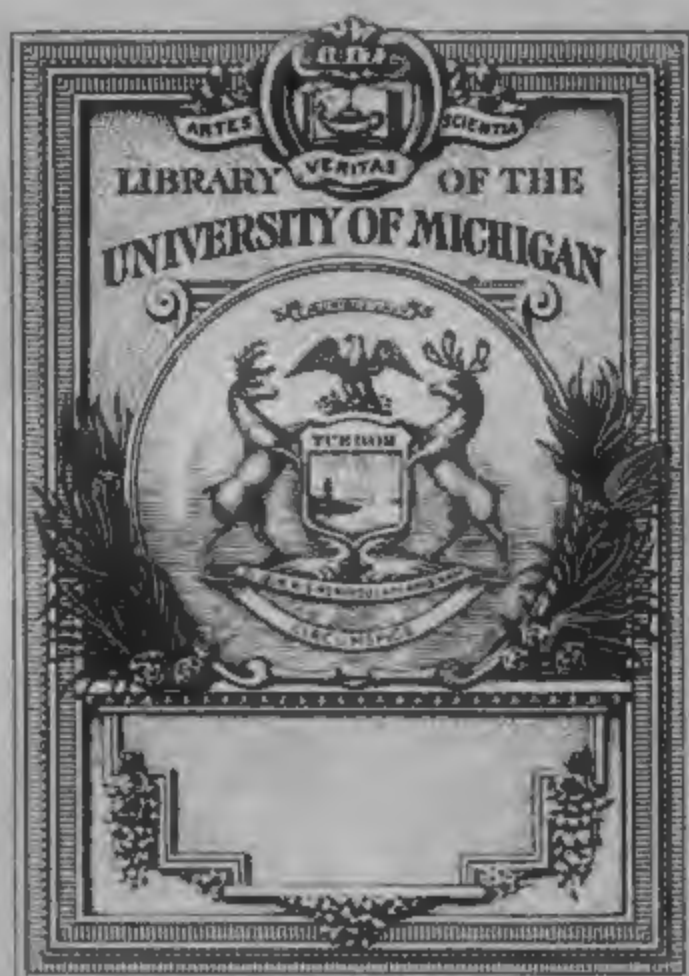
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1807



THE NEW
PRACTICAL NAVIGATOR;
BEING A
Complete Epitome
OF
NAVIGATION:

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,
ALL THE
TABLES REQUISITE
FOR DETERMINING THE LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE AT SEA:
CONTAINING,
THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF SAILING,
AND NECESSARY CORRECTIONS FOR LEE-WAY, VARIATION, &c.
EXEMPLIFIED
IN A JOURNAL AT SEA:

TOGETHER WITH

<p>All necessary Instructions for determining the Latitude by DOUBLE ALTITUDES of the Sun, by the Moon, the Planets, and fixed Stars; and for ascertaining the LONGITUDE by the LUNAR OBSERVATIONS, and other Methods.</p> <p>The Manner of finding and knowing the Planets and fixed Stars, by Calculation and Planispheres.</p> <p>The Art of Surveying Sea-Coasts and Harbours.</p> <p>An Abstract of Practical Seamanship, shewing the Method of Working a Ship in all difficult Cases at Sea.</p>	<p>The Manner of exercising Ship's Companies for War, describing the Exercise of the great Guns, and the requisite Manœuvres for attacking or defending a Ship:</p> <p>The Method of recovering Ships in different Situations of Distress, and keeping them from a Lee-shore, with the best Means of saving Persons from Wrecks; and the Process of recovering drowned People, recommended by the Royal Humane Society; with a Variety of Articles <i>not to be found in any other Book of this Kind.</i></p>
--	---

THE WHOLE ILLUSTRATED WITH ENGRAVINGS,
And rendered easy to the most common Capacity.

The TABLES in this Book have been examined by three Persons; and, it is trusted, are the most correct extant.

So that this Book will be found fully sufficient either for the Teacher or for Practice at Sea.

THE SEVENTEENTH EDITION.
GREATLY ENLARGED AND IMPROVED,
BY
JOHN HAMILTON MOORE,

TEACHER OF NAVIGATION,
HYDROGRAPHER, SEA-BOOK, INSTRUMENT, AND CHART-SELLER.

London:

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1807.

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1757

Printed by J. CROWDER,
Warwick-square.

TO THE

Right Hon. GEORGE JOHN EARL SPENCER,
VISCOUNT ALTHORP,

AND

MASTER OF THE TRINITY-HOUSE.

THIS

NEW AND MUCH-IMPROVED EDITION

OF

THE PRACTICAL NAVIGATOR,

IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,

By his Lordship's much-obliged,

And very humble Servant,

JOHN HAMILTON MOORE.

MAY 1st, 1807.

An Account of the Arrangement and Improvements in this Edition.

THE favourable reception which this Work has met with, emboldens me to present before the Public the present Edition; in which, I trust, I have introduced such improvements as will continue to me the favour which I have so long had the happiness to enjoy. In my former Editions I had digested the several Articles into a natural and simple order, and endeavoured to show how every thing might be deduced from the first and most simple principles of the Mathematics; in which, I trust, I had so far succeeded, as to render it easy to the most common capacity. How beneficial a work of this kind must be to Learners cannot be doubted, when we reflect, that by being thus acquainted with the true principles of things, they will retain better what they have learned, and be enabled to make much greater progress in the art, than could otherwise possibly take place. Indeed, upon a careful perusal of the Work, I found the plan I had pursued, so far as regards the parts of Navigation usually taught and practised at sea, could not be amended in the bulk, though some improvements might be made in particular parts. It particularly occurred to me, that I had invariably found young Gentlemen, who attended me for a private examination, previous to their passing a public one, deficient in working an observation in all the variety of situations which may take place. In this Work I have accordingly elucidated this important article, by giving a Rule for every different situation, in which the observer can possibly find himself in respect of the Sun; illustrating each with a projection on the Plane of the Meridian.

There is introduced into this Edition, a Table for the near calculating the Time of High Water, with the assistance of the Nautical Almanack.

I pass over many others of smaller note in the first part of the Book, such as partial Amendments of the Style, &c. in haste to give an account of the Arrangements and Additions in the latter part of this Work, which is for the most part New.

Previous to the year 1767, when the first NAUTICAL ALMANACK was published, the practice of finding the Longitude at Sea was universally by account. The mode of ascertaining it by taking the Moon's distance from the Sun, or a fixed Star, commonly called the LUNAR OBSERVATIONS, was attended with difficulties insurmountable to most Mariners. By the unremitting assiduity of the Astronomer Royal, to whose labours the Nautical Art is much indebted for its present high state of improvement; and by the Rewards held out by Parliament, and the consequent improvements in instruments for measuring the Angular Distance, what before was considered as nearly an impossibility, is now come into almost general practice. Proud of contributing my quota towards the facilitating this laudable purpose, so highly conducive to the commercial interests of this powerful Empire, I have endeavoured

deavoured to render this part of the Nautical Art as simple and plain as the nature of the subject will admit.

To the Description of HADLEY'S QUADRANT is added the Description and Use of HADLEY'S SEXTANT, with an Account of the new Mode of dividing the Nonius, so that the Distance can be read off to fifteen seconds. The Method of adjusting the Sextant and Telescope is fully enlarged upon, together with the use of this Instrument, in observing the angular distance.

PARALLAX and REFRACTION are next defined, and illustrated with a Plate. The Method of applying the Corrections for Parallax and Refraction to the observed Distance, in order to reduce it to the true, is next given.

It being frequently complained to me by seamen, that it is next to impossible to find and know the Stars from which the Moon's distance is computed in the Nautical Almanack, I have, to remedy this defect, subjoined to this Work two plans of the Stars, one on the Plane of the Equator, the other on the Plane of the Meridian; a description of the projection and use of these Plans is given at large in the Work, together with some PRACTICAL DIRECTIONS for knowing the Stars.

Next in order is the Method of finding the TRUE TIME, in order to regulate the going of the Watch. The Lunar Observations follow, arranged in a new, clear, and perspicuous manner. The Examination of a YOUNG SEA OFFICER, being an Abstract of practical Seamanship, has been examined by two professional men, and large additions made.

We have also added, what we conceive will be an acceptable article in the present times of hostility,—*The Method of exercising private Ships' Companies for War*. In this article, the forms of two Quarter Bills are given, with the Exercise of the great Guns, according to the present practice, and some approved manœuvres in attacking and defending a single ship. Two additional Tables will also be found, one exhibiting the Proportion of Powder for Sea-Guns, the other the Number of Shot contained in Grapes of different Sizes.

A variety of Methods of relieving Ships in Distress; the best Means of saving people from Wrecks; and the Process recommended by the Royal Humane Society for recovering drowned Persons, will also be found.

To the Tables a solicitous attention has been paid. The Tables of Difference of Latitude and Departure for Points and Degrees, have been re-calculated with the greatest care. The Tables of Logarithms of Numbers, and of Artificial Sines, Tangents, and Secants, have been carefully compared with the third edition of Hodgson's Tables, printed in the year 1738; with Gardner's third edition of Sherwin's, printed in the year 1742; and with Dr. Hutton's last edition, by three persons; so that I trust the errors, if any, are few.

The Tables which follow have undergone a similar examination. To the Tables of the Sun's Declination, a most scrupulous attention has been paid. The Table of Latitudes and Longitudes of Places is corrected by the latest surveys and observations, and great additions made.

Table XIII. For reducing the Sun's Declination to any given Meridian, and to any time under that Meridian, in the first page of which

which you have the Proportional Parts of the Daily Difference of the Sun's Declination to every Minute and every six Seconds, answering to every five Minutes of Time, and to every Degree and fifteen Miles of Longitude. The second and third page contain the same proportional Parts to every hour, and to every fifteen Degrees of Longitude.

To the Table XVI. For turning Degrees and Minutes into Time, and the contrary, two columns are added on the right side, for turning Minutes and Seconds (of an hour) into Longitude, and the reverse.

Table XVIII. contains the Decimal of every Minute in twelve Hours, being of ready use for finding the Proportion of the small Difference (in twelve Hours) of the Moon's Parallax and Semi-diameter, by taking out the number from the Table answering to the Time when the observation was taken, and multiply the differences therewith from the product of each, cut off four figures from the right hand, the left hand figures are the Answers (if no Fraction remains) which must be additive or subtractive, according as they are increasing or decreasing.

The proportional Part of the Daily Difference of the Sun or Star's right Ascension is found by taking out the number, answering to half the time required, and multiply the difference therewith, from the product, cut off four figures from the right hand, the remaining figures are the answer. Thus you avoid working by the the Rule of Three.

In the precepts for finding the Longitude by Lunar Observation, page 238, you are told to make use of the Log Sine of 30 degrees*, half the sum of the apparent Altitudes, and half the apparent Distance.

This Edition has been carefully examined, improved, and corrected by my friend Captain JOSEPH DESSIOU, whose abilities as a Navigator, Mathematician, and Draughtsman, cannot be doubted. Therefore I may presume to say this is the most correct Edition that has been presented to the Public's notice.

* The Log Sine of 30 degrees is equal to the Natural Sine of half the Radius; and, according to Euclid, Axiom 6, Book I. what things are each of them half of the same quantity, are equal among themselves.

C O N T E N T S.

	PAGE
D ECIMAL Arithmetic	xii
Geometrical Definitions	1
Geometrical Problems	5
Projection of the Line of Sines, Tangents, and Secants, on the Plane Scale	12
Description and Use of Gunter's Scale	14
On the Use of the Sector	17
The Use of the Logarithms	19
Multiplication by Logarithms	22
Division of Logarithms	22
To extract the Root in Logarithms	23
The Application of Logarithms in measuring all Kinds of Pack- ages taken on Board Ships	24
The common Way of finding a Ship's Tonnage at London	26
To find the Logarithms of Sines, Tangents, and Secants, belong- ing to any Number of Degrees and Minutes required	26
To find the Degrees, Minutes and Seconds, corresponding to any given Logarithm	27
To find the Logarithm of the Sine or Co-sine, for Degrees, Mi- nutes and Seconds	27
To find the Arithmetical Complement of any Logarithm	28
Useful Propositions in Navigation	29
Trigonometry	31
Introduction to Navigation	42
Navigation	50
Plane Sailing	53
Traverse Sailing	62
Middle Latitude Sailing	73
Mercator's Sailing	86
Construction and Use of Mercator's Chart	107
Of Winds	113
Of Tides	119
Table for finding the Time of High Water at any Place	128
Ditto	130
Of the Log-Line and Half-Minute Glass	132
Description and Use of Hadley's Quadrant and Sextant	135
To observe the Angular Distance between the Sun and Moon	143
To observe the Angular Distance between the Moon and a Star	144
Parallax	145
Refraction	146
Semi-diameter	ibid.
To work an Observation, or to find the Latitude of a Place, by the Tables of the Sun and Star's Declination, and the Zenith Distance	147
	The

CONTENTS.

	ix PAGE
<i>The Variation of the Compass</i>	152
<i>To find the true Amplitude</i>	153
<i>To find the true Azimuth</i>	155
<i>The Method of Keeping a Ship's Reckoning at Sea</i>	161
<i>Rules for correcting the Dead Reckoning</i>	167
<i>Four separate Days' Work</i>	175
<i>Journal of a Voyage from London to Madeira and Teneriffe</i>	179
<i>Abstract of the Journal</i>	197
<i>The Method of Finding the Latitude at Sea by two Altitudes</i>	ibid.
<i>To find the Latitude by one Altitude of the Sun, when the Time is not more distant than one Hour from Noon</i>	207
<i>To find the Latitude by the Meridian Altitude of the Moon</i>	209
<i>To find the Latitude by the Meridian Altitude of a Planet</i>	211
<i>A Compendium of Nautical Astronomy</i>	212
<i>To find the apparent Time, and thereby regulate the Going of the Watch</i>	218
<i>To find the apparent Time by equal Altitudes of the Sun</i>	219
<i>To find the apparent Time by the Sun's Altitude</i>	ibid.
<i>Another Method of finding the apparent Time</i>	223
<i>A Question for Exercise</i>	224
<i>To find the apparent Time by the Altitude of a fixed Star</i>	ibid.
<i>The Method of Finding the Longitude by the Moon's Distance from the Sun or a fixed Star, commonly called the Lu- nar Observations</i>	226
<i>The necessary Preparations for working the Lunar Observations.</i>	
1st. <i>To reduce the Time at Ship to the Time at Greenwich</i>	227
2d. <i>To correct the observed Altitude of the Sun or Star</i>	ibid.
3d. <i>To correct the observed Altitude of the Moon</i>	228
4th. <i>To correct the observed Distance</i>	229
<i>Having the apparent Altitude of the Objects and their apparent Distance, to find their true Distance by Mr. Lyon's Method</i>	ibid.
<i>Having the true Distance and Time, to determine the Longitude</i>	230
<i>Examples of the Lunar Observations</i>	231
<i>Mr. Witchel's Method</i>	235
<i>Examples</i>	236
<i>Another Method and Examples</i>	238
<i>Questions for Exercise</i>	239
<i>To find the Sun's true Altitude</i>	240
<i>To find the Altitude of any of the known fixed Stars</i>	242
<i>To find the true Altitude of the Moon's Centre</i>	243
<i>To find the Longitude by Jupiter's Satellites</i>	244
<i>To find the Longitude by the Eclipses of the Moon</i>	245
<i>To find the Longitude by a Chronometer or Time-Keeper</i>	ibid.
<i>Oblique Trigonometry</i>	246
<i>Oblique Sailing</i>	249
<i>Manner of Surveying Sea Coasts and Harbours</i>	254
<i>To take a Draft Sailing along Shore</i>	ibid.
<i>To survey an Harbour by Observation on Shore</i>	257
	To

	PAGE
<i>To reduce a Draft to a smaller Scale</i>	259
<i>To find the Height and Distance of Objects at Sea</i>	260
<i>Of the Curvature of the Earth</i>	262
<i>Current Sailing</i>	263
<i>Explanation of the most useful Sea Terms</i>	266
<i>Explanation of the Rigging of a Ship of War</i>	292
<i>Examination of a young Sea Officer</i>	293
<i>The Method of exercising Ship's Companies for War</i>	312
<i>On preparing for Exercise or Action</i>	313
<i>Exercise of the Great Guns</i>	314
<i>The Method of attacking or defending a Ship</i>	317
<i>On Ships in Distress</i>	319
<i>On saving Lives from a Ship lost on a Lee-Shore</i>	323
<i>Directions for restoring the Drowned, &c.</i>	325
<i>Remarks calculated to assist Commanders when coming into the British Channel</i>	326

INDEX TO THE TABLES.

	TABLE
<i>Difference of Latitude and Departure for Points</i>	I.
<i>Difference of Latitude and Departure for Degrees</i>	II.
<i>Logarithms of Sines, Tangents, and Secants to Quarter of Points</i>	III.
<i>Logarithms of Numbers</i>	IV.
<i>Artificial Sines, Tangents, and Secants</i>	V.
<i>Meridional Parts</i>	VI.
<i>Mean Refraction of the Heavenly Bodies in Altitude</i>	VII.
<i>Depression or Dip of the Horizon</i>	VIII.
<i>The Sun's Parallax in Altitude</i>	IX.
<i>Moon's Augmentation</i>	X.
<i>Dip of the Sea at different Distances of the Observer</i>	XI.
<i>Sun's Declination</i>	XII.
<i>For reducing the Sun's Declination to any given Meridian, and for any Time under that Meridian</i>	XIII.
<i>Sun's Right Ascension</i>	XIV.
<i>Right Ascension, Declination, and annual Variation of the principal fixed Stars adapted to the Beginning of the Year 1806</i>	XV.
<i>For turning Degrees and Minutes into Time, and the Contrary</i>	XVI.
<i>To reduce the Time of the Moon's Passage over the Meridian of Greenwich, to the Time of its Passage over any other Meridian</i>	XVII.
<i>Decimals to every Minute in twelve Hours</i>	XVIII.
<i>Amplitudes</i>	XIX.
<i>Table, shewing the Time of the Sun, Moon, and Star's rising and setting</i>	XX.
	<i>For</i>

CONTENTS

xi

	PAGE
<i>For finding the Distance of Terrestrial Objects at Sea</i>	XXI.
<i>Proportion of Powder for Sea Guns</i>	XXII.
<i>For finding the Latitudes by two Altitudes of the Sun</i>	XXIII.
<i>Natural Sines</i>	XXIV.
<i>Proportional Logarithms</i>	XXV.
<i>For computing the Effects of the Parallax on the Moon's Distance from the Sun or Star</i>	XXVI.
<i>Latitudes and Longitudes of Places</i>	XXVII.
<i>Shewing the Time of High Water, and Vertical Rise in Feet at the principal Places in the World</i>	XXVIII.

DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER FOR PLACING THE ENGRAVINGS.

	Frontispiece.
Projection of the Plain Scales	Page 12
Solar System	42
Geographical Terms	46
Mariner's Compass.....	53
Mercator's Chart	107
Hadley's Quadrant and Sextant	135
Refraction.....	146
Surveying	259
First Rate Ship of War.....	292
First Light Planisphere } at the End of the Book.	
Second Dark ditto }	

OF FRACTIONS.

[It sometimes happens that Persons, though well acquainted with common Arithmetic, yet know very little of Fractions; but as most of the Instruments and Tables used in Navigation are decimally divided, and the Tables calculated to Tenths, &c. it becomes necessary they should be acquainted with Decimal Arithmetic; the following short Abstract of which may be found useful to the Learner.]

A FRACTION is a part of any thing; as one foot, one yard, one mile, one hour, one degree, &c.

A vulgar, or common Fraction, consists of two parts, the Numerator and the Denominator. The Denominator shews how many parts the quantity is divided into. The Numerator shews how many of those parts remain, and is always placed over the Denominator, with a line drawn between them.

A Fraction is what remains after division has been made, the remainder being the Numerator, and the divisor the Denominator; as 14 divided by 4, the quotient is 3, and 2 remains for a Numerator of a Fraction, of which 4, the divisor, is the Denominator, and is thus expressed $\frac{2}{4}$, or two fourths.

Suppose 12 inches is to be divided by 5; the number of times 5 contained in 12 is 2, and 2 remains, which remainder is the Numerator, and 5 the Denominator of the Fraction remaining, which is always a proper Fraction, thus, $\frac{2}{5}$; wherefore $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{4}{5}$, $\frac{9}{12}$, $\frac{5}{16}$, shews that these numbers were their respective remainders, after such divisions were made, and are read thus: one-half, three-fourths, two-thirds, four-fifths, nine-twelfths, and five-sixteenths.

A Decimal Fraction is a part of an unit, or one, supposed to be divided into 10, 100, 1000, 10,000, &c. equal parts. If the unit is divided into ten parts, and each of those parts into ten more equal parts, we obtain the foundation of Decimal Fractions.

In Vulgar Fractions the Numerator is set over the Denominator; but in Decimal Fractions the Numerator is distinguished by a comma, or point, placed before it, thus: ,5 ,75 ,125 is read thus, $\frac{5}{10}$, $\frac{75}{100}$, $\frac{125}{1000}$, that is, the first figure is 5-tenths, the second 75-hundredths, and the third 125-thousandth parts of unity, or one.

As whole Numbers increase their value in tenfold proportion from the right hand to the left, so Decimals decrease in the same proportion from the left hand towards the right: thus, ,5 ,05 ,005; or thus, $\frac{5}{10}$, $\frac{5}{100}$, $\frac{5}{1000}$.

To reduce a Vulgar Fraction to a Decimal.

RULE.—Add cyphers to the Numerator, and divide by the Denominator.

EXAMPLE

EXAMPLE I.

Reduce $\frac{1}{4}$ of a foot to a Decimal.

$$\begin{array}{r} 4)1,00(25 \\ 8 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 20 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

EXAMPLE II.

Reduce $\frac{3}{4}$ of a degree to a Decimal.

$$\begin{array}{r} 4)3,00(.75 \\ 28 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 20 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

EXAMPLE III.

Reduce $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour to a Decimal.

$$\begin{array}{r} 2)1,0(.5 \\ 10 \end{array}$$

EXAMPLE IV.

Reduce $\frac{1}{3}$ of an hour to a Decimal.

$$\begin{array}{r} 3)1,00000(.33333 \\ 9 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

10

9

10

9

10

9

1

EXAMPLE V.

Reduce $\frac{2}{3}$ of a degree to a Decimal.

$$\begin{array}{r} 3)2,00000(.66666 \\ 18 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 18 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 18 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 18 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 18 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

2

To find the value of a Decimal in the different denominations of the same quantity.

RULE.—Multiply the Decimal by the parts of the integer, separating to the right hand as many Decimals as are in the multiplicand; and the figures to the left hand will be the parts of the integer required.

EXAMPLE I.

What is the proper quantity of .25 of a foot?

$$\begin{array}{r} .25 \\ 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Answer, 3,00 inches

EXAMPLE II.

What is the proper quantity of .5 of an hour?

$$\begin{array}{r} .5 \\ 60 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Answer, 30,0 minutes.

EXAMPLE

EXAMPLE III.

What is the proper quantity of .75 of a degree?

$$\begin{array}{r} .75 \\ 60 \end{array}$$

Answer, 45,00 minutes.

EXAMPLE IV.

What is the proper quantity of .333 of an hour?

$$\begin{array}{r} .333 \\ 60 \end{array}$$

Answer, 19,980 minutes.

EXAMPLE V.

What is the proper quantity of .666 of a degree?

$$\begin{array}{r} .666 \\ 60 \end{array}$$

Answer, 39,960 minutes.

EXAMPLE VI.

What is the proper quantity of .2236 of a degree?

$$\begin{array}{r} .2236 \\ 60 \end{array}$$

Minutes, 13,4160
60

Seconds, 24,9600 Answer.

Hence the parts of an integer, whether of coins, weights, or measures, may be reduced to a Decimal, by bringing the parts of an integer into its lowest terms for a dividend, and the integer into the same terms for a divisor; the quotient will be the decimal parts of the integer, the value of which may be found by multiplying it by the component parts of the integer, and separating the number of decimal places towards the right hand, as above.

Addition of Decimals.

Addition of Decimals is performed exactly as in whole numbers, only observing to place the figures of the like denomination under each other, so that the points which separate the whole numbers from the Decimals stand in a line under each other; and as many Decimal places must be cut off from the product, as there are in the greatest number to be added.

EXAMPLES.

Fathoms.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Add } 78,8 \\ 34,56 \\ 46,77 \\ 32,53 \\ 154,27 \\ 81,4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Sum 428,33

Add 15836,071

$$\begin{array}{r} 20,09 \\ 34,07 \\ 583,27008 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Sum 16473,50108

Yards.

$$\begin{array}{r} 66,71 \\ 148,9 \\ 32,722 \\ 7,81 \\ 40,27 \\ 38,5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Sum 334,912

Degree.

$$\begin{array}{r} 6,5 \\ 3,25 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Sum 9,75

Feet:

$$\begin{array}{r} 3720,45 \\ 25,0036 \\ 4179,802 \\ 3,6284 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Sum 7928,8840

Miles or Minutes.

$$\begin{array}{r} 6,4 \\ 3,95 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Sum 10,35

Subtraction of Decimals.

Subtraction of Decimals is performed as that of whole numbers also, only taking care to place units with the separating point directly under each other.

EXAMPLE

EXAMPLES.

Degrees.		Minutes.
From.....	9,75	10,35
Take.....	6,5	6,4
Remainder	3,25	Remainder 3,95

Multiplication of Decimals.

Multiplication of Decimals is performed likewise as that of whole numbers, and as many places as there are in both the Multiplicand and Multiplier must be cut off towards the right hand of the product, and the numbers standing on the left hand of the point will be whole numbers, and those on the right hand will be Decimals.

EXAMPLE I.

Multiply 27,75 by 7,5.

$$\begin{array}{r} 27,75 \\ 7,5 \sim \\ \hline 13875 \\ 19425 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Answer 208,125

EXAMPLE III.

Multiply 25,96 by 9,25

$$\begin{array}{r} 25,96 \\ 9,25 \\ \hline 12980 \\ 5192 \\ 23364 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Answer 240,1300

EXAMPLE II.

Multiply 39,25 by 6,5.

$$\begin{array}{r} 39,25 \\ 6,5 \\ \hline 19625 \\ 23550 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Answer 255,125

EXAMPLE IV.

Multiply 45,96 by 20,36

$$\begin{array}{r} 45,96 \\ 20,36 \\ \hline 27576 \\ 13788 \\ 91920 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

935,7456

Division of Decimals.

This Rule is also worked as in whole numbers ; the only difficulty is in valuing the quotient, which is done by the following Rules:

1st. If the Divisor and Dividend have the same number of Decimal parts, the quotient will be a whole number.

2d. If the Dividend has not so many places of Decimals as are in the Divisor, then so many cyphers must be annexed to the Dividend as will make them equal, and the quotient will be a whole number.

3d. But when the division is done, if the quotient has not so many figures as it should have places of Decimals, then so many cyphers must be affixed as there are places wanting.

EXAMPLE I.

Divide 208,125 by 7,5.

$$\begin{array}{r} 7,5 \overline{)208,125} (27,75 \\ 150 \\ \hline 581 \\ 525 \\ \hline 562 \\ 525 \\ \hline 375 \\ 375 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

EXAMPLE II.

Divide 255,125 by 6,5.

$$\begin{array}{r} 6,5 \overline{)255,125} (39,25 \\ 195 \\ \hline 601 \\ 585 \\ \hline 162 \\ 130 \\ \hline 325 \\ 325 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Rule of Three in Decimals.

Rule of Three in Decimals is worked in the same manner as common Arithmetic, that is, by multiplying the second and third terms together, and dividing by the first, the quotient will be the answer; and of the same denomination as the second term.

EXAMPLE.

Yards.	Shillings.	Yards.
If 3,5	6,75	12,25
		6,75
		<hr/>
		6125
		8575
		7350
		<hr/>
		3,5)82,6875(23,625
		78
		<hr/>
		126
		105
		<hr/>
		,218
		210
		<hr/>
		,,87
		70
		<hr/>
		175
		175
		<hr/>

Anf. 11. 3s. 7½d.

In like manner may any other be worked, whether in coins, weights, measure, or time, by reducing the parts of the integer into Decimals, and then find the value as above.

The three last Rules may be worked by Logarithms, which will be shewn when we come to treat of their use.

GEOMETRICAL

GEOMETRICAL DEFINITIONS.

GEOMETRY is the Science which treats of the Description, Properties, and Relations of Magnitudes in general; of which there are three Kinds or Species, viz. a Line, which has only Length without either Breadth or Thickness; a Superficies, comprehended by Length and Breadth; and a Solid, which has Length, Breadth, and Thickness.

I.

A point considered mathematically, is incapable of being divided, and therefore hath no parts, or it is the smallest part of space that can be assigned, and may be conceived so infinitely small, as to be void of length, breadth, or thickness, being always denoted by a dot, as at A.

II.

A right line is the nearest distance between two points, which limits its length, without any supposed breadth, or thickness, as AB; it may be supposed to be the flowing of a point.

III.

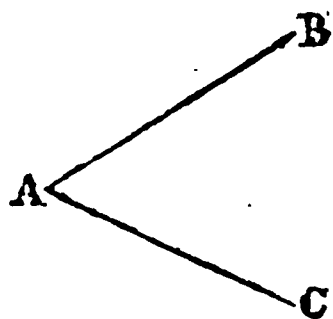
A plane superficies is that which lies evenly between its extreme points, resembling a smooth table, or polished glass; bounded by lines having length and breadth: but is conceived to have no depth or thickness, and may be conceived to be generated by the flowing of a right line.

IV.

Parallel lines are such as are equally distant in all their parts, which extended infinitely on the same plane would never meet, as the lines AB, BC.

V.

A plane angle is the inclination or meeting of two right lines in one point; the point where they meet is called the angular point, and the lines AB and AC are called sides or legs; it is generally expressed by three letters, the middle one always denotes the angular point, as A, and the other two the legs or sides that include it, as AB or AC.



A

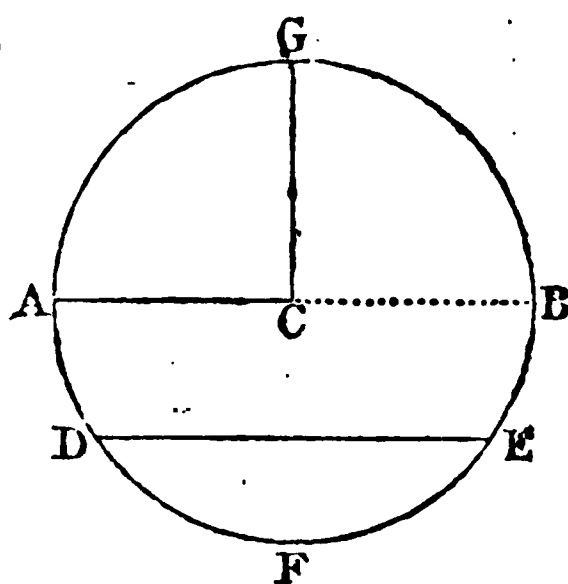
VI. A circle

VI.

A circle is a plane figure, bounded by an uniform curve line; it is ordinarily described by a right line, taken with a pair of compasses; one point thereof being fixed, whilst the other is turned round to the place where the motion first began; the fixed point is called the centre, and the line described by the other point is called the circumference.

VII.

The radius of a circle, or semidiameter, is a right line drawn from the centre to the circumference, as AC; or it is that line which is taken between the points of the compasses to describe the circle; and is half its diameter AB.



VIII.

An arch of a circle is any part or portion of the circumference, as DFE.

IX.

A chord of a circle is the substance of an arch, or it is a right line joining the ends of an arch; it divides the circle into two unequal parts, called segments, and is a chord to them both, as DE is the chord of the arches DFE and DGE.

X.

A semicircle, or half a circle, is a figure contained under the diameter, as AGB or AFB.

XI.

A quadrant is half a semicircle, or one fourth part of the whole circle; as the figure CAG.

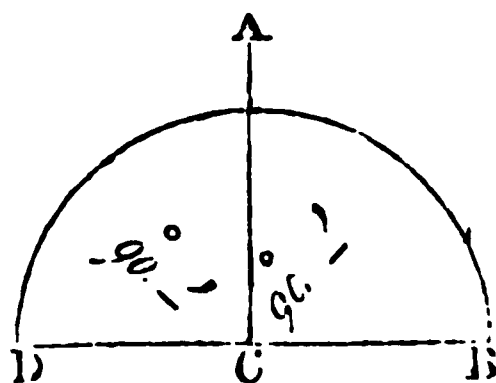
NOTE. All circles, whether great or small, are actually, or supposed to have, their circumference divided into 360 equal parts, called degrees, and each degree into 60 equal parts, called minutes, and each minute into 60 equal parts, called seconds, and so on into thirds, fourths, &c.

All angles are measured by an arch of a circle, described round their angular points, with the chord of 60 degrees, taken from the line of chords on the plane scale, and are estimated greater or less according to the number of degrees contained betwixt their legs; and though legs be made longer or shorter, still the angle between them continues the same.

XII. A right

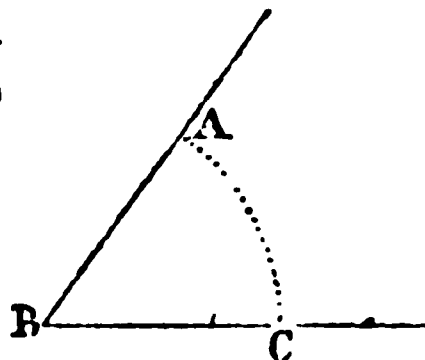
XII.

A right line is said to be **PERPENDICULAR** to another line, when it falls upon it so as to make the angles on each side of it equal, such as the figure ABCD, where the angle ACD is equal to the angle ACB, each a quadrant, or right angle, containing 90 degrees.



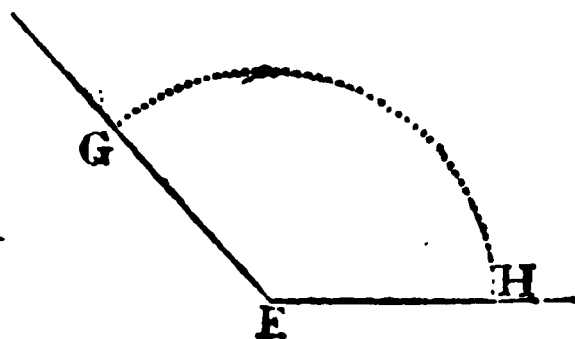
XIII.

An **ACUTE ANGLE** is less than a right angle, and is that which contains less than 90 degrees, as ABC.



XIV.

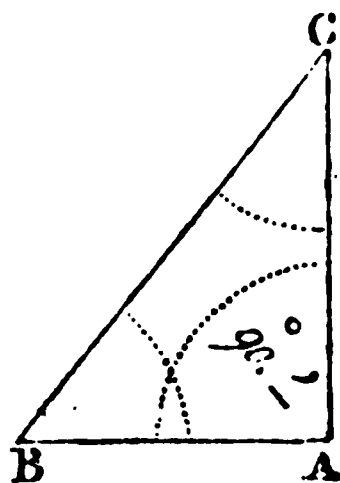
An **OBTUSE ANGLE** is greater than a right angle, and is that which contains more than 90 degrees, as the angle GEH.



The fewest number of right lines that can include a space are three, which form a figure called a triangle, or three-cornered figure, and consists of six parts, viz. three sides and three angles; it is distinguished into three sorts, viz. a right-angled triangle, an obtuse-angled triangle, and an acute-angled triangle.

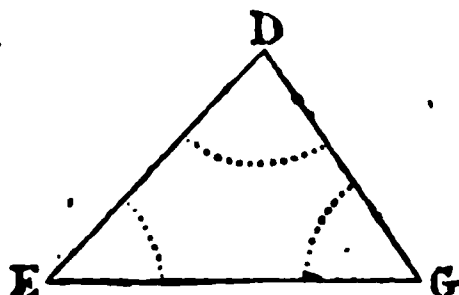
XV.

A **RIGHT-ANGLED TRIANGLE** has one of its angles right, or containing 90 degrees; the side opposite the right angle is called the hypotenuse, and the other two sides are called legs; that which stands upright is called the perpendicular, and the other the base: thus BC is the hypotenuse, AC the perpendicular, and AB the base; the angles opposite the two legs are both acute.



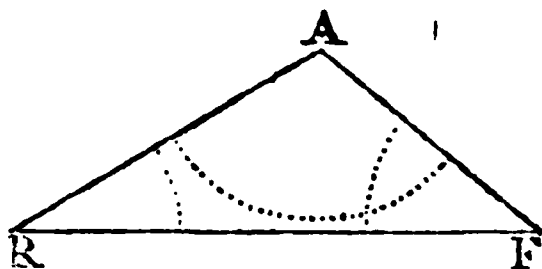
XVI.

An **ACUTE-ANGLED TRIANGLE** has all its angles acute, or none of them equal to 90 degrees, as DEG.



XVII.

AN OBTUSE-ANGLED TRIANGLE has one of its angles obtuse, or greater than 90 degrees, as RAF, the other two angles are acute, or less than 90 degrees, as in the triangle RAF.



NOTE. All triangles that are not right-angled, whether they are acute or obtuse, are in general terms called oblique-angled triangles, without any other distinction. The sum of the two acute angles of a right-angled triangle make 90° , the sum of all the angles of any triangle 180° . If from 180 you take the sum of the other two angles, the remaining angle will be found; but in a right-angled triangle, if from 90 you subtract the one angle, the other angle will remain.

MARKS OR CHARACTERS.

- + Signifies *more*, or the Sign of Addition; it shews that whatever numbers or quantity follow this Sign must be added to those that go before it, thus $9 + 8$, that is 9 added to 8. Or, $A + B$ implies that the quantities represented by A and B are added.
- Signifies *less*, and is used as the Sign of Subtraction; it denotes that the number following it must be subtracted from those going before it, as $7 - 5$, or 5 subtracted from 7.
- × The Sign of Multiplication, and shews that the numbers placed before and after are to be multiplied, thus 7×9 , that is 7 multiplied by 9, which makes 63, and $7 \times 8 \times 2$ which makes 112.
- ÷ This mark stands for Division, and signifies that the number that stands before it is to be divided by the number following it, as $72 \div 12$ shews that 72 is to be divided by 12. Or thus, $\frac{72}{12}$
- = The Sign of Equality: it shews that the numbers or quantities placed before it are equal to those following it, thus, $8 \times 12 = 96$. Or 8 multiplied by 12 is equal to 96, and $7 + 2 \times 4 = 36$.
- ::: Proportion, and is read thus, $7 : 14 :: 10 : 20$, that is, as 7 is to 14, so is 10 to 20. Or, $A : B :: C : D$, that is, as A is to B, so is C to D.
- ° Signifies Degrees, thus 45° shew the number 45 degrees.
- ' Signifies Minutes, thus $24'$ or minutes.
- " Signifies Seconds, thus $44''$ or 44 seconds.
- S Stands for Sine.
- Sec. — for Secant.
- Tan. — Tangent.

Each of these last with Co. before them, signifies the complement, as Co-sine, Co-tangent, Co-secant.

∠ Signifies Angle.

∠d Angled, with an s at top Angles ∠s

△ Signifies Triangle, or Δs.

Z Is frequently put to signify the sum of any two lines or numbers.

Y Signifies the difference.

GEOME.

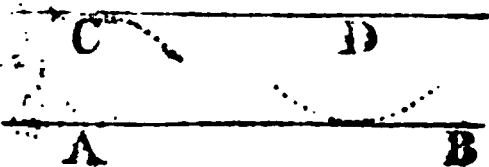
GEOMETRICAL PROBLEMS, USEFUL IN NAVIGATION.

A PROBLEM is a practical PROPOSITION, in which Something is proposed to be done or effected.

PROBLEM I.

To draw a Right Line parallel to a given Right Line, to any given Distance, as at the Point D.

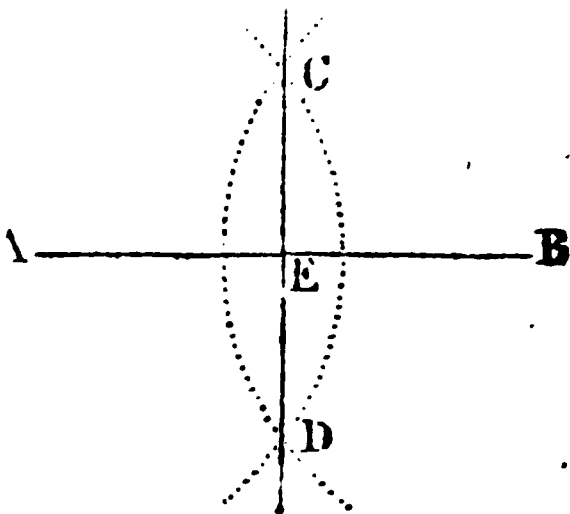
WITH a pair of compasses take the nearest distance between the point D and the given right line AB, with that distance set one foot of the compasses any where on the line AB, as at A, and draw the arch C, from the point D draw a line so as just to touch the arch C, and it is done; for the line CD will be parallel to the line AB, and at the distance of the point given D, as was required.



PROBLEM II.

To bisect or divide a given Line into two equal Parts.

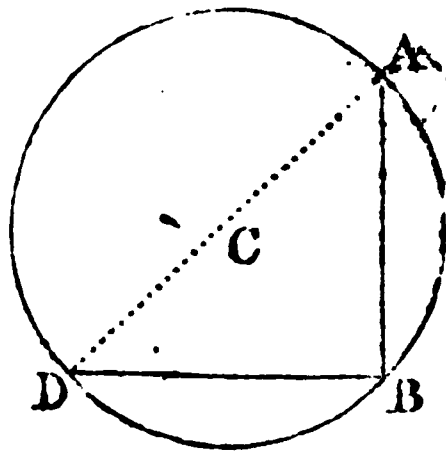
With any distance in your compasses greater than half the line AB, with one foot in B, describe an arch with the same distance, and one foot in A, describe an arch that will cut the former arch in C and D; through C and D draw a line, and that will cut AB in E; and the line AB will be divided at the point E into two equal parts.



PROBLEM III.

To erect a Perpendicular on the End of a given Right Line, as DB.

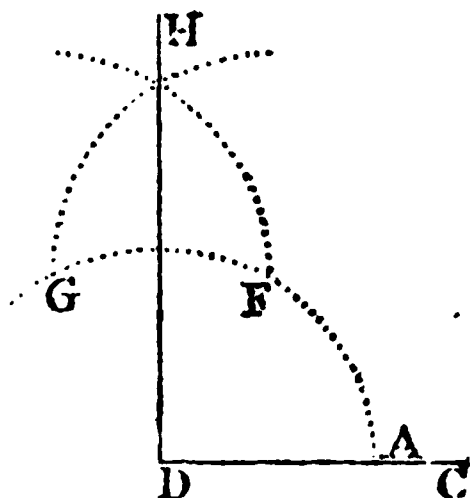
With any distance in your compasses, as from B to C, with one foot in C, describe the circle BDA, so that it may just touch the end of the given line at B; from whence the circle cuts the line as at D, draw a line through the points D and C, to cut the circle in A; from A draw the line AB, which will be the perpendicular required.



Or thus,

With

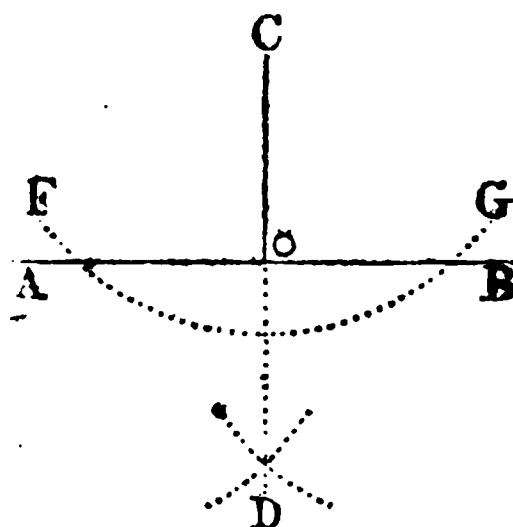
With any convenient distance in your compasses, as from D to A, with one foot in D, describe the arch AFG, set off the same distance from A to F, and from F to G; upon F and G describe two arches intersecting one another in H; draw a line from H to D, and it is done; for HD will be the perpendicular required.



PROBLEM IV.

From a given Point, as C, to let fall a Perpendicular on a given Right Line A B.

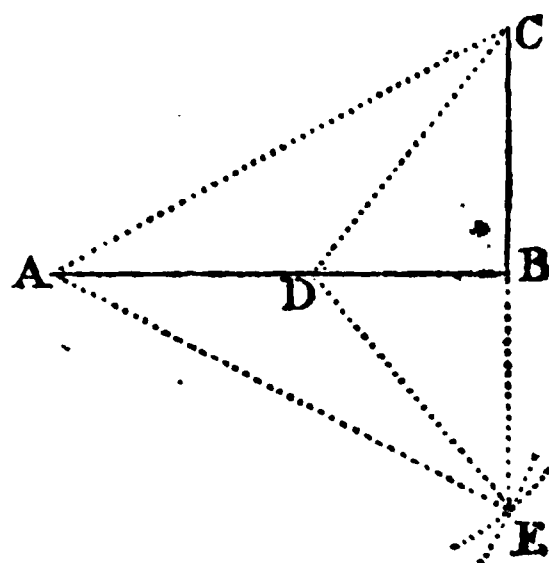
With one foot in C, describe an arch to cut the given line AB in F and G, with one foot in G describe an arch, and with the same distance, and one foot in F, describe an arch to cut the former in D, from C to D draw a line, and it is done; for CD will be the perpendicular required.



PROBLEM V.

From a given Point to let fall a Perpendicular in a given Line, when the said Perpendicular is to fall so near the End of the given Line that it cannot be done as above, as at the Edge of a Sheet of Paper, &c.

Let C be the point from which the perpendicular is to be let fall on the line AB, from any point in the line AB, as at A; with the distance AC, describe an arch E, chuse any other point in the line AB, as D, and with the distance DC describe another arch intersecting the former in E, join CE, and it is done; for CB will be the perpendicular required.

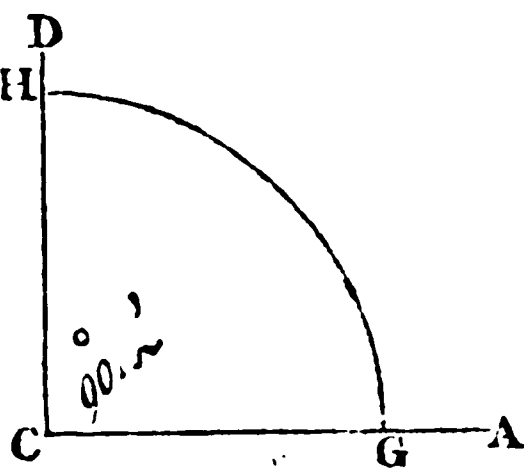


PROBLEM

PROBLEM VI.

To make Plane Angles, and first a Right Angle, containing 90 Degrees.

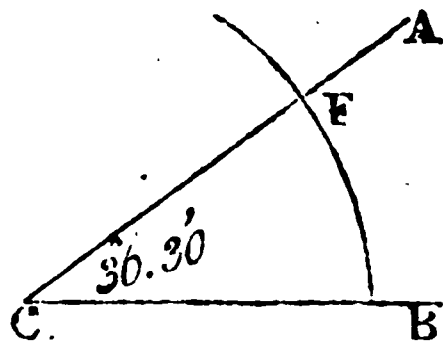
Draw the line CA on C, erect a perpendicular CD, and it is done; for the angle DCA is an angle of 90° . Or thus, On the point C, with the chord of 60° , describe an arch GH, and set off thereon from G to H, the distance of the chord of 90° , and from C through H draw CHD, which will form the angle DCA of 90° required.



PROBLEM VII.

*To make an Acute Angle equal to any number of Degrees.
Suppose $36^\circ 30'$.*

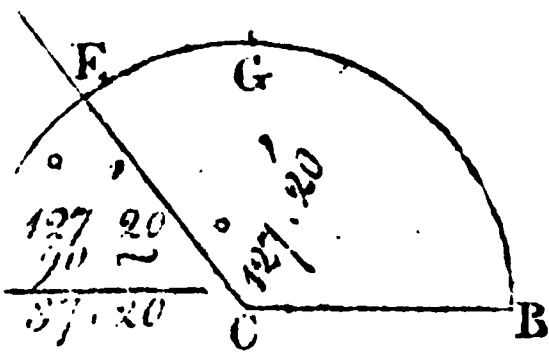
Draw the line BC, with the chord of 60° or radius, in your compasses, and one foot on C, draw the arch FB, on which set off $36^\circ 30'$, or $36\frac{1}{2}$, from B to F, through F and the centre C, draw the right line AC, and it is done; for the angle ACB will be an angle of $36^\circ 30'$ as was required.



PROBLEM VIII.

To make an Obtuse Angle, that shall contain $127^\circ 20'$.

Draw CB, take the chord of 60° in your compasses, and with one foot on C describe an arch; now, as we can take off only 90° , set off 90° from B to G, and from G to E set off the excess above 90° , which is $37^\circ 20'$, or $37\frac{1}{3}$; draw the line CE, and it is done; for the angle ECB will be an angle of $127^\circ 20'$.



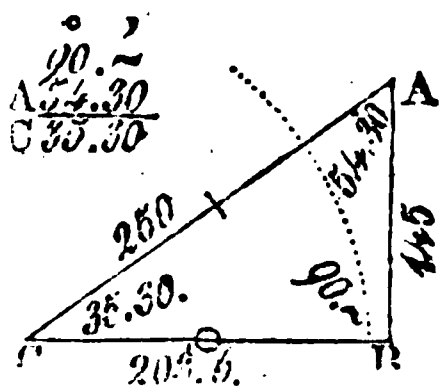
PROBLEM

PROBLEM IX.

The Angles and Hypotenuse of a Right-angled Triangle given, to find either of the Legs.

Given the hypotenuse 250 leagues, the angle opposite the base $54^{\circ} 30'$, consequently the other angle $35^{\circ} 30'$; the base and perpendicular are required.

Draw the line CB, and at C make an angle equal to $35^{\circ} 30'$ by drawing the line CA, take 250 from any convenient scale of equal parts, and set it off from C to A, from A let fall the perpendicular AB, to cut the line CB, and it is done; for AB measured on the same scale gives 145, and CB 203.6 leagues.



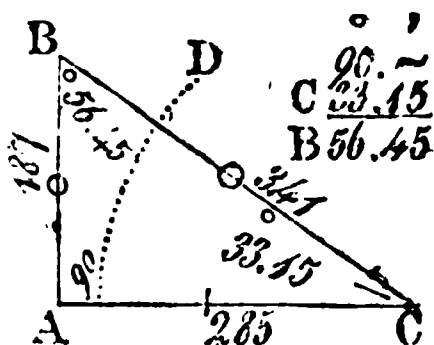
NOTE. The two acute angles of a right-angled triangle make 90 degrees.

PROBLEM X.

The Angles and one Leg of a Right-angled Triangle being given, to find the Hypotenuse and the other Leg.

The angle ACB $33^{\circ} 15'$, the leg AC 285 miles, to find the hypotenuse and the other leg AB.

Draw the base AC, lay off on it 285 from your scale of equal parts, from A to C; on A erect the perpendicular AB: with the chord of 60° sweep the arch AD, and on it set off $33^{\circ} 15'$, from your line of chords from A to D, through D and C, draw the right line BC, then BC will measure 341 nearly, and BA 187 nearly, on the same scale of equal parts that AC was taken from.

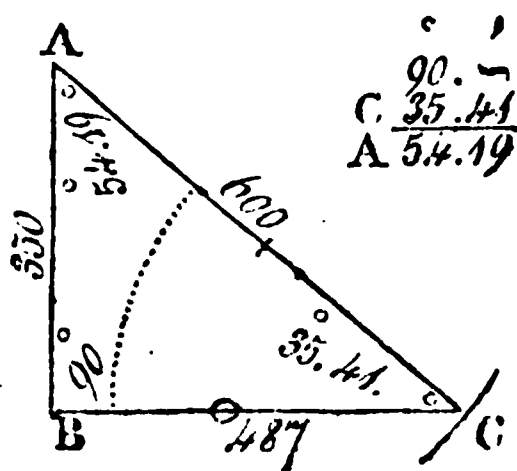


PROBLEM XI.

The Hypotenuse and one Leg given, to find the Angles and the other Leg.

The leg AB 350, the hypotenuse 600 given, to find the angles, and leg BC.

Draw the base CB, on B erect the perpendicular AB, on which set off 350 from B to A, on the point A with an opening of 600. Draw an arch to cut the line BC, in the point C draw AC, and it is done; for the angle ACB will measure $35^{\circ} 41'$ on the line of chords, and BC will measure 487 nearly, on the same scale of equal parts before used.

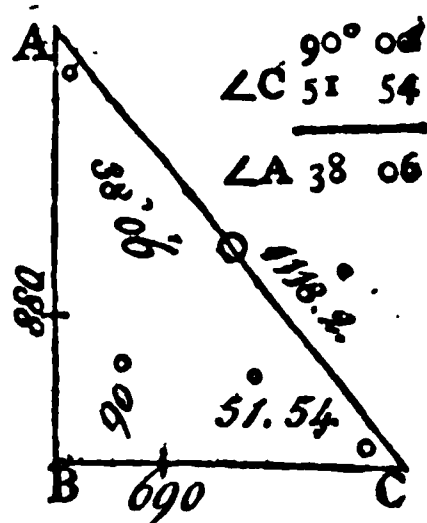


PROBLEM XII.

The Legs given, to find the Angles and the Hypotenuse.

The leg AB 880 and BC 690 given, to find the angles A and C, and the hypotenuse AC.

Draw the base BC; on B erect the perpendicular AB, make BC equal to 690, and AB equal to 880; join AC, and it is done; for the angle C being measured as before, will be found as per figure, and the hypotenuse will measure 1118,2.



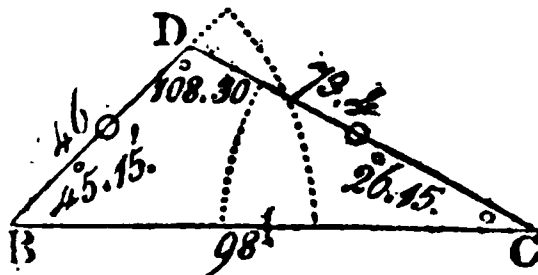
PROBLEM XIII.

Two Angles and one Side of an Oblique-angled Triangle given; to find either of the other Legs.

The angle BDC 180° 30', and CBD 45° 15', and consequently the angle BCD 26° 15', and the leg BC 98 given, to find the sides CD and BD.

Draw the line BC, which make equal to 98, on the point B describe an angle of 45° 15', then add 45° 15' to 108° 30' and the sum 153° 45' taken from 180, the remainder is the angle BCD = 26° 15'; from the point C describe an arch with the chord of 60, and set off 26° 15', and it is done; for the side BD will be 46 nearly, and DC 73,4, as was required.

$$\begin{array}{r} \angle B \quad 45^{\circ} 15' \\ \angle D \quad 108 \quad 30 \\ \hline 153 \quad 45 \\ 180 \quad 00 \\ \hline \angle C \quad 26 \quad 15 \end{array}$$

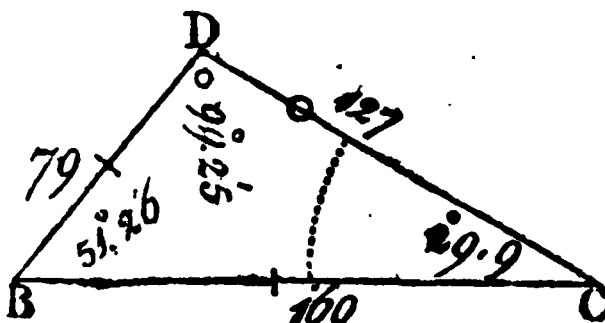


PROBLEM XIV.

Two Sides and an Angle opposite to one of them given; to find the other Angle and the third Side.

The side BC 160, and BD 79, and the angle C 29° 9' given, to find the angle D, and the side CD.

Draw the line BC equal to 160, on C make the angle DCB equal to 29° 9', take 79 in your compasses, and with one foot on B, lay the other upon the line CD, draw the line BD, and it is done; for the angle D will be 99° 25', the angle B 51° 26', and the side DC 127 nearly.



B

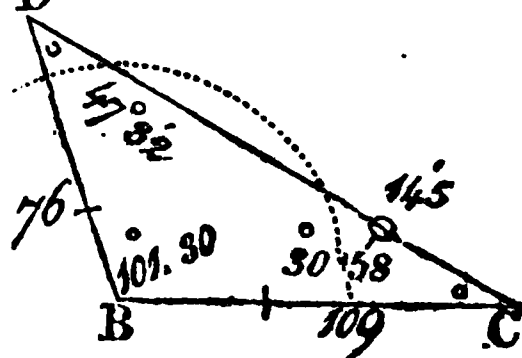
PROBLEM

PROBLEM XV.

Two Sides and their contained Angle given, to find either of the other Angles, and the third Side.

The side BC 109, BD 76, and angle CBD $101^{\circ} 30'$ given, to find the angles BDC or BCD, and the side CD.

Draw the line BC, which make equal to 109; on B describe an arch, on which set off from BC towards D $101^{\circ} 30'$, then draw the line BD equal to 76, join DC, and it is done; for the angle BDC will be $47^{\circ} 32'$, the angle BCD $30^{\circ} 58'$, and the side DC will be 145, as was required.



PROBLEM XVI.

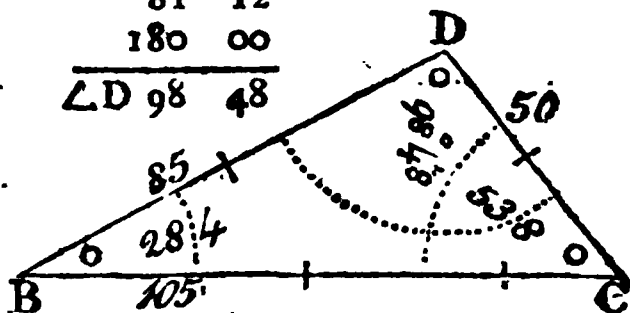
Three Sides given, to find the Angles.

The sides BC 105, BD 85, and CD 50 miles given, to find the angles BDC, BCD, and CBD.

Draw the line BC equal to 105, take CD equal to 50 in your compasses, and with one foot in C, describe an arch as at D, then take BD 85 in your compasses, and with one foot in B cut the former arch in D, join BD and DC, and it is done;

for the angle B being measured, will be found $28^{\circ} 4'$, the angle C $53^{\circ} 8'$, which being added together is $81^{\circ} 12'$, their sum subtracted from 180° , leaves angle D $98^{\circ} 48'$, as was required.

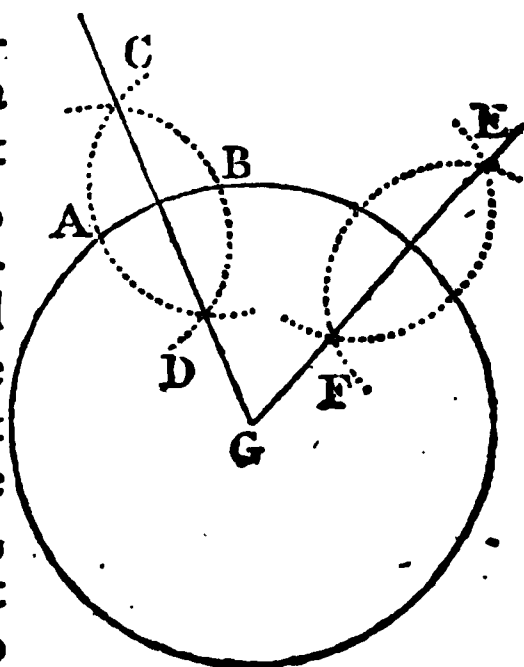
$\angle B$	28°	$04'$
$\angle C$	53	08
	<hr/>	
	81	12
	180	00
	<hr/>	
$\angle D$	98	48



PROBLEM XVII.

To find the Centre to a given Circle.

With any radius, and one foot in the circumference as at A, describe an arch of a circle, as CBD, then removing the foot from A to whence it cuts the given circle, as at B, on B describe another arch, cutting or crossing the former, as CAD, and through the points of intersection draw the right line CD, which will give one right line passing through the centre; in like manner may another right line be drawn, as EFG, which will cross the first right line at the centre required, for any two diameters will always cut or cross one another in the central point.

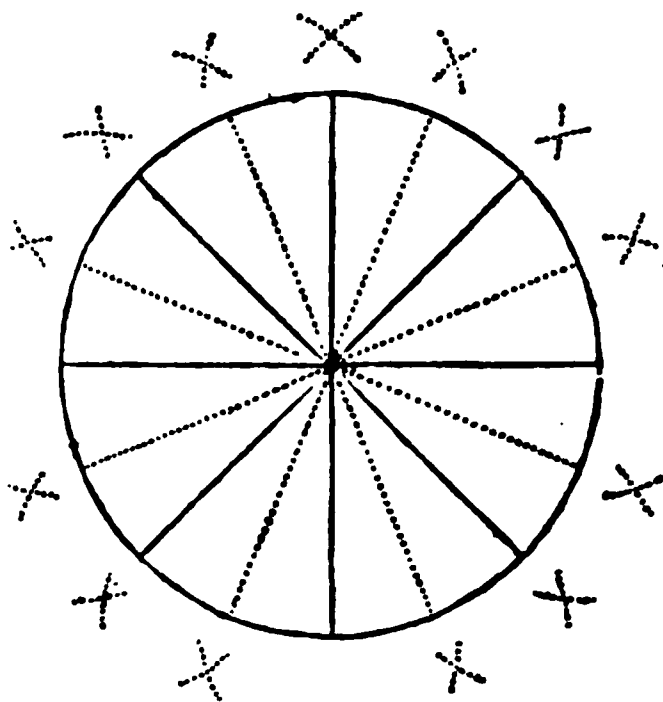


PROBLEM

PROBLEM XVIII.

To divide a Circle into any Number of equal even Parts, as 4, 16, 32.

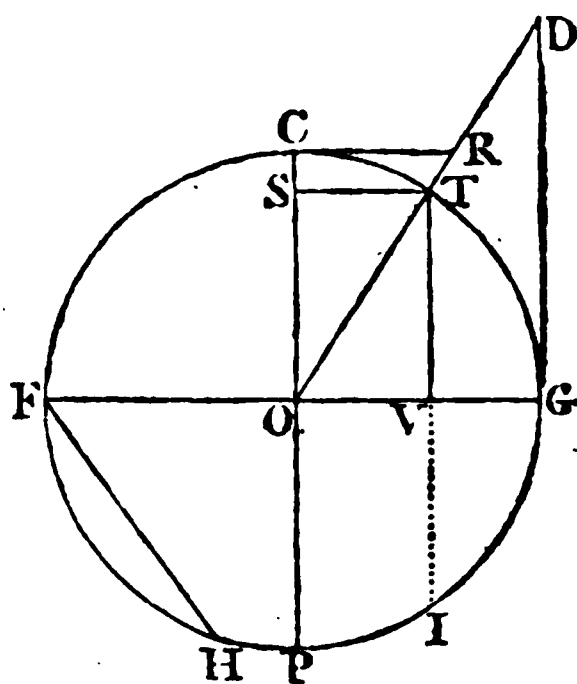
First draw the diameter through the centre, which will divide it into two equal parts ; bisect the diameter with another right line perpendicular thereto, and the circle will be divided into four equal parts or quadrants ; bisect each of these quadrants again by right lines drawn through the centre, and it will be divided into eight equal parts, and so may you continue on your bisections any number of times, that is 4, 8, 16, 32, &c. doubling the number of even parts.



This Problem is useful in constructing the Mariner's Compass.

I. A chord or subtense of an arch, is a right line that divides the circle into two unequal parts, and is a chord to them both, as FH, TI.

II. A right sine of an arch is a line drawn from the end or termination of an arch, perpendicular to the radius, or is half the chord of twice the arch, so that TV is the sine of the arch TG, and of the arch TF, the sum of which arches together make 180° , or a semi-circle.



III. The versed sine of an arch is part of the diameter intercepted between the right sine and the arch, as VG .

IV. The tangent of an arch is a line drawn perpendicular to the end of the radius, or diameter, just touching the arch, as DG.

V. The secant of an arch is a right line drawn from the centre through the circumference, meeting the end of the tangent line to the same arch, as OD is the secant of the arch TG, to which DG is tangent ; also OR is the secant of the arch CT, to which CR is a tangent.

NOTE. Sines, Tangents, Secants, are said to be the measure of so many degrees as the arch contains parts of 360, so that radius being the sine of a quadrant, or a fourth part of the circumference, contains 90 degrees; thus the radius is always equal to the sine of 90° , as is also the tangent of 45° , and the chord of 60° .

P R O J E C T I O N .

OF THE LINES OF

SINES, TANGENTS, AND SECANTS,

ON THE PLANE SCALE.

1st. **W**ITH the radius you intend for your scale, describe a semi-circle ADBC, and upon the centre C raise the perpendicular CD, (which will divide the semi-circle into two quadrants, AD, BD), continue CD directly to S, and upon B raise the perpendicular BT, then draw the right lines BD and AD.

2^{dly}. Divide the quadrant BD into 9 equal parts, then will each of these be 10 degrees. Again, you may subdivide each of these parts into single degrees; and these again, if your radius admits it, into minutes, or some aliquot parts of a degree greater than minutes.

3^{dly}. Set one foot of the compasses in B, and transfer each of the divisions in the quadrant BD to the right line BD, then is BD a line of chords.

4^{thly}. From the points 10, 20, 30, &c. in the quadrant BD, draw right lines parallel to CD, till they cut the radius CB, then is the line CB divided into a line of sines, which must be numbered from C towards B.

5^{thly}. If the same line of right sines be numbered from B towards C, it will become a line of versed sines, which may be continued to 180° , if the same divisions be transferred on the same line on the other side of the centre C.

6^{thly}. From the centre C, through the several divisions in the quadrant BD, draw right lines till they cut the tangent BT, so will the line BT become a line of tangents.

7^{thly}. Setting one foot of the compasses in C, extend the other to the several divisions 10, 20, 30, &c. on the tangent line BT, and transfer these extents severally into the right line CS, then will the line CS be a line of secants.

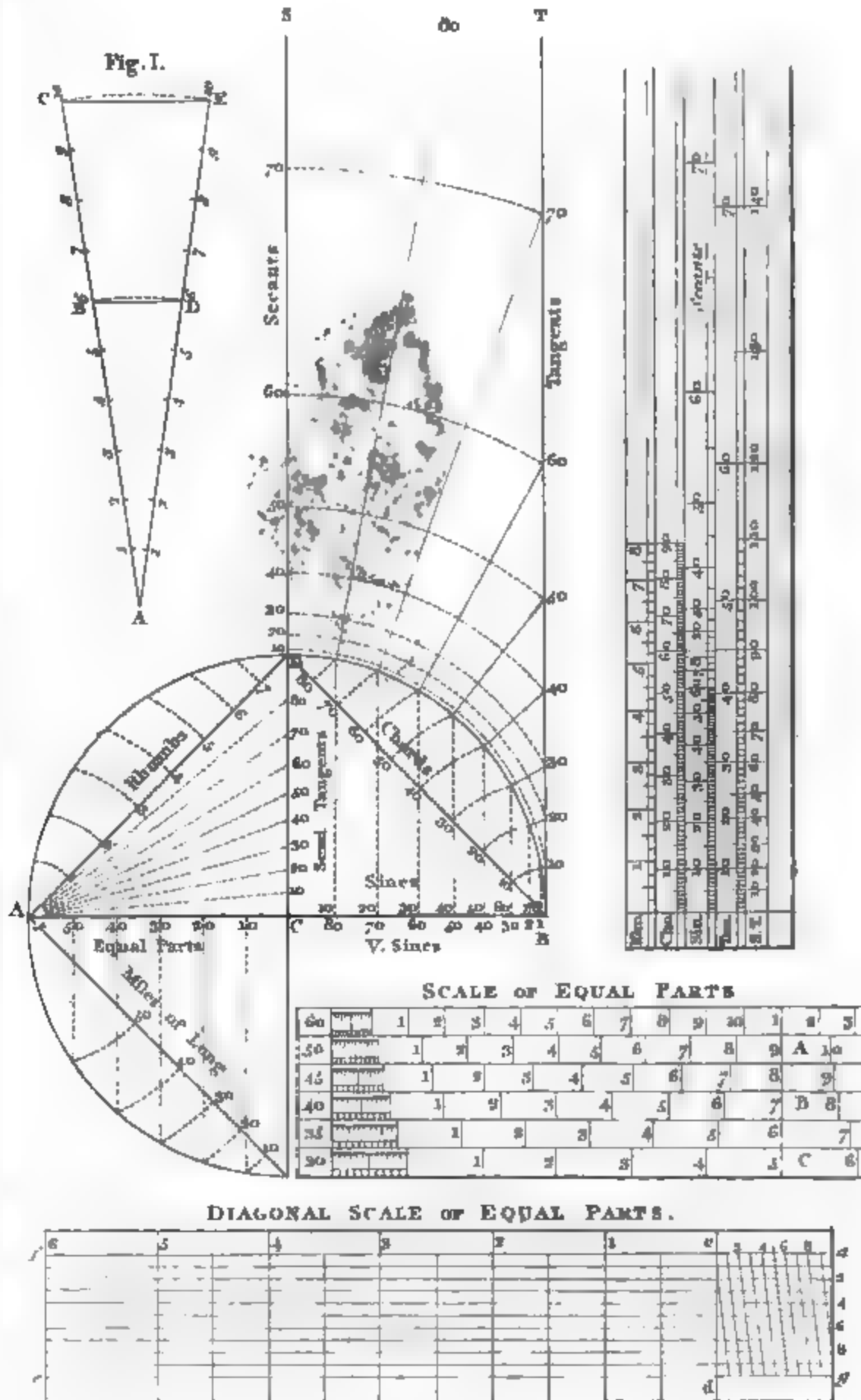
8^{thly}. Right lines drawn from A to the several divisions, 10, 20, 30, &c. in the quadrant BD, will divide the radius CD into a line of semi-tangents.

9^{thly}. Divide the quadrant AD into eight equal parts, and from A transfer these divisions severally into the line AD, then is AD a line of rhumbs, each division answering to $11^\circ 15'$ upon the line of chords.

The



PROJECTION OF THE PLAIN SCALES &c.



The use of this line is for protracting and measuring of angles, according to the common division of the Mariner's Compass. If the radius AC be divided into 100, or 1000, &c. equal parts, and the lengths of the several sines, tangents, and secants, corresponding to the several arches of the quadrant be measured thereby, and these numbers be set down in a table, each in its proper column, you will, by these means, have a triangular canon of numbers, by which the several cases in Trigonometry may be solved, the right lines, graduated as above, being placed severally upon a ruler, form the instrument called the Plane Scale; by which the lines and angles of all triangles may be measured. All right lines, as the sides of plane triangles, &c. when they are considered simply as such, without having any relation to a circle, are measured by scales of equal parts, one of which is subdivided equally into 10, and this serves as a common division to all the rest. In most scales an inch is taken for a common measure to determine their largeness and number of parts; what an inch is divided into is generally set at the end of the scale, as in the scales A, B, and C; the numbers 10, 20, 30, 45, shew that so many parts of the scales A, B, C, are contained in an inch. By any scale of equal parts, divided as above, any number less than 100 may be readily taken; but, if the number should consist of three places of figures, the value of the third figure can only be guessed at; wherefore, in these scales, it is better to use such a scale as D, called a diagonal scale, by which any number of three figures may be exactly found.

Having prepared a ruler of convenient breadth for your scale, (which may be an inch, more or less), first, near the edges thereof, draw two right lines, *af*, *eg*, parallel to each other; then divide one of these lines, as *af*, into equal parts, according to the largeness you intend your scale; and through each of these divisions draw perpendicular right lines as far as the line *c g*; next divide the breadth into 10 equal parts, and through each of these divisions draw right lines parallel to the former *a f* and *c g*; again divide the length *a, b, c, d*, each into 10 equal parts, and from the point to the first division in the line *d q*, draw a right line; then parallel to that line, draw right lines through all the other divisions, and the scale is done.

Besides the lines already mentioned, there is another on the plane scale, marked ML, which is joined to a line of chords; and shews how many miles, easting or westing, make a degree of longitude in every latitude; these several lines are generally put on one side of a ruler, two feet long; and on the other side are laid down a scale of the logarithms of the sines, tangents, and numbers, which is commonly called Gunter's Scale, and as it is of general use, it requires a particular description.

DESCRIPTION AND USE

OF

GUNTER'S SCALE.

WHILE the Reader is perusing the following, it is proper he should have a GUNTER'S SCALE before him.

Gunter's Scale hath set upon it these eight lines following :

1st. Sine rhumbs, marked (SR) is a line which contains the logarithms of the natural sine of every point and quarter point of the Mariner's Compass, figured from the left hand towards the right, with 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, to 8, where is a brass pin, and where it can be done, into halves and quarters.

2d. Tangent rhumbs, marked (TR) also corresponds to the logarithm of the tangent of every point of the compass, and is figured 1, 2, 3, 4, where there is a pin, and from thence towards the left hand with 5, 6, 7.

3d. The line of numbers marked (Num.) contains the logarithms of the numbers, and is figured thus ; near the left hand it begins at 1, and towards the right hand is 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 ; and then 1, at which is a brass centre pin, going still on 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 at the end, where there is another brass pin ; (as this line is generally much used, it requires a larger description.) The first one may be counted for 1, or 10, or 100, or 1000, and then the next 2 is accordingly 2, or 20, or 200, or 2000, &c. Again, the first 1 may be reckoned 1 tenth, or 1 hundredth, or 1 thousandth part, &c. then the next is 2 tenth, or 2 hundredth, or 2 thousandth parts, &c. so that if the first one be esteemed 1, the middle 1 is then 10, and 2 to its right is 20, 3 is 30, 4 is 40, and 10 at the end is 100 ; again, if the first 1 is 10, the next 2 is 20, 3 is 30, so on, making the middle 1 now 100, the next 2 is 200, 3 is 300, 4 is 400, and 10 at the end is now 1000. In like manner, if the first 1 be esteemed 1 tenth part, the next 2 is 2 tenth parts, and the middle 1 is 1, and the next 2 is 2, and 10 at the end is now 10. Again, if the first 1 be counted 1 hundredth part, the next is 2 hundredth parts, the middle one is now 10 hundredth parts, or 1 tenth part, and the next 2 is 2 tenth parts, and 10 at the end is now but one whole number or integer.

As the figures are increased or diminished in their value, so, in like manner, must all the intermediate strokes, or subdivisions, be increased or diminished ; that is, if the first 1 at the left hand be counted 1, then 2 (on the right hand of it) is 2, and each subdivision between them now is 1 tenth part, and so all the way to the middle 1, which now is 10, the next 2 is 20, now the longer strokes between 1 and 2 are to be counted from 1, thus ; 11, 12, (where

(where is a brass pin), then 13, 14, 15, sometimes a longer stroke than the rest, then 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, at the figure 2; and all the shorter strokes between them longer, are now each to be counted for 1 tenth part from the middle one to the next 2, now 20, from whence the longer strokes between the figures are units, thus 21, 22, 23, &c. to 3, which now is 30, and the shorter strokes each between them, now is the tenth part of an integer; from 3, each short stroke or division, is 1 tenth part of an unit. Again, if 1 at the left hand be 10, the figures between it and the middle 1 are common tens; and the subdivisions between each figure are units; from the middle 1 to 10 at the end; each figure is so many hundredths; and between these figures each longer division is 10; from the middle 1 to 2, each less division is 2 units; and, from 2 to the end, each shorter division is 5 units. From this description it will be easy to find the divisions representing any given number, thus: Suppose the point representing the number 12 was required: Take the division at the figure 1, in the middle, for the first figure of 12; then, for the second figure, count 2 tenths, or longer strokes to the right hand, and this last is the point representing 12, where is the brass pin.

Again, Suppose the number 22 were required, the first figure being 2, I take the division to the figure 2; and for the 2d figure 2, count 2 tenths onwards, and that is the point representing 22.

Again, Suppose 1728 were required; for the first figure 1, I take the middle 1, for the second figure 7, count onwards as before, and that is 1700; then for the third 2 count 2 tenths from the last, and it represents 1720; lastly, for the 4th figure 8, estimate 8 parts out of 10 of the next smaller division, or a little less than 10, this point, last found, represents 1728.

Required the point, representing the number 435: from the 4 in the 2d interval count towards 5 on the right, three of the larger divisions, and one of the smaller, and that will be the division expressing 435, and the like of other numbers, which by a little practice is readily done.

All fractions found in this line must be decimals; and if they are not, they must be reduced into decimals, which is easily done by extending the compasses from the denominator to the numerator; that extent laid upon 1 in the middle will reach to the decimal required.

Example. Required the decimal fraction equal to $\frac{3}{4}$, extend from 4 to 3, that extent will reach from 1 on the middle to 75, towards the left hand; the like may be observed of any other vulgar fraction.

MULTIPLICATION is performed on this line, by extending from 1 to the multiplier; that extent will reach from the multiplicand to the product.

Suppose, for example, it was required to find the product of 16 multiplied by 4, extend from 1 to 4, that extent will reach from 16 to 64, the product required.

DIVISION

DIVISION being the reverse of Multiplication, therefore extend from the divisor to unity, that extent will reach from the dividend to the quotient.

Suppose 64 to be divided by 4, extend from 4 to 1, that extent will reach from 64 to 16, the quotient.

N. B. This extent in Division is to be taken backwards from the dividend to the quotient, but in multiplication it is taken forward from the multiplicand to the product, they being contrary to one another.

PROPORTION, or the **RULE OF THREE**, being performed by Multiplication and Division, therefore extend from the first term to the second, that extent will reach from the third term to the fourth.

Example. If the diameter of a circle be 7 inches, and the circumference 22, what is the circumference of another circle, the diameter of which is 14 inches?

Extend from 7 to 22, that extent will reach from 14 to 44 the same way.

In like manner may any other proportion, of any denomination, be worked, which makes this line of general use, particularly in measuring Superfices and Solids, which is done by extending from 1 to the breadth, that extent will reach from the length to the superficial content.

Example. Suppose a plank or board 15 inches broad, and 27 feet long, the content of which is required.

Extend from 1 to 1 foot 3 inches, = 1.25, that extent will reach from 27 feet to 33.75 feet, the superficial content. Or extend from 12 inches to 15, &c.

The solid content of any bale, box, chest, &c. is found by extending from 1 to the breadth, that extent will reach from the depth to a fourth number, and the extent from 1 to that fourth number, will reach from the length to the solid content.

Example 1st. What is the content of a square pillar, whose length is 21 feet 9 inches, and breadth 1 foot 3 inches?

The extent from 1 to 1.25, will reach from 1.25 to 1.56, the content of 1 foot in length; again, the extent from 1 to 1.56, will reach from the length 21.75 to 33.98 or 34, the solid content in feet.

Example 2d. Suppose a square piece of timber, 1.25 feet broad, 56 deep, and 36 long, be given to find the content.

Extend from 1 to 1.25, that extent will reach from .56 to .7, then extend from 1 to .7, that extent will reach from 36 to 25.2 the solid content. In like manner may the contents of any bales, &c. be found, which, divided by 40, will give the tonnage.

3dly. The line of sines, marked (Sin.) begins at the left hand, and is figured thus: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, &c. to 10; then 20, 30, 40, &c. to 90, ending at the right hand, where is a brass centre pin, here, and in all lines under it, are called degrees.

4thly. The line of versed sines, marked (V.S.) begins at the right hand, against 90° on the sines, and from thence figured towards the left hand, thus: 10, 20, 30, 40, &c. ending at the left hand—about

169°;

169°; each of the subdivisions, from 10 to 30, are 2 degrees, and from thence to 90, it is single degrees, and from thence to the end, each degree is divided into 15 minutes.

5thly. The line of tangents, marked (Tang.) begins at the left hand, as do the fines; from thence it is figured to the right hand, thus: 1, 2, 3, &c. to 10, and so on, 20, 30, 40, and 45, at the right hand, where is a little brass pin, just under and even with 90° in the fines; from thence back again it is figured 50, 60, 70, 80, &c. to 89, ending at the left hand where it began at 1 degree. The subdivisions of this line are the same as those of the fines.

6thly. The line of the meridional parts, marked (Mer.) begins at the right hand, and is numbered thus: 10, 20, 30, to the left hand, where it ends at 87 degrees. This line, with the line of equal parts, marked (EP) under it, are used together, and only in Mercator's sailing. The uppermost line contains the degree of the meridians, or latitude, in a Mercator's chart; and the lower is the equator, and contains the degrees of longitude.

ON THE DESCRIPTION AND USE OF THE SECTOR.

THIS instrument consists of two legs or rulers, representing the radius of a circle, moveable round a joint in the centre; on each face are drawn several lines or scales from the centre to almost the end of the legs, and are drawn on both legs, that every scale may have its fellow, and are called sectoral lines. There are other lines drawn parallel to the edges of the legs, and must be used with the sector quite open, the use of which is explained in the description of the Gunter scale. On one face are two lines of chords to 60 degrees, marked Cho. or C. two scales of equal parts to 10, marked Lin. or L. two lines of secants to 75 degrees, marked Sec. or S. two lines of polygons marked pol. Upon the other face the sectoral lines are two scales of fines to 90 degrees, marked Sin. or S. two lines of tangents to 45 degrees, marked Tan. or T. two lines of upper tangents to supply the defect of the former, extending from 45 degrees to 75 degrees, and marked t. several pair of sectoral lines are numbered from the centre, and so arranged as to make equal angles at the centre; therefore, at whatever distance the sector is opened, the angles will always correspond; that is, the distance or radius from 60 to 60 on the line of chords, are equal to 10 and 10 on the line of lines, 45 and 45 on the line of tangents, and 90 and 90 on the line of fines.

The lines of chords, fines, &c. are constructed as those on the Gunter scale, making 60 on the line of chords the radius of the circle.

The sectoral lines are like so many similar triangles, namely, that their corresponding sides are proportional, thus: let AC, AE, represent in plate 1. fig. 1. a pair of sectoral lines, forming the angle CAE, divide each leg into any number of equal parts (say 10) draw lines to any of the corresponding numbers, and each will be a similar triangle to CAE, and if the lines AC, AE, should represent the line of chords, sines, or tangents, and CE the radius, and D on the chord, sine, or tangent, any proposed number, then the transverse measure BD will be the chord, sine, or tangent of that number.

In describing the use of the sector, the term *lateral distance* is the distance on one leg, only taken from the centre to any part of a sectoral line; and the *transverse distance* is that taken between any two corresponding divisions on a scale of the same name. All are measured on the lines of each scale that are nearest each other.

The Line of Lines, or Proportional Scale.

The line of lines is used to divide a given line into any number of equal parts: suppose for example 8 deg. take the length of the line given in the compasses, and make it a transverse distance from 8 to 8, then will the transverse distance from 1 to 1 be one of the equal parts, or $\frac{1}{8}$ of the whole; from 2 to 2 will be the 2d, &c.; but if the line to be divided be too long for the legs of the sector, make any division so that it may be applied to the sector, multiplying each transverse distance by the same number you divided by.

To find a fourth proportional to any 3 given lines or numbers, as suppose 6, 2, and 4, take the lateral distance of 2 in your compasses, and make it the transverse distance at 6, then the transverse distance of 4 will give the lateral distance of 1 and $\frac{1}{3}$. Or if a ship sailed 64 miles in 8 hours, how many miles did she sail in 5 hours at the same rate of sailing? Make the lateral distance of 64 the transverse distance at 8 and 8, then the transverse distance of 5 and 5 will give the lateral distance of 40, the fourth proportional. Having a chart constructed upon a scale of 5 miles to an inch, the sector is adjusted to a corresponding scale, by making the transverse distance from 5 to 5 equal to one inch. And to reduce a chart of 6 inches to a degree, to one of 4 inches to a degree, make the transverse distance of 6, 6, equal to the lateral distance of 4, then any distance from the chart set off laterally the corresponding transverse distance will be the distance required. And if you have a chart of 3 inches to a mile, to enlarge to 5 inches to a mile, make the transverse distance of 3, 3, equal to the lateral distance of 5, and proceed as before. A third proportional is found to two numbers; thus having 6 and 4 given to find a third proportional, make the transverse distance at 4 and 4, the lateral distance of

of 6, then the lateral distance of 4 will give the transverse distance of 2,66 nearly.

Use of the Line of Chords.

The line or scale of chords is used for protracting any angle; you open the sector to any radius within compass of the instrument, and the transverse distance of any degree required is to be laid down on the circumference of the circle; but if you want it to any particular radius, as, for instance, to one inch, make the transverse distance between 60 and 60 equal to 1 inch, then you may take off transversely any degree under 60, but for any degree above 60, lay off the radius first on the circumference, and the excess above 60 taken transversely, are to be laid off on the circumference from the radius just before laid down. The measure of any angle is found by taking the distance of the legs on the circumference, and applying it transversely on the line of chords.

Of the Lines of Sines, Tangents, and Secants.

The transverse distance on the line of sines shews the degrees, &c. required; and the transverse distance on the line of tangents to 45, do the same. But to lay off a tangent above 45 degrees, you must take the radius of the tangent 45, and open the sector that the radius just taken may just reach to 45,45 on the line of upper tangents marked t, or on the beginning of the scale of secants, then the sector is adjusted to take any tangent above 45 degrees, or any secant to 75 degrees.

The Line of Polygons.

Open the sector that 6,6 be equal to the radius, then the transverse distance of any of the numbers on the scale will divide the circle into as many sided polygons.

LOGARITHMS.

LOGARITHMS are a series of numbers, invented by Lord Napier, Baron of Marchinston, in Scotland, by which the work of multiplication may be performed by addition, and the operation of division may be done by subtraction; so that great time and trouble are saved thereby in the performance of all arithmetical operations; for if the logarithm of any two numbers be added together, the sum will be the logarithm of the product; and if from the logarithm of the dividend you subtract the logarithm of the divisor, the remainder will be the logarithm of the quotient. Again, if the logarithm of any number be divided by 2, the quotient will be the logarithm of the square root of that number; or, if the logarithm of any number be divided by 3, the quotient will be the logarithm of the cube root of that number.

The most convenient series now made use of is the following :

$\frac{0}{1}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{2}{100}$	$\frac{3}{1000}$	$\frac{4}{10000}$	$\frac{5}{100000}$	&c. index.
						&c. logarithms.

By which you perceive the index of any logarithm always one less than the number of figures the integer contains.

To find the Logarithm of any Number containing less than 5 Figures.

EXAMPLES.

I would find the logarithm of 7 ?

Look in the table for the number of 7 in the side column, and against it is 0.84510. This number having but one figure, the index thereto is 0.

I would find the logarithm of 79 ?

Look in the table for the number of 79 in the side column, and against it is 1.89763 ; to which 1 is the index, because the number contains two figures.

I would find the logarithm of 763 ?

Against 763, in the first side column, is 2.88252 ; to which prefix the index 2, as the number contains 3 places of figures, 2.88252.

To find the Logarithm of 7634.

Find the logarithm of the three first figures in the side column as before ; and, casting your eye on the numbers on the top line of the table, look for the remaining figure 4, bring your eye to bear down that column, and right against 763 is the logarithm 88275, to which prefix the index 3, as it contains four places of figures, thus: 3.88275 is the logarithm of 7634.

To find the Logarithm of any whole Number to 5 Places of Figures.

Suppose 76345 ?

Look out the logarithm of the three first figures 763 in the side column, and the next figure 4 in the top column as before, and against the angle of meeting is 88275, as before. Take the difference between this logarithm and the next greater ; that is, the difference between 275 and 281, which is 6 ; then say, by the rule of three, if 10 gives 6, what will 5 give ? that is its half or 3 ; which, added to the logarithm 88275, makes 88278 ; to which prefix the index 4, as it contains five places of figures ; and that makes the logarithm of 76345 to be 4.88278.

Again, to find the Logarithm of any Number to 6 Places of Figures, as 763458.

Find the logarithm of the 4 first places of figures as before 88275, as above ; then say, if 100 gives 6 difference, what will 58 give ? Answer 3 ; which, added to 88275, makes 88278 ; to which prefix its index 5, makes the logarithm of 763458 to be 5.88278.

To find the Logarithm of any mixed Number, as 763.458.

Where the integer is 763, or has only three places of figures, the rule is: Find the logarithm to all the figures, the same as if they were whole numbers as before, to which prefix always the index of the integer, which in this number is 2; so that the log. of 763.458 is 2.88278, nearly the same as above, only differing in its index.

To find the Number answering to any Logarithm to 4 Places of Figures.

Seek under the column 0, at the top of the table, the next less logarithm; note the number against it, and carry your eye along that line until you find the nearest logarithm next less than the given one, and you will have the fourth figure at the top of the table, which affix to the three given ones in the first side column.

What is the number to the logarithm 3.77342?—I look in column 0, and find under it, against the number 593, the logarithm 7705; and, guiding my eye along that line, I find the given logarithm 77342 under the column, with 5 at the top; so that the number is 5935.

The Number, if taken out by this precept, will be either the Number required, or the next less.

To find the Number answering any Logarithm to 5 Places of Figures nearly.

Find the next less logarithm to the given one, and take the difference betwixt it and the given one; also take the difference betwixt the next greater logarithm, and next less to the given one; then say, as the difference of the next greater and next less is to 10, so is the former difference to the correction sought;—as, suppose you would find the number to the logarithm 4.59632.

4.59632

4.59627 The nearest next log. I can find is 59627 = its num. 39470

The next greater ditto is 59638 = 39480

5	-	-	-	Difference	11	10
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Then say, 11 : 10 :: 5 : 5 nearly the correction; which I add to the number 39470, makes the number sought to be 39475, answering to the logarithm 4.59632.

NOTE.—Aliquot or even parts may be taken of the difference between the less and greater logarithms, where it can be done, thus: In this last 5 is nearly the half of 11, as 5, the number sought, is of 10, the difference of the two numbers belonging to the greater and less logarithms, which will often save time and trouble.

MULTI-

MULTIPLICATION BY LOGARITHMS.

CASE I.

To find the Product of two whole or mixed Numbers.

Multiply 76	Log.=1.88081	Multiply 76.4	Log.=1.88309
by 54	1.73239	by 5.4	0.73239
Product 4104	=3.61320	Product 412.56	=2.61548

CASE II.

When both, or either, of the fractions are less than unity, as if
 0.265 Log. 9.42325 Here the index of a fraction is 9, when
 0.031 8.49136 the first decimal figure, as 2, stands in
 the first decimal place; but if it should
 stand in the second decimal place, as the
 3 in .031, the index will be 8; if it stood in the third decimal place,
 as .0031, the index would be 7. Thus the number of cyphers pre-
 fixed to any decimal, and the index of that decimal, always together
 make 9; so that if you take the number of cyphers prefixed to the
 decimal from, 9 remains its proper index. In the addition reject 10
 in the sum of the indices; and the proper product, or value of the
 product, will be obtained; By reason, if 9 represent the index of a
 fraction, 10 will represent, in this case, the index of unity. Indeed
 the index of unity may be assumed either 0, 10, 100, &c. as you
 please; but generally, for most uses, is not wanted to be more than
 10, as in the sines, tangents, secants, &c. As 7 or 8 places of de-
 cimals are generally sufficient for all purposes, take these two more
 examples:

Multiply 3.72	Log.=0.57054	Multiply 59.4	Log.=1.77379
by 0.00064	6.80618	by .000031	5.49136
Product .0023808	7.37672	Product .0018414	7.26515

Here the remainder to 9 is 2 in the index; therefore prefix two cyphers to the number of the log. 23808 for the product required.

DIVISION BY LOGARITHMS.

CASE I.

To divide a whole or mixed Number by a less whole or mixed Number.

RULE. From the logarithm of the dividend subtract the logarithm of the divisor, and the remainder is the logarithm of the quotient.

Divide 4104 by 54.	Divide 410.4 by 54.
4104 Its logarithm is 3.61321	410.4 Its logarithm is 2.61321
54 Its logarithm is 1.73239	5.4 Its logarithm is 0.73239
76 Quotient = 1.88082	76.0 Quotient = 1.88082

CASE

CASE II.

When both, or either, fractions are less than unity ?

As divide .008215 by .031
 .008215 Its log. is 7.91461
 .031 Its log. is 8.49136

 .265 Product 9.42325

NOTE.—In the indices here I borrow 10, in the same manner as I flung it away in addition.

Divide .0023808 by 3.72
 .0023808. Its log. is 7.37672
 3.72 Its log. is 0.57054

 .00064 Quotient 6.80618

NOTE.—If I had assumed the index of unity 100, then the index of the first number would have been 97 or 97.91461, and .031 98.49136

99.42325
 So that 99 is the index of the first decimal place under 100 in this case.

Divide 59.4 by .000031.
 59.4 Its log. is 1.77379
 .000031 Its log. is 5.49136

 .0001915 Its quotient 6.26515

NOTE.—Whatever index you make represent unity, omit it in the sum of the indices, and borrow it in the subtraction of indices, the sum or remainder will be the true index required.

TO EXTRACT THE ROOTS IN LOGARITHMS.

As the multiplying the logarithm of any number by the index of its power produces the logarithm of that power ; so the division of any logarithm by its proposed index, the quotient will be the logarithm of the root required.

What is the square root of 324 ?
 324 Its logarithm is 2)2.51054

 18 Log. of the root is 1.25527

What is the cube root of 10648 ?
 10648 Its log. is 3)4.02627

 22 log. of the root is 1.34209

To find any proposed root of any decimal fraction, you must first prepare the index for the division of the proposed power, thus :— For the square you must add 10 to the index before you divide it ; for the cube you must add 20 to its index before you divide it ; and so on for the root of any power proposed.

EXAMPLE.—What is the square root of .001849 ?
 .001849 Its log. is 7.26694
 Add 10.

 2)17.26694

 .043 The log. of the } = 8.63347
 root is }

What is the cube root of 125 ?
 .125 The log. is 9.09691
 Add 20.

 Sum 3)29.09691
 .5 Its root = 9.69897

The

The APPLICATION of LOGARITHMS in measuring Boards, Timber, Glafs, Stone, and all kinds of Packages, usually taken on board Ships*.

Required the content of a board or plank $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ foot broad?

Log. of $9\frac{1}{2}$ or 9.5 is 0.97772
 $1\frac{1}{4}$ or 1.25 is 0.09691

11.88 nearly log of cont. 1.07463
 or 11 feet $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches nearly.

Required the content of a piece of glafs 2.9 foot long. and 1.75 broad?

Log. of 2.9 = 0.46240
 1.75 = 0.24304

5.075 = 0.70544
 The content is 5.075 feet.

In like manner may any dimensions be squared, and the content be found.

If the solid content be required of any box, bale, &c. add the logarithms of the length, breadth, and depth together, the sum will be the log. of the solid content.

EXAMPLE.—What is the solid content of a box whose depth is 2.7, breadth 2.3, and length 4.5 feet.

2.7 Its log. is 0.43136

2.3 Its log. is 0.36173

4.5 Its log. is 0.65321

Sum equal the log. of the content 1.44630 = number 27.95 or 28 feet nearly.

The diameter of a cask at the head and bung, and also its length, being given, to find its content in beer and in wine measure?

1st. Multiply the difference of the head and bung diameter by 0.7, and add the product to the head diameter for a mean diameter.

RULE FOR WINE MEASURE.

Placedown the log. of the mean diameter twice the log. of the length, and under these two the constant log. 7.53148, the sum of these four logarithms will be the log. of the content, abating 10 in the sum of the indices.

RULE FOR BEER MEASURE.

Put this constant log. under the two former logs. always 7.44484 the sum of the four logs. will be the content for beer gallons, abating 10 in the index.

* The AUTHOR has lately published an improved GUNTER'S SCALE, on which the foot is divided into ten equal parts, and these parts subdivided into ten equal parts, for the purpose of taking dimensions, and calculating by logarithms or decimal fractions.

EXAMPLE.—What is the content of a cask whose head diameter is 20, the bung diameter 28, and length 40 inches?

Bung diameter	28
Head diameter	20
	8 Difference.
	.7
	5.6 Number to be added to
The head diameter	20 0
	Mean diameter 25.6

FOR WINE.		FOR BEER.
Log. of mean diam. = { 1.40824		{ 1.40824
Length 40 = 1.40824		1.40824
Constant log. 7.53148		1.60206
		7.44484
Log. of 89.13 gallons 1.95002		Ans. 73 gall. = 1.86338 of beer.
the content for wine.		

The way these two constant multiplying logarithms were found is thus:

1st. The area of a circle, whose diameter is unity, is 7854 decimal parts of the square thereof; so that if the square of the diameter of any circle be multiplied by ,7854, the product will be the area of the given circle: hence ,7854 is always a constant quantity whose logarithm is 9.89509.

2d. If the area of a circle be divided by 231, the number of cubic inches there are in a wine gallon, the quotient will be the number of gallons that circular area contains, at 1 inch deep: hence 231 is a constant divisor. Its logarithm is 2.36361, the arithmetical complement of which is 7.63639, which I add to the former constant logarithm 9.89509

The sum 7.53148 abating 10 in the indices, is the constant logarithm to be added, as per rule, for wine measure.

For beer measure the divisor is always 282, its log. is 2.45025, whose arithmetical complement is 7.54975

Add the constant log. 9.89509

Sum 7.44484, the constant logarithm for beer measure, as per rule, omitting 10 in the index, or subtract 2.45025 from 9.89509

Take 2.45025

Remains 7.44484, the same as above.

The common Way of finding a Ship's Tonnage at London.

RULE.—Multiply the length of the keel by the breadth of the beam, and that product by half the breadth of the beam, and divide the last product by 94, and the quotient arising is the tonnage.

EXAMPLE.—Suppose a ship 72 feet by the keel, and 24 feet by the beam, what is the tonnage?

Length	72	-	-	log. is	1.55733
Breadth	24	-	-	do.	1.38021
Half-breadth	12	-	-	do.	1.07918
Arith. complement of log. of 94,				do.	8.02687

Tonnage 220.6 - - - 2.34359 Answer.

To find the Logarithm of the Sines, Tangents, and Secants, belonging to any Number of Degrees and Minutes required.

If the required degrees be less than 45, seek the degrees on the top, and the minutes in the left-hand column, marked M, against which, in the column signed at the top with the proposed name, stands the sine, tangent, and secant required; but when the degrees given are more than 45, seek the degrees at the bottom, and the minutes in the right-hand column, marked M at the bottom, and the proposed name at the bottom. Here it may be observed, that the degrees at the top, and minutes at the left-hand column, added to the degrees at the bottom and minutes in the right-hand column, always make 90; hence, if a sine be looked for, the co-sine or complement will be found in the adjoining column, the same may be observed of tangents and secants.

EXAMPLE I. Required the log. sine of $28^{\circ} 37'$?

Find 28 at the top of the page, and, in the left-hand column, marked M at the top, find 37; against which, in the column marked with the word Sine, stands 9.68029, the logarithm of the sine of $28^{\circ} 37'$ required. The same may be observed of tangents and secants.

EXAMPLE II. Required the log. tangent of $67^{\circ} 45'$?

Find 67° at the bottom of the page, and $45'$ at the right-hand column marked M at the bottom; against this, in the column marked Tangent at the bottom, stands 10.38816, which is the logarithm required.

Having the sine, tangent, and secant, the co-sine, co-tangent, co-secant, are always found in the adjoining columns.

The logarithm to any number of degrees above 90° , is found by subtracting the given degrees from 180° , and taking the logarithm of the remainder; or, if 90° be subtracted from the given sine, and the log. co-sine of the remainder be taken, it will give the same.

To find the Degrees, Minutes, and Seconds, corresponding to any given Logarithm.

If the degrees, minutes, and seconds, be wanted to a given logarithmic sine, or co-sine thus found, and the next greater, and the next less than the given logarithm, and the difference between the given logarithm and the next less if a sine, and the next greater if a co-sine; then say, as the difference between the next greater and next less is to 60", so is the difference between the next less, if a sine, and the next greater if a co-sine, to the number of seconds to be annexed to the degrees and minutes found before.

EXAMPLE I.—Find the degrees, minutes, and seconds, corresponding to the log. sine 9.61405?

Next less log.	9.61382	Next less log.	9.61382
Next greater	9.61411	Given log.	9.61405

29 23

Here the given log. is found standing between $24^{\circ} 16'$, and $24^{\circ} 17'$; then, as 29 is to 60, so is 23 to 48, which, annexed to $24^{\circ} 16'$, gives $24^{\circ} 16' 48''$, answering to log. 9.61405.

EXAMPLE II.—Find the degrees, minutes, and seconds, corresponding to the log. co-sine 9.43297.?

The nearest found between $74^{\circ} 16'$, and $74^{\circ} 17'$.

$74^{\circ} 16'$ Next greater log.	9.43323	Next greater log.	9.43323
$74^{\circ} 17'$ Next less	9.43278	Given log.	9.43297

Diff. 45

Diff. 26

Now, as 45 is to 60, so is 26 to $34''$, which, annexed to $74^{\circ} 16'$ gives $74^{\circ} 16' 34''$, the degrees, minutes, and seconds required.

To find the Logarithm of the Sine or Co-sine, for Degrees, Minutes, and Seconds.

RULE.—Find the logarithm to the degrees and minutes as before; take the difference between the logarithm and the next greater in the sine; but, if a co-sine, the next less; multiply this difference by the odd seconds, and divide the product by 60'; add the quotient to the right hand of the log. of the degrees and minutes, if a sine, but subtract it if a co-sine, the sum or difference will be the logarithm, sine, or co-sine required.

EXAMPLE I. Required the log.
sine of $24^{\circ} 16' 48''$?

Sine of $24^{\circ} 16'$	9.61382
Sine of $24^{\circ} 17'$	9.61411

Diff. 29

Now 29 multiplied by 48 gives 1392; this, divided by 60, the quotient, is 23, which, added to 9.61382, gives 9.61405, the log. of $24^{\circ} 16' 48''$.

EXAMPLE II. What is the log.
co-sine of $74^{\circ} 16' 34''$?

Log. co-sine of $74^{\circ} 16'$	9.43323
Log. co-sine of $74^{\circ} 17'$	9.43278

Diff. 45

Now 45 multiplied by 34 = 1530; this, divided by 60, gives the quotient 26 nearly; and 26 subtracted from 9.43323, leaves 9.43297, the log. co-sine of $74^{\circ} 16' 34''$.

If the given seconds be $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, or $\frac{1}{6}$, or any other even parts of a minute, the like parts may be taken off the difference of the logarithms, and added or subtracted as above, which may be frequently done by inspection.

To find the Arithmetical Complement of any Logarithm.

The complement arithmetic of any logarithm, is what it wants of 10.00000 or 20.00000, and is used to avoid subtraction. For finding it this is the rule: Take the residue or remainder of the first figure from 9, and so of the rest, till you come to the last figure; of which take its remainder from 10, and it is done.

EXAMPLE I.—I would have the complement arithmetic of 9.62595?

For the first figure 9, write 0; for 6, 3; for 2, 7; for 5, 4; for 9, 0; and for the last figure 5, write 5; and so you have 0.37405 for the complement arithmetic sought.

EXAMPLE II.—The complement arithmetic of 10.33133?

For 0, write 9, and so on as before directed, and then you will have 9.66867, which is the complement arithmetic of 10.33133. Or thus:

From	10.00000
Take	9.62595
	<hr/>
	0.37405

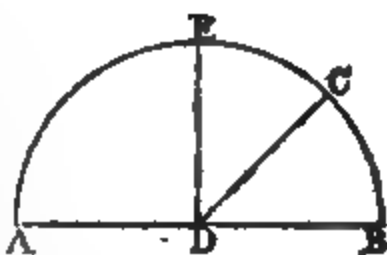
From	20.00000
Take	10.33133
	<hr/>
	9.66867

It will be necessary for the Reader to make himself well acquainted with the following propositions, as he will find them useful when he goes into Trigonometry, which are here rendered plain and easy to be understood:

PROPOSITION I.—If a right line stands upon, or meets with another right line, and makes angles with it, the two angles taken together will be two right angles, or two angles equal to two right angles.

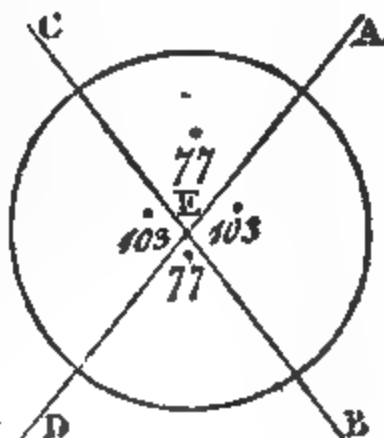
Let

Let the line CD meet AB in D; on D erect the perpendicular DE, with the chord of 60° in your compasses, and one foot in D describe the arch AEB, which will be a semicircle or 180° ; of which AB is the diameter, and the angles ADE and BDE are quadrants, each 90° , because ED is perpendicular to AB; now the angle BDC is less than 90° , since the two angles together make neither more nor less than 180° or a semicircle; consequently any number of right lines standing upon the same side of the line AB, and coming from the same point D, the sum of all the angles formed by such right lines, cannot exceed 180° . If the angle BDC be subtracted from 180° , the remainder will be the angle CDA; or if the angle ADC is given, the angle BDC is found in the same manner.



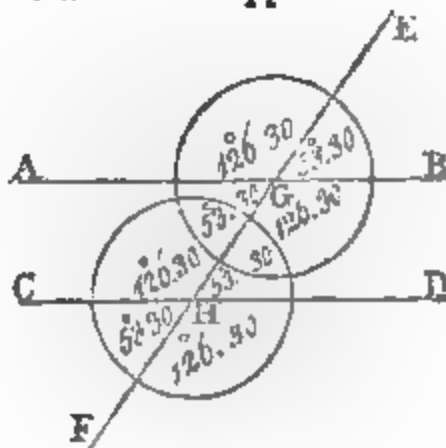
PROPOSITION II.—If two right lines cross each other, the angles which are opposite are equal one to the other.

Let the two lines AD and CB cross each other in the point E. With the chord of 60° , or any convenient radius, in your compasses, and one foot in E, describe a circle; then, by measuring the angles, it will be found that the angle AEB is equal to the angle CED, and that the angle AEC is equal to the angle BED; for the angle AEB, added to the angle AEC, makes a semicircle; and so do the angles BED and DEC; and all the angles taken together, make 360° .



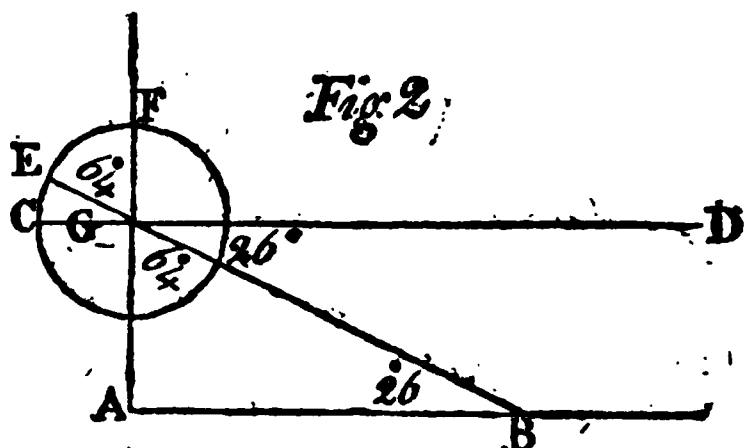
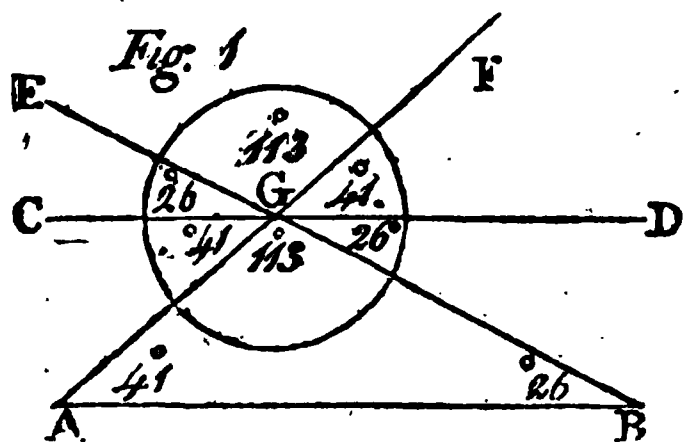
PROPOSITION III.—If a right line cross two parallel lines, the outward angles will be each equal to the inward and opposite ones.

Let the lines AB and CD be parallel lines, and EF the line that cuts them in the points G and H. With the chord of 60° in your compasses, and one foot on G and H, describe the arches BEA and DFC, which will be each a semicircle; now, by measuring the angles BGE and AGE, they will be found equal to the angles DHE and EHC, and each equal to 180° , by the first proposition. In like manner it may be proved, that the two outward angles are equal to the two inward and opposite ones.



Pro-

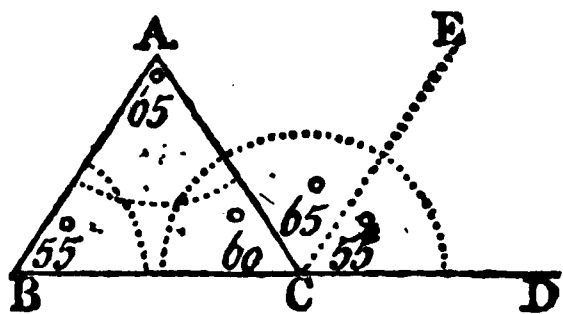
PROPOSITION IV.—In every plane triangle, whether right or oblique, the three angles are equal to two right angles, or 180° .



In the triangle AGB draw CD parallel to AB through the point G ; on which point, with the chord of 60° , or any convenient radius, describe a circle; and, with the same radius, on A and B describe arches; now, by the last proposition, the angle AGB will be equal to the angles FGE , and the angle ABG will be equal to the angles CGE , and the angle BAG is equal to the angle DGF : now, since the opposite angles are equal, the angles DGF , FGE , and EGC , together, make a semicircle, or 180° ; therefore it is plain that the three angles of a plane triangle, whether right, acute, or obtuse, together, are equal to two right angles, or 180° ; hence it follows that, as the right angle BAG , Fig. 2, is 90° , the other two acute angles, ABG , and AGB , taken together, can be no more than 90° ; therefore, if one of the acute angles, in a right-angled triangle, be given, the other is found by subtracting the given angle from 90° . And in any oblique-angled triangle, if one of the angles be given, the sum of the other two is found by subtracting the given angle from 180° ; and if two angles are given, the third is found by subtracting the sum of the two angles from 180° .

PROPOSITION V.—In every plane triangle, if one of its sides be produced, the outward angle will be equal to the two inward opposite angles.

Let ABC be the triangle, and CD the side produced, with the chord of 60° , or any other radius, describe arches on AB and C , draw CE parallel to AB ; then, by the third proposition, the angle ACE must be equal to the angle BAC , and the angle DCE equal to the



angle CBA ; therefore the outward angle DCA is equal to the two inward opposite angles ACB , and BAC ; which may be easily proved by measuring the angles by the line of chords on the plane scale.

NOTE.—I hope the learned Mathematician will excuse the method here taken of demonstrating the above propositions in a mechanical manner, judging it best adapted to the capacity of those
for

for whose use this book is intended, not doubting but the Teacher will, as I always do, demonstrate them in a more geometrical manner to those who are capable of receiving such.

TRIGONOMETRY.

PLAIN Trigonometry is the art of measuring plane triangles, by comparing the sides and angles together by known analogies; whereby three things being given, a fourth may be found, on condition that one of them be a side: but as angles are measured by the arch of a circle, described upon their angular points, and the proportions that these arches bear to right lines cannot be exactly found; therefore the writers on Trigonometry have applied right lines to these arches, that the proportion they bear to the sides of a plane triangle may be found.

The right lines applied to a circle are:

1st. A **CHORD**, or the subtense of an arch, is a right line that divides the circle into two unequal parts, and is a chord to them both, as DH is the chord of the arches DH and DAH .

2d. A **RIGHT SINE** of an arch is, a right line drawn from one end or termination of an arch perpendicular to the radius; or it is half the chord of twice the arch; so that RS is the sine of the arch AS , and SZ the co-sine.

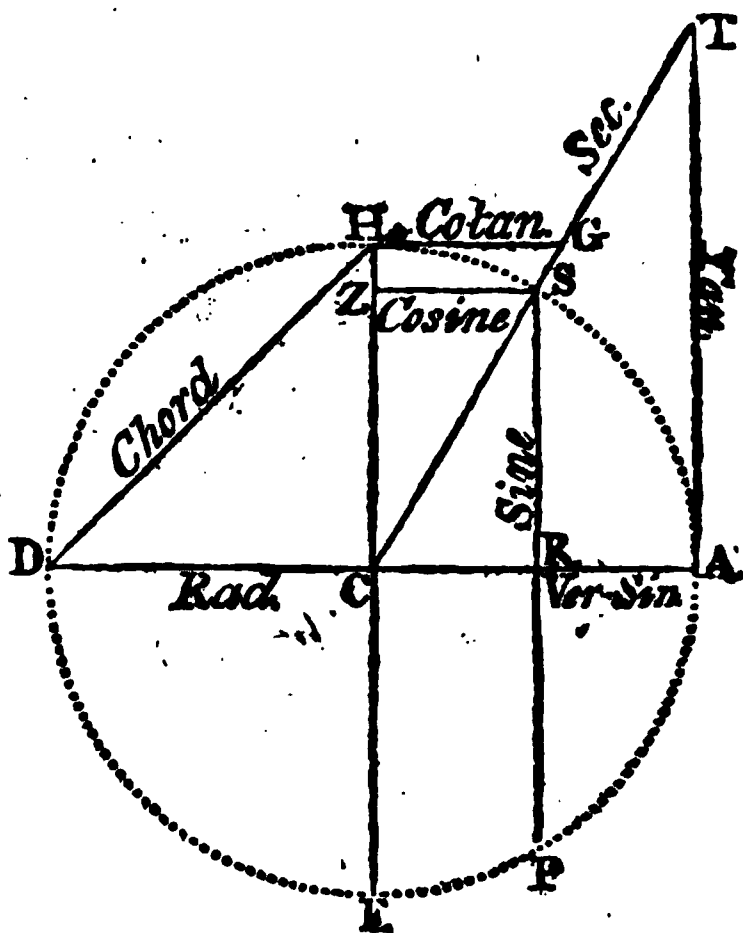
3d. A **VERSED SINE** is that part of the diameter contained between the right sine, and the arch, as RA and RCD , is the versed sine of SHD , or DEP , its equal.

4th. A **TANGENT** of an arch is a right line drawn perpendicular to the end of the diameter, just touching the arch, as AT is the tangent of the arch AS , and HG the co-tangent.

5th. A **SECANT** of an arch is a right line drawn from the centre through the circumference, and produced until it cuts the tangent as CT .

NOTE — The sine, tangent, and secant of the complement of an arch, is called the co-sine, co-tangent, and co-secant of that arch.

The sines, tangents, and secants of an arch, are said to be the measure



measure of so many degrees as that arch contains parts of 360 degrees; so that the radius being the sine of a quadrant, or a fourth part of a circle, contains 90° , thus: The radius is always equal to the sine of 90° , as is the chord of 60° , and the tangent of 45° , all the three being each equal to the radius: and that the sine, tangent, and secant of an arch is equal to the sine, tangent, and secant of an arch, as much above 90 degrees as the former was deficient of 90 ; thus the sine, tangent, or secant of 80° is $= 100^\circ$, of 70° is 110° , of 60° is $= 120^\circ$, of 40° is $= 140^\circ$, &c. so that in taking out the logarithms of sines, tangents, or secants, for any number of degrees above 90° , the given angle must be subtracted from 180° , and the logarithm of the remainder be taken; or subtract 90° from the given angle, and take the log. co-sine, co-tangent, or co-secant of the remainder.

Notwithstanding what has been said in Geometry, it may not be improper here to observe that,

1st. The fewest number of right lines that can include a space are three; which is called a triangle, or three cornered figure, and consists of six parts, viz. three sides and three angles.

2d. In every triangle the greatest side is opposite the greatest angle; consequently, the greatest angle is opposite the greatest side.

3d. In every triangle equal sides subtend or stand against equal angles.

4th. In every plane triangle the three angles together are equal 180° .—See Prob. 3d, in Geometry.

5th. If in a triangle, one angle be right or obtuse, the rest are acute; and if one angle in a triangle be right, the other two taken together, make one right angle, or 90° ; wherefore, if one of the acute angles, in a right-angled triangle, be known, the other is found by subtracting the known angle from 90° .

6th. In every plane triangle, if one of the angles be given or known, the sum of the other two is found by subtracting the given angle from 180° , and if two of the angles be known or given, the third is found by subtracting their sum from 180° .

7th. The complement of an angle is what it wants of 90° .

8th. The supplement of an angle is what it wants of 180° .

9th. All angles are measured by the arch of a circle, described about their angular points with the chord of 60° , and said to be greater or less, according to the number of degrees or parts to be contained between their legs; which legs may be supposed to be yards, miles, leagues, &c. and are measured on a scale of equal parts.

10th. A circle described with a chord of 60° , the circumference will contain four right angles, or 360° , the quadrant 90° , and semicircle 180° .

11th. The angles of two triangles may be respectively equal, although

although their sides may be unequal. Therefore, among the things given, in order to find the rest, one of them must be a side.

In Trigonometry, the three parts given, in all triangles, must be either

1st. Two sides and an angle opposite one of them.

2d. Two angles and a side opposite one of them.

3d. Two sides and the included angle.

4th. Three sides.

In either cases, the other three things may be found by help of the table of logarithms, artificial sines, tangents, and secants, by the following axioms ; as well as by the foregoing constructions.

✂ It may not be improper here to observe, that the properties of a right-angled triangle depend on the 47th proposition of the first book of Euclid, where it is demonstrated, that

In every right-angled triangle, the square of the hypotenuse, or longest side, is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides or legs ; consequently, having the squares of the base and perpendicular, the square root of their sum will be the length of the hypotenuse.

And, if the square of the base be subtracted from the square of the hypotenuse, the square root of the remainder will be the length of the perpendicular.

And, if the square of the perpendicular be subtracted from the square of the hypotenuse, the square root of the remainder will be the length of the base ; consequently, by having any two sides of a right-angled triangle, the third side may be found.

Thus the lines of the lengths 5, 4, 3, (or their doubles, trebles, &c.) will form a right-angled triangle.

Now the square of 5 is 25, the square of 4 is 16, and the square of 3 is 9 ; then 16 and 9 is 25, its root is 5, the length of the hypotenuse ; and, if 16 be subtracted from 25, the remainder is 9, its root is 3, the length of the perpendicular ; again, if 9 be subtracted from 25, the remainder is 16, its root is 4, the length of the base : the same of any other numbers, which may be readily done by the logarithms, or by the extraction of the square root.

The Solution of the several Cases, in Plain Trigonometry, depend upon four Propositions, called Axioms, which the Learner should get perfectly by Heart.—We shall here give the first Axiom only, and the rest before we begin Oblique Sailing.

AXIOM I.

In any right-angled plane triangle,

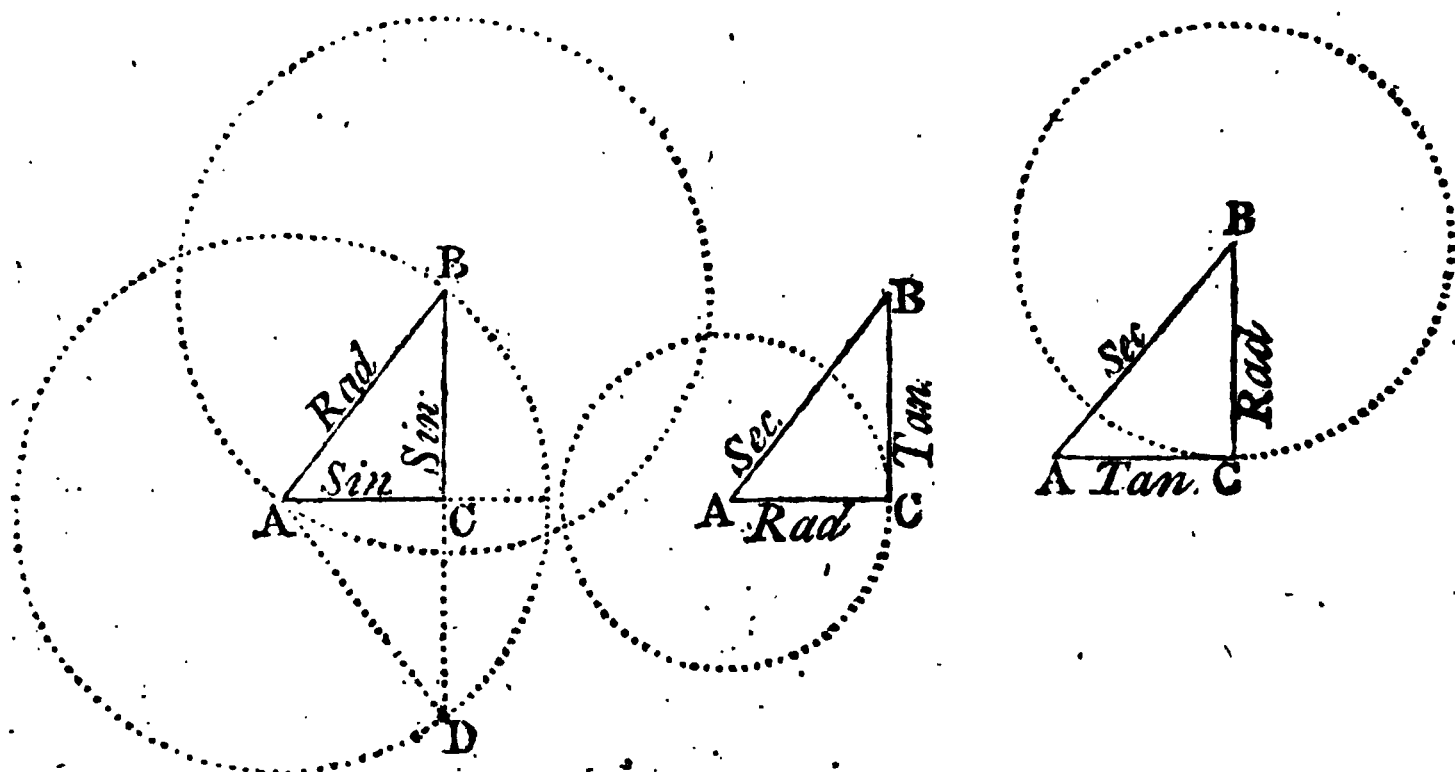
If the hypotenuse be made the radius of a circle, the other two sides, or legs, will be the sines of their opposite angles ; but

If either of the legs, including the right angle, be made the radius of a circle, the other leg will be the tangent of its opposite angle, and the hypotenuse the secant of the same angle.

E

For

For let the three following triangles have their sides and angles equal :



It is plain, by comparing these with the first figure in Trigonometry, that, taking the hypotenuse AB as radius, in your compasses, and on A and B describe circles, CB will be the sine of the angle BAC , and CA will be the sine of the angle ABC , and BC will be the sine of half the arch BD , or the sine of half the angle BAD , being half the chord of twice the arch; but, taking the base AC , as a radius, in your compasses, and with one foot in A describe a circle, it is plain that CB will be the tangent, and AB the secant of the same angle; but if CB , the perpendicular, be taken as the radius, and a circle be described on B , then will AC be the tangent of its opposite angle ABC , and the hypotenuse the secant of the same angle: for it should be remembered, that when any one of the legs becomes a tangent of its opposite angle, the hypotenuse always accompanying it, becomes the secant of the same angle.

Now since, by making any of the sides of a right-angled triangle the radius of a circle, we can readily find the names or denominations of the other side, it comes next to be considered what parts or things are given, and what required, in order to state the question. In this case we shall compare Trigonometry with the Rule of Three in common Arithmetic; where we are taught to consider what name or denomination the answer is to be of, which name must always be made the second term in stating the question; if pounds are to be the fourth number, or answer, then pounds must be the second term; if yards are to be the answer, then yards must be the second term. As for example, if 60 yards cost £.120, what will 90 yards cost? Then pounds being wanted, pounds must be the second term.

If 60 yards cost £.120, what will 90 yards cost?

90

6,0)1080(0(180 Answer.

It is the same in Trigonometry; for if the fourth number, or answer, is to be an angle, an angle implied must be the second term, and sides the first and third terms; but when a side is required, a side must be placed the second term, and angles the first and third terms, in stating the question; consequently, in all questions in Trigonometry, if a side is required, you must begin with an angle or radius, which is always considered as a given angle, equal to 90° ; but when an angle is required, then you must begin with a known sine.

In the Rule of Three we multiply the second and third terms together, and divide that product by the first term, and the quotient will be the fourth number sought, and of the same denomination the second term is of. Now, since the addition of logarithms answers the purpose of multiplication of whole numbers, and subtraction that of division, add the logarithms of the second and third terms together, and from their sum subtract the logarithm of the first term, the remainder will be the logarithm of the fourth term. Or to the complement arithmetic of the logarithm of the first term, add the logarithms of the second and third term, the sum abating radius will give the same answer.

As log.	.. 60	....	1.77815	Coar.	8.22185
Is to log. of	120	....	2.07918		2.07918
So is log.	.. 90	....	1.95424		1.95424
			<hr/>		<hr/>
		Add	4.03342		12.25527
First term sub.	60	is	1.77815		
			<hr/>		
To answer	180	=	2.25527		

Here it is plain the logarithms give the same answer as that given by the Rule of Three.

In a right-angled triangle there are always two sides, or the angles and one side given, to find the rest.

To find a side, any side may be made radius; then say, as the name of the given side is to the given side, so is the name of the side required to the side required, which must be found among the logarithms.

To find an angle, one of the given sides must be made radius; then say, as the side made radius is to radius, so is the other given side to the sine, tangent, or secant, by it represented; which being looked for in the table of sines, tangents, and secants, there will be found the degrees and minutes corresponding to the angle required.

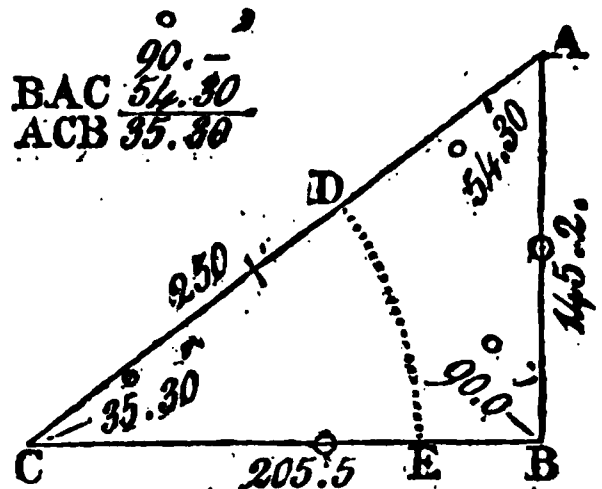
Solution of the Six Cases in Right-angled Trigonometry, CASE I.

The Angle and Hypotenuse given, to find the Legs,

Given the hypotenuse AC 250 leag. and the angle opposite to the base $CB = 54^\circ 30'$, to find the base CB and perpendicular AB.

By CONSTRUCTION.

Draw the base CB of any length, on C describe the arch DE, from E to D lay off $35^\circ 30'$, through C and D draw a line, which must be equal to 250; from A let fall the perpendicular AB, to cut CB in B, and it is done; for CB will be 203.5, and $AB = 145.2$.



By CALCULATION.

By making the Hypotenuse CA Radius, it will be,
To find the base BC.

As radius	10.00000
Is to the hypoth. CA 250	2.39794
So is the fine ang. A $54^\circ 30'$	9.91069
	<hr/>
	12.30863
	<hr/>
	10.00000

To the base $BC = 203.5$ 2.30863

By making the Base Radius, the Proportion by Axiom the first, will be,

To find the base BC.

As sec. ang. C $35^\circ 30'$	10.08931
Is to hypo. AC = 250	2.39794
So is radius	10.00000
	<hr/>
	12.39794
	<hr/>
	10.08931

To the base $BC = 203.5$ 2.30863

By making the Perpendicular Radius, by Axiom the first it will be,

To find the base BC.

As sec. ang. A $54^\circ 30'$	10.23605
Is to hypo. AC 250	2.39794
So is tang. an. A $54^\circ 30'$	10.14673
	<hr/>
	12.54467
	<hr/>
	10.23605

To the base $BC = 203.5$ 2.30862

To find the perpendicular AB.

As radius	10.00000
Is to the hypoth. CA 250	2.39794
So is fine ang. C $35^\circ 30'$	9.76395
	<hr/>
	12.16189
	<hr/>
	10.00000

To the per. AB 145.2 2.16189

To find the perpendicular AB.

As sec. ang. C $35^\circ 30'$	10.08931
Is to hypo. AC = 250	2.39794
So is tang. ang. C $35^\circ 30'$	9.85327
	<hr/>
	12.25121
	<hr/>
	10.08931

To the per. AB 145.2 = 2.16190

To find the perpendicular AB.

As sec. ang. A $54^\circ 30'$	10.23605
Is to hypo. AC 250	2.39794
So is radius	10.00990
	<hr/>
	12.39794
	<hr/>
	10.23605

To the per. = AB 145.2 2.16189

NOTE.

NOTE.—In the first stating, where the hypotenuse is made radius, the sum of the logarithms of the second and third terms are 12.30863, from which it is easy to subtract the logarithm of the first term; for you may either cancel it, or leave it out; and then cast off the first figure towards the left hand, and it will leave the logarithm 2.30863, the same as if 10.00000 had been set down and subtracted from it; and, indeed, the five cyphers may be always omitted in the radius, and only the index 10 set down.

It will greatly expedite the working the proportions by logarithms, if the two or all the statings be first made, and then the sines, tangents, or secants, may be taken out at one opening of the book; for if one angle of a right-angled triangle be given, the logarithm of its complement, or the other angle, whether sine, tangent, or secant, is found in the adjoining column, without being at the trouble of subtracting the given angle from 90° . If the given angle be less than 45 degrees, it is found at the top of the table, and the minutes in the left-hand column reckoned downwards, and its complement is found at the bottom, and the minutes on the right-hand column. On the contrary, if the given angle is found at the bottom, its complement, or the other angle, will be at the top of the table, and the minutes in the left-hand column, against which is the log. sine, tangent, or secant, corresponding to it.

By GUNTER's SCALE.

In all proportions wrought by Gunter's Scale, when the first and second terms are of the same kind, then the extent from the first term to the second, will reach from the third to the fourth;

Or when the first and third terms are of the same kind,

The extent from the first term to the third will reach from the second to the fourth; that is, set one point of the compasses on the division expressing the second term, then, without altering the opening of the compasses, set one point on the division representing the third term, or second term, and the other point will fall on the division shewing the fourth term or answer.

Now, in this last case, it will run thus:

Extend from radius, or 90° , to $54^\circ 30'$, on the line of sines, that extent will reach from 250, the hypotenuse, to 203.5, the base, on the line of numbers; and the extent from radius, or sine of 90° , to $35^\circ 30'$ on the line of sines, will reach from 250 to 145 on the line of numbers.

Observe the like in all that follows, except in those proportions where the word secant is mentioned, which may be readily wrought by considering the hypotenuse radius, as in the last case; there being no line of secants on Gunter's Scale.

NOTE.

NOTE. The radius, according to the nature of the proportion, may be any of these :

8 Points on the line of Rhumbs. | 90° On the line of Sines.
4 Points on the line of Tan. Rhbs. | 45° On the line of Tangents.

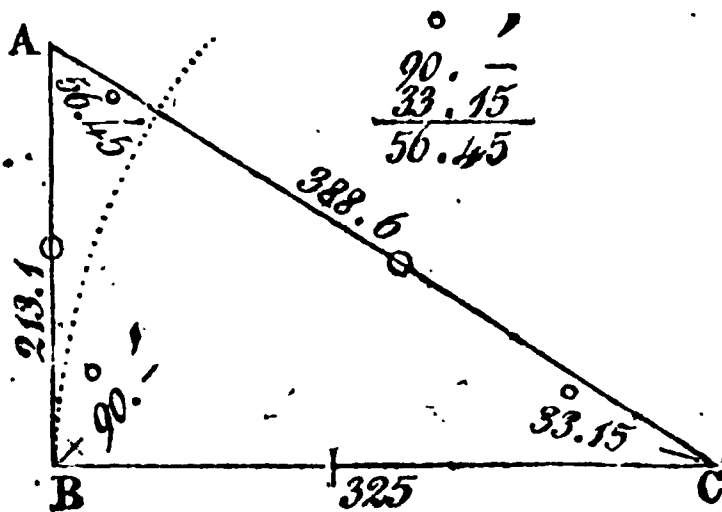
CASES II. and III.

The Angles and one Leg given, to find the Hypothenufe and other Leg.

The angle $ACB\ 33^\circ\ 15'$, the leg $BC\ 325$ miles given, to find the hypothenufe and the other leg.

By CONSTRUCTION.

Draw the line BC , which make equal to 325 miles ; on B erect the perpendicular BA ; on C describe an arch with the chord of 60° , and make the angle $C = 33^\circ\ 15'$, through where that cuts the arch draw AC to cut AB in A , and it is done ; for BA being measured on the same scale that BC was, will be 213,1, and $AC\ 388,6$ miles.



By making the Hypothenufe AC Radius, it will be,

To find the perpendicular AB .

As fine ang. $A\ 56^\circ\ 45'$	9.92235
Is to the base $BC\ 325$	2.51188
So is fine ang. $C\ 33^\circ\ 15'$	9.73901
	<hr/>
	12 25089
	9.92235
	<hr/>

To the perpen. $AB\ 213,1$ 2.32854

To find the hypothenufe AC .

As fine ang. $A\ 56^\circ\ 45'$	9.92235
Is to the base $BC\ 325$	2.51188
So is radius 90°	10.00000
	<hr/>
	12.51188
	9.92235
	<hr/>

To the hypoth. $AC\ 388,6$ 2.58953

By making the Base BC Radius, it will be,

To find the perpendicular AB .

As radius 90°	10.00000
Is to the base $BC\ 325$	2.51188
So is tang. ang. $C\ 33^\circ\ 15'$	9.81666
	<hr/>
	12.32854
	10.00000
	<hr/>

To the perpen. $AB\ 213,1$ 2.32854

To find the hypothenufe AC .

As radius 90°	10.00000
Is to the base $BC\ 325$	2.51188
So is sec. ang. $C\ 33^\circ\ 15'$	10.07765
	<hr/>
	12.58953
	10.00000
	<hr/>

To the hypoth. $AC\ 388,6$ 2.58953

By

By making the Perpendicular AB Radius, it will be,

To find the perpendicular AB.

As tang. ang. A $56^{\circ} 45'$ 10.18334
Is to the base BC 235 2.51188
So is radius 90° 10.00000

12.51188

10.18334

To the perpen. AB 213,1 2.32854

To find the hypotenuse AC.

As tang. ang. A $56^{\circ} 45'$ 10.18334
Is to the base BC 325 2.51188
So is sec. ang. A $56^{\circ} 45'$ 10.26099

12.77287

10.18334

To the hypoth. AC 388,6 2.58953

By GUNTER.

' Extend from 56 degrees 45 minutes, to 33 degrees 15 minutes, on the line of sines, that extent will reach from the base 325, to the perpendicular 213,1, on the line of numbers.

' 2dly. ' Extend from 50 degrees 45 minutes to radius on the line of sines, that extent will reach from the base 325, to the hypotenuse 388,6 on the line of numbers.'

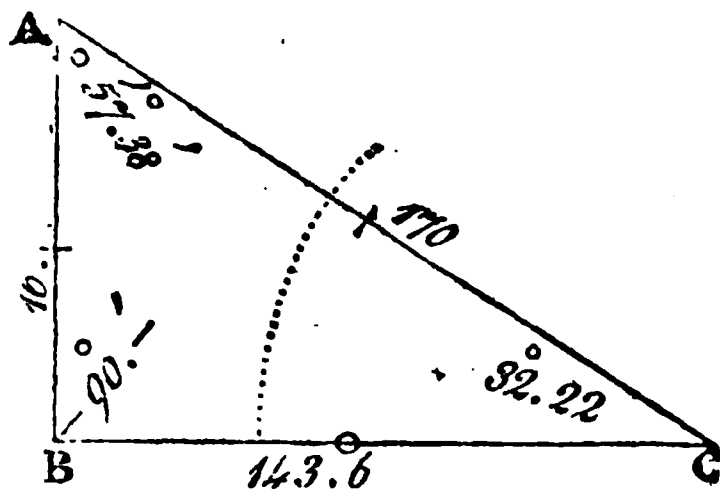
CASES IV. and V.

The Hypotenuse and one Leg given, to find the Angles and the other Leg.

The Leg AB 91, the hypotenuse 170 given, to find the angle ACB, or BAC, and the leg BC.

By CONSTRUCTION.

Draw BC at pleasure, on B erect the perpendicular BA, which make equal to 91, take 170 in your compasses, and, with one foot on A, lay the other on the line BC, and join A and C, and it is done; for the angle C will be $32^{\circ} 22'$, the angle A $57^{\circ} 38'$, and BC 143,6.



By making the Hypotenuse Radius, it will be,

To find angle C.

As the hypoth. 170 2.23045
Is to the radius 10.00000
So is the perpend. 91 1.95904

11.95904

2.23045

To sine ang. C $32^{\circ} 22'$ 9.72859

To find the base CB.

As radius 10.00000
Is to the hypoth. 170 2.23045
So is sine ang. A $57^{\circ} 38'$ 9.92667

12.15712

10.00000

To the base 143,6

2.15712

By

By making the Perpendicular Radius, it will be,

To find the angle A.

As the perpendicular 91 1.95904
Is to the radius 10.00000
So is the hypoth. 170 2.23045

12.23045
1.95904

To sec. ang. A $57^{\circ} 38'$ 10.27141

To find the base BC.

As the radius 10.00000
Is to the perpend. 91 1.95904
So is tang. ang. $57^{\circ} 38'$ 10.19805

12.15709
10.00000

To the base 143.6 2.15709

By GUNTER.

‘Extend from hypotenuse 170 to the perpendicular 91 on the line of numbers; that extent will reach from radius to fine angle C, the complement of angle A = 32 degrees, 22 minutes, on the line of fines.

2dly. ‘Extend from radius to fine angle A 57 degrees, 38 minutes; that extent will reach from the hypotenuse 170, to the base 143.6 on the line of numbers.’

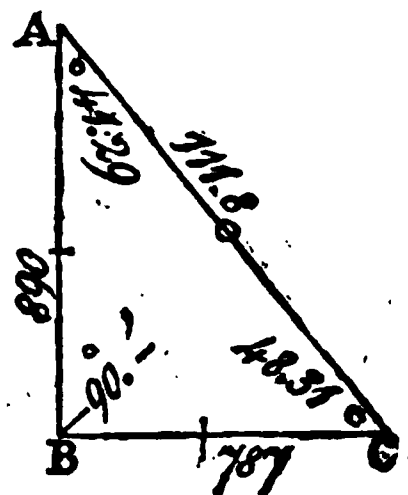
CASE VI.

The Legs given, to find the Angle and Hypotenuse.

The legs AB 890, BC 787 given, to find the angle BAC, or ACB, and the hypotenuse AC.

By CONSTRUCTION.

Make BC = 787, and on B erect the perpendicular BA; which make equal to 890; join AC, and it is done; for the angle C will be $48^{\circ} 31'$; consequently, the angle A $41^{\circ} 29'$, and hypotenuse 1188.



By making the Base Radius, it will be,

To find angle C.

As the base 787 2.89594
Is to rad. tan. 45° 10.00000
So is the perpend. 890 2.94939

12.94939
2.89597

To tan. ang. C = $48^{\circ} 31'$ 10.05342

To find the hypoth. AC.

As rad. tan. 45° 10.00000
Is to the base 787 2.89597
So is sec. ang. C $48^{\circ} 31'$ 10.17888

13.07485
10.00000

To the hyp. AC = 1182 3.07485

By

By making the perpendicular radius, it will be,

To find angle A.		To find the hypoth. AC.	
As the perpend. 890	2.94939	As rad. tan. 45°	10.00000
Is to rad. tan. 45°	10.00000	Is to the perpend. 890	2.94939
So is the base BC=787	2.89597	So is sec. ang. A $41^\circ 29'$	10.12543
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	12.89597		13.07482
	2.94939		10.00000
	<hr/>		<hr/>
To tan. ang. A $41^\circ 29'$	9.94658	To the hyp. AC=1188	3.07482

By GUNTER.

' The extent from 787 to 890 on the line of numbers will reach from radius (or 45°) to $41^\circ 29'$ on the line of tangents.

2dly. ' The extent from sine angle C 48 degrees, 31 minutes, to radius, or 90° , will reach from the base 890 to the hypotenuse 1188, on the line of numbers.'

Questions to exercise the Learner in Trigonometry.

Quest. 1. The hypotenuse 496 miles, and the angle opposite to the base $56^\circ 15'$ given, to find the base and perpendicular.

Ans. Base 412,4, and the perpendicular 275,6 miles.

Quest. 2. The perpendicular 275 leagues, and the angle opposite to the base $56^\circ 15'$ given, to find the hypotenuse and base.

Ans. The hypotenuse 495, and base 411,6 leagues.

Quest. 3. The base 33 yards, and the angle opposite to the perpendicular $53^\circ 26'$ given, to find the hypotenuse and perpendicular.

Ans. Hypotenuse 55,39, and the perpendicular 44,49 yards.

Quest. 4. The hypotenuse 575, and perpendicular 50 miles given, to find the base.

Ans. Base 572,8 miles.

Quest. 5. The hypotenuse 59, and the base 33 miles given, to find the perpendicular.

Ans. Perpendicular 48,9 miles.

Quest. 6. The base 33, and perpendicular 52 leagues given, to find the hypotenuse.

Ans. Hypotenuse 61,59 leagues.

AN
INTRODUCTION
TO THE
ART OF NAVIGATION.

BEFORE we begin Navigation, it may not be improper to give the Learner some idea of the System of the Universe, commonly called the Solar, or Copernican System, which is as follows:—

The Sun, that immense and amazing fountain of heat and light of the whole system, is placed near the common centre of the orbits of seven opaque spherical bodies, which make their revolutions round it, in less or more time, according to their several distances from it.

Mercury is nearest to the Sun, and receives its light and heat from it, and revolves round it in ellipsis in two months and twenty-eight days.

Venus is somewhat higher in the system, and describes its ellipsis round the Sun in seven months and fifteen days, and becomes our evening and morning star by turns.

The Earth is next to Venus, and describes an ellipsis round the Sun in $365\frac{1}{4}$ days, or one year, which being at a greater distance from the Sun than the former planets, and therefore receiving less of its light and heat, to make up the deficiency, the wise Author of Nature has caused a secondary planet, called the Moon, to move round it in 27 days, 12 hours, and 44 minutes; it receives its light and heat from the Sun, and reflects it upon the Earth, which, in some measure, compensates for the absence of the Sun, during the winter seasons, in the North and South.

Mars is still higher in the System, and takes a larger circuit, revolving round the Sun in 1 year, 10 months, and 22 days.

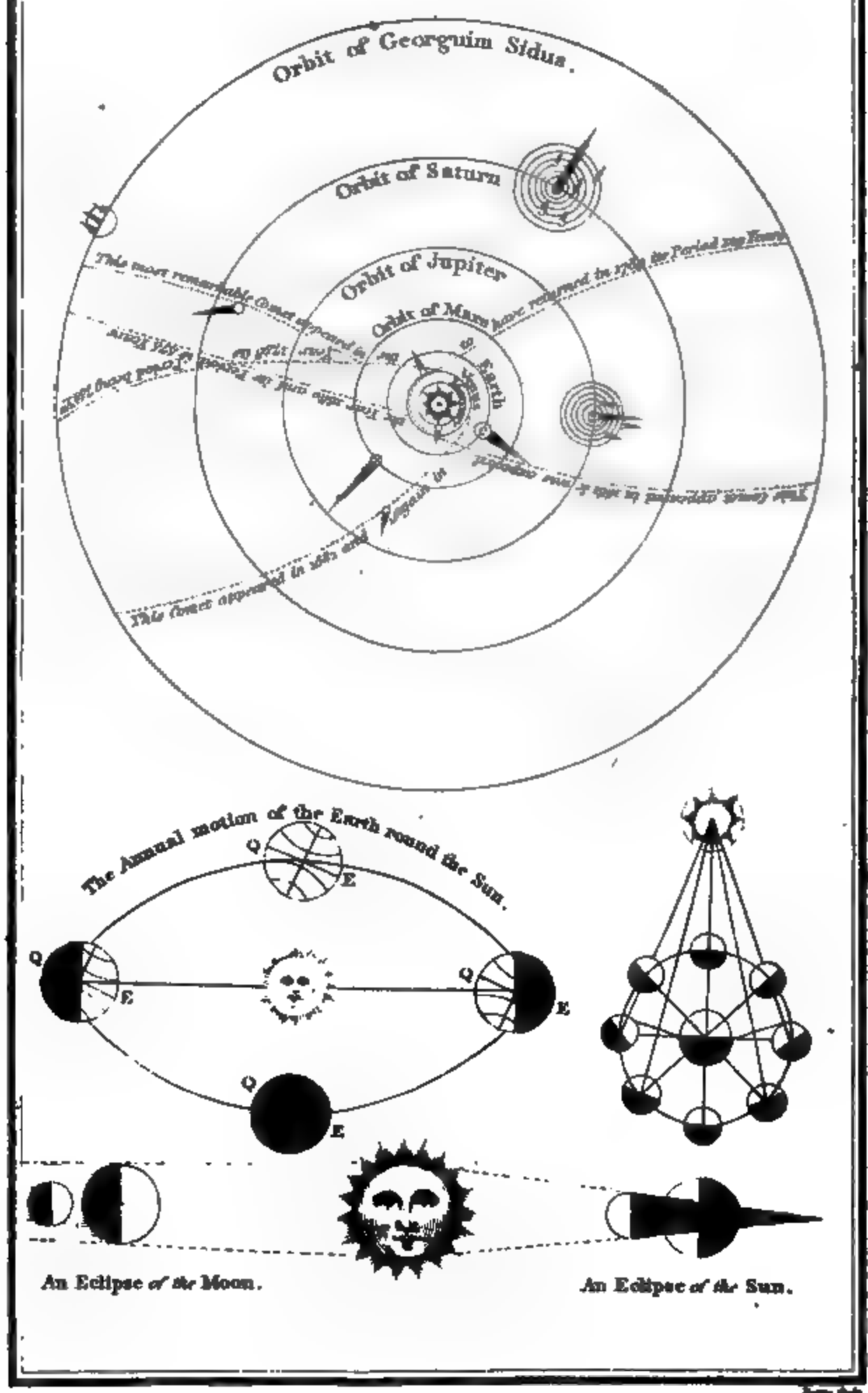
Jupiter is the largest of all the planets, and describes a large ellipsis round the Sun in 11 years, 10 months, 27 days; there are four Satellites, or Moons, moving round it; they receive their light from the Sun, and reflect it upon their primary planet, as the Moon does upon the Earth.

Saturn revolves round the Sun in $29\frac{1}{2}$ years, has 5 Moons which move round him, and is also surrounded with a prodigious ring or atmosphere.

The Georgium Sidus is the most remote of all the planets, and is attended by two Satellites: the first or nearest of which performs a synodical revolution in about 8 days and three quarters.

The

THE SOLAR SYSTEM.



The second (which is about half as far again distant from its primary planet) is about 13 days and a half in performing its synodical revolution.

The fixed stars are supposed to be of the same matter with the Sun, and made for the same ends; each of them the centre of its own proper system, having planets moving round them as our Sun has.

Comets are a sort of planets moving round the Sun, in ellipses, so very oblong, that their visible parts seem to be, in a manner, parabolical, but have such vast atmospheres about them, and tails derived from the same, especially when they come near the Sun, as imply them designed for very different purposes from the other planets.

Having given a cursory View of the System of the Universe, we shall now consider the Earth a little more particularly; a perfect knowledge of the figure and motion of which, with various real and imaginary lines upon it, is absolutely necessary in the Art of Navigation.

The land and water of this Earth, or Planet, upon which we live, make a composition of a spherical form, or rather an oblate figure, called the Terraqueous Globe, which, by turning round its axis every 24 hours, from West to East, cause all the heavenly bodies to revolve, apparently, from East to West in the same time, making the vicissitudes of the day and night; and this Earth, together with its Moon, by moving round the Sun in 1 year, or in 365 days 6 hours nearly, produce the seasons of the year, viz. Winter, Summer, Autumn, and Spring.

The Earth is endowed with a wonderful principle of gravitation, whereby all its parts are strictly united together; and all bodies that are loose upon it closely adhere to its surface, tending directly to its centre. Hence it is, that ships are able to sail with the same facility every where (void of impediments) upon the surface of the sea, quite round the Terraqueous Globe, and that, (as to sense) there is no such thing as an upper or lower part of the Earth; for let the inhabitant be in what part soever, he will there gravitate towards the Earth's center, and imagine himself to be on the highest point of its surface; from whence he will observe the Heavens like a large vault over his head, and his Antipodes he will imagine to be directly under him; as they will also their's, for the like reason,

According to this law of Gravity, if the Earth were at rest, (and not acted upon by any other power) and its parts loose, or its surface all over covered with a deep fluid, it would naturally form itself into a true Sphere or Globe. But, admitting the earth revolves about its own axis, with a rapid motion from West to East in 24 hours, the gravity towards its centre will thereby be disturbed, and all the parts endeavour to fly off from the axis of the motion;

and this inclination is greatest to that part of the surface, which is at the greatest distance from the axis; and, consequently, the gravity towards the centre is there the least: whence it will follow, that those parts which gravitate the least, must yield or give way to those that have a greater gravitation, to restore an equilibrium; and, consequently, here will be formed a Spheroid, whose greatest diameter will be perpendicular to the axis of motion, (commonly called the Earth's axis) and the shortest diameter will be the axis itself.

It is demonstrated by the writers on mechanics, that the times of the periodical vibrations of all pendulums of equal lengths are in a certain proportion to the gravity by which they are acted upon; and it has also been demonstrated, that gravity acts in a certain proportion to the distance from its center. Hence, by the help of pendulums, we may find the proportion of gravity upon any part of the earth; and, consequently, the proportional distance of that part to the distance of any other part from the Earth's centre. Now, it has been found by experience, that the degree of gravitation upon the Earth's surface under the equinoctial, is to the same in any parallel of latitude, in the same proportion (as near as observation could be made) that it would be, if the whole body of the Earth was composed of a fluid substance, and so formed itself into such a figure as above-mentioned. Hence we may infer, that the Earth is a Spheroid; and its greatest diameter (which is under the Equinoctial) is computed to be to the lesser diameter, (which is under the Poles, or the Earth's axis) as 289 to 288; and, consequently, the space upon the Earth's surface, answering to a degree of a great circle where it is the greatest, (or under the Equinoctial) is to the space answering to a degree near the Poles, (where it is least) as 289 to 288; or as 1000 to 996,5 nearly: but this difference is so small, that in all astronomical and geographical cases, the figure of the Earth may be esteemed truly spherical, though the small difference from it does sensibly affect the motions of pendulums.

That the earth is round, or nearly so, will appear, not only from the circular shadow it has upon the Moon, when that body happens to be eclipsed by it, but also from the very appearance of the Sea, and the many observations made by persons standing upon the shore, and viewing a ship departing from the port: they first lose sight of the body of the vessel, whilst they can still see the rigging and uppermost sails: but as the ship recedes farther, they lose sight of these also, as if the whole were sunk in the deep. Again, in a ship making towards the land, the mariners first descry the tops of steeples, trees, &c. pointing above the water; next they see the buildings themselves; and lastly the shore, which can only be the effects of the Earth's rotundity.

Its being a globe is also confirmed by the many voyages which have been made round it from East to West; first by Magellan's ship

ship in the years 1519, 1520, 1521, in 1124 days; by Sir Francis Drake, in the years 1577, 1578, 1579, 1580, in 1056 days; by the late lord Anson, in 4 years; and lately by the Captains Byron, Carteret, Cook, and Clarke, accompanied with several able mathematicians and naturalists, whose observations and discoveries do honour to this nation, as well as greatly contribute to the improvement of Geography and Navigation: they having discovered many islands in the South Seas, which were formerly unknown to Europeans.

The little unevenness of the Earth's surface, arising from the hills and vales, are no material objection to its being considered as round: since the highest hill or mountain bears not so great a proportion to the bulk of the Earth itself, as the little rising upon the coat of an orange bears to the bigness of that fruit.

In order to describe the position of places, geographers have found it necessary to imagine certain circles drawn upon the surface of the Earth; to which they have given the names of Equator, Meridian, Horizon, Parallels of Latitude, &c.

I. The axis is a strait line, imagined to pass through the centre of the Earth; the extreme points are the poles, on which the Earth is supposed to move, one called the Arctic, or North Pole, and the other the Antarctic, or South Pole.

II. The Equator is a great circle under the Equinoctial Line in the Heavens, compassing the Earth in the middle, between the two Poles, and divides it into two equal parts, called the Northern and Southern Hemispheres: from it the latitude of places is reckoned, either North or South; and on it are counted the degrees of longitude from East to West. This circle is called the Equator, because when the Sun comes to it, which is twice a year, viz. about the 21st of March, at his entrance into Aries, and again into Libra about the 23d of September, then making equal day and night throughout the World.

III. The Meridians are circles which pass through the Poles of the Earth, the Zenith, and Nadir, crossing the Equator at right angles, and dividing the Earth into two equal parts, one East and the other West; and is so called, because when the Sun comes to the meridian of any place, it is then noon or mid-day. They are infinite in number, for all places, from East to West, have their several meridians; of these, one is called the first or chief Meridian, from which the longitude of places is reckoned; it is of special note and use, but variously placed by geographers; some placing it at London, others at Paris, Teneriffe, &c.; and, since the Earth turns once round its axis in 24 hours, every point upon its surface describing a circle of 360 degrees in that time; therefore, any place lying 15 degrees to the east of us, has the Sun upon its meridian one hour sooner; or it is twelve o'clock with the easternmost, when it is eleven with us; and any place, 15 degrees to the westward of us, has the Sun one hour after us.

IV. Latitude

IV. Latitude is the nearest distance of any place from the Equator; it is measured on an arch of the Meridian, intercepted between the place and the Equator, and therefore can never exceed 90 degrees. It takes its name according as the place is situated, either North or South of the Equator; therefore, all places that lie at the same distance from, and on the same side of, the Equator, are said to be under the same parallel of Latitude.

Parallels of Latitude are circles parallel to the Equator.

The difference of Latitude is an arch of the meridian, contained between two parallels of Latitude; or it is the least distance of the parallels of Latitude of two places; shewing how far one of them is to the northward or southward of the other, and can never exceed 180 degrees.

V. The longitude of any place on the earth is expressed by an arch of the Equator, shewing the east or west distance of the meridian of that place, from some fixed meridian, where Longitude is reckoned to begin.

Difference of Longitude is an arch of the Equator, intercepted between the meridians of two places, shewing how far one of them is to the eastward or westward of the other.

Longitude begins at the meridian of some place, and is counted from thence both eastward and westward, and can never exceed 180 degrees.

VI. The horizon is that apparent circle which limits or bounds the view of a spectator on the sea, or an extended plain; the eye of the spectator being always supposed the centre of his horizon.—Every part of this circle is 90 degrees from the centre of it over our heads, which point is called the Zenith; and the point of the Heavens opposite to it, or under our feet, is called the Nadir.

When the Sun or Stars come above the easternmost part of the Horizon, they are said to rise; and when they descend the western part, they are said to set.

When a ship is under the Equator, both the poles are in the Horizon; and, in proportion as she sails towards either, or increases her latitude, that pole is seen proportionably above the Horizon, and the other disappears as much: but when a ship is sailing towards the Equator, or decreases her latitude, she depresses the elevated pole; that is, its distance from the Horizon decreases; consequently, the latitude of a place is always equal to the elevation of the pole above the Horizon.

Note.—Here the Teacher will, perhaps, find it convenient to have a Globe, or Map of the World, before him, whereon he can point out the several Positions, Latitudes, Longitudes, &c. to the Pupil, as that will strengthen his memory, and give him a better idea than he can possibly have by only reading them over. The same may be observed in reading the use of Gunter's Scale and the Quadrant.

This



This circle is represented by the Mariner's Compass, divided into 32 points or rhumbs, each $11^{\circ} 15'$.

The Tropics are two circles parallel to the Equator, and distant from it 23 degrees, 28 minutes; that on the north side of it is called the Tropic of Cancer, at which the sun has its greatest north declination; then making to us, and all places in north latitude, the longest day and shortest night, which is about the twenty-first of June. The other, on the south side, is called the Tropic of Capricorn, at which the sun has its greatest south declination, making then our shortest day and longest night, which is about the 22d of December.

The Polar Circles are also parallel to the Equator, compassing the poles of the world at 23 degrees, 28 minutes distance; that about the North Pole is called the Arctic Circle, and the other is called the Antarctic Circle.

These Tropics and Polar Circles divide the globe of the earth into 5 parts, called Zones, of which 3 were accounted by the Ancients to be so intemperate as to be uninhabitable; the Zones are called Torrid, Frigid, and Temperate; that is, 1 Torrid or Burning Zone, 2 Temperate, and 2 Frigid or Frozen Zones.

The Torrid Zone is all that space of the earth and sea which lies between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, and is near 47 degrees broad: its inhabitants see the shadow of the sun turn sometimes towards one pole, and sometimes towards the other.

The two temperate Zones are those spaces of the earth and sea contained between each Tropic and the Polar Circles; the inhabitants of the North Temperate Zone have their shadows at noon fall north, and those of the South Temperate Zone have their shadows at noon fall south.

The two Frigid Zones are contained between each Polar Circle and its pole; those who inhabit them have their shadow always running round them, according to the different motions of the sun.

Climates are those tracts of the earth bounded by imaginary lines running parallel to the Equator, and of such a breadth, from south to north, that the length of the artificial day in one surpasses that in the other by half an hour.

The inhabitants of the earth are distinguished by the several meridians and parallels under which they live, and are denominated either Periæci, Antiæci, or Antipodes.

The Periæci are those people of the earth who live under the same parallels, but opposite meridians.

The Antiæci are those people of the earth who live under the same meridians, but opposite parallels.

The Antipodes are situated directly opposite to each other, the feet of the one directly against the feet of the other, lying under opposite parallels, and opposite meridians. It is midnight with one
when

when it is noon day with the other ; the longest day with the one is the shortest with the other ; the length of the day with the one is equal to the other's night ; and the seasons are opposite, being summer with one, when it is winter with the other.

The Real Parts are earth and water, generally divided into four parts or quarters, called Europe, Asia, Africa, and America ; each of these, and consequently the whole Globe, is divided into continents, islands, seas, &c.

A Continent is a great quantity of land, not divided by the sea, wherein are several empires, kingdoms, and countries conjoined, as Europe, Asia, and Africa, is one Continent, and America another.

An Island is a part of the earth that is environed or encompassed round by the sea, as Great Britain and Ireland.

A Peninsula is a part of land almost surrounded with water, save one narrow neck of land which joins the same to the Continent.

An Isthmus is a narrow neck of land joining the Peninsula to the Continent, by which the people may pass from one to the other.

A Promontory is a high part of land, stretching itself into the sea, the extremity of which is called a Cape or Headland.

A Mountain is a rising part of dry land, over-topping the adjacent country, and appearing first at a distance.

The Earth being encompassed by water, whose washings, in surrounding the dry land, cut and shape many winding bays, creeks, and meandering inlets, and extending itself round them all, is but one continued ocean.

An Ocean is a vast collection of salt water, separating Continents from one another, and washing their borders or shores.

A Sea is part of the Ocean, to which we must sail through some Strait, as the Mediterranean and Baltic Seas.

A Strait is a narrow part of the ocean, lying between two shores, and opening a way into some sea, as the Straits of Gibraltar, that lead into the Mediterranean Sea, and the Sound, which leads into the Baltic Sea.

A Creek or Cove is a small narrow part of the sea or river, that goes up but a little way into the land.

A Bay is a great inlet of the land, as the Bay of Biscay, and the Bay of Mexico ; otherwise a Bay is a station or road for ships to anchor in.

A River is a considerable stream of water, issuing out of one or various springs, and continually gliding along till it discharges itself into the Sea. The lesser streams are called Rivulets.

A Lake is that which continually retains and keeps water in it, as the Lake Zair, in Africa, and Nicaragua, in America.

A Gulph is a part of the Ocean or Sea, contained between two shores,

shores, and is every where environed by land, except its entrance, where it communicates with other bays, seas, or oceans.

There are five Oceans, namely, the Northern, the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Indian, and the Southern.

The Atlantic Ocean is usually divided into two parts, one called the North Atlantic Ocean, and the other the South Atlantic or Ethiopic Ocean.

The Northern Ocean stretches to the northward of Europe, Asia, and America, towards the north pole.

The Atlantic Ocean lies between the Continents of Europe and Africa on the east, and America on the west.

That part of the North Atlantic Ocean lying between Europe and America is frequently called the Western Ocean.

The Pacific Ocean, or, as it is sometimes called, the South Sea, is bounded by the western and north-west shores of America, and by the eastern and north-east shores of Asia.

The Indian Ocean washes the shores of the eastern coasts of Africa, and the south of Asia, and is bounded on the east by the Indian islands and the southern continent.

The Southern Ocean extends to the southward of Africa and America towards the south pole.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Alt. Altitude—A. M. before Noon—App. Apparent.

AR. Right Ascension—Amp. Amplitude—Aug. Augmentation—Comp. Complement.

Col. Column—Cor. Correction—Cou. Course—Dec. Declination—Dep. Departure.

Dia. Diameter—Dist. Distance—Diff. Difference—Dip. Depression of the Horizon—Ela. Elapsed.

Equ. Equation—Equa. Equator—Hor. Horizon—Lat. Latitude—Log. or L. Logarithm.

L. L. Lower Limb—Mag. Magnetic—Mer. Meridian—Merid. Meridional—Mid. Middle.

Nat. Natural—Nau. Alm. Nautical Almanac—Obs. Observed or Observation—Par. Parallel.

Parx. Parallax—Perp. Perpendicular—Pol. Polar—Pro. or P. Proportional—P. M. before Noon.

Ref. Refraction—Rad. or R. Radius—L. R. Logarithm Ratio.—Semi Dia. Half the Diameter.

U. L. Upper Limb—Zen. Zenith.

NAVIGATION.

THE great end and business of Navigation is to instruct the Mariner how to conduct a ship through the wide and pathless ocean, to the remotest parts of the world, the safest and shortest way, in passages navigable.

For the due and regular performance of which are requisite—A perfect knowledge of the figure and motion of the earth, the various real and imaginary lines upon it, so as to be able to ascertain the real distance and situation of places with respect to one another, with the use of the several instruments made use of in measuring the ship's way; such as the log. half-minute glass, quadrant, or sextant, to take the altitude of the sun and stars; compass, to represent the sensible horizon; and azimuth compass, to take the azimuth or amplitude of the sun, in order to know the variation of the magnetic needle; maps and charts of the seas and lands, together with the depth of water, the times and settings of the tides upon the coasts he may have occasion to approach near; a competent knowledge of currents; of the mould and trim of the ship, and the sail she bears, that so due allowance may be made for leeway: by help of these, and skill in the navigator, he may know at all times the place the ship is in, which way he must steer, and how far, to gain his intended port.

Notwithstanding what has been said, it may not be improper here to observe, that

As latitude is counted from the equator upon an arch of the meridian, north and south, the difference of latitude between two places, both north, or both south, is found by subtracting the less latitude from the greater; but if one latitude be north and the other south, the sum is the difference of latitude.

Consequently, if a ship in north latitude sails northerly, or in south latitude southerly, she increases her latitude; but in north latitude sailing southerly, or in south latitude sailing northerly, she decreases her latitude; because she sails nearer to the equator, from whence the latitude is reckoned.

Wherefore in north latitude sailing northerly, or in south latitude sailing southerly, the difference of latitude, added to the latitude left, gives the latitude in.

In north latitude, sailing southerly, or in south latitude, sailing northerly, the difference of latitude subtracted from the latitude left, gives the latitude in.

When the latitude decreases, and the difference of latitude is greater than the latitude sailed from, subtract the latitude left from the difference of latitude, the remainder will be the latitude in, and of a different name; for it is plain that the ship has crossed the equator.

As

As the longitude is counted from the first meridian east and west, until it comes to the opposite meridian, it cannot exceed 180 degrees.

The difference of longitude between two places, being both east or west, is found by subtracting the less longitude from the greater; but if one be in east longitude, and the other in west, their sum is the difference of longitude.

Therefore in east longitude sailing easterly, or in west longitude sailing westerly, the difference of longitude added to the longitude left, gives the longitude in.

In east longitude sailing westerly, or in west longitude sailing easterly, the difference of longitude subtracted from the longitude left, gives the longitude in.

When a ship sails east or west, until she passes the opposite meridian, or 180 degrees, she changes her longitude, or comes into a longitude of a different name.

What has been said will be rendered familiar to the learner by the following examples:

EXAM. I. What is the difference of latitude between London in latitude $51^{\circ} 32' N.$ and Rome in latitude $41^{\circ} 54' N.$

From London's lat.	$51.32 N.$
Subtract Rome's lat.	$41.54 N.$
	<hr/>
Rem. the diff. of lat.	$9.38 N.$
	60
	<hr/>
Diff. in miles —	578

EXAM. III. Required the difference of latitude between Cape Finisterre and Cape Roque in South America?

Cape Finisterre's lat.	$42.52 N.$
Cape St. Roque's lat.	$5.0 S.$
	<hr/>
Diff. of lat.	47.52
	60
	<hr/>
Diff. Lat. in Miles	2872

EXAM. II. A ship from latitude $29^{\circ} 17' S.$ sails southward until her difference of latitude be 374 miles, what latitude is she come to?

Latitude sailed from	$29.17 S.$
Diff. of lat. $374 \div 60 =$	$6.14 S.$
	<hr/>
Lat. in	$35.31 S.$

EXAM. IV. A ship from latitude $8^{\circ} 25' N.$ sails south 600 miles, what latitude is she in?

From diff. of lat. 600	
miles, $\div 60 =$	$10.00 S.$
Sub. lat. left —	$8.25 N.$
	<hr/>
Lat. in —	$1.35 S.$

In the last example it is plain, that as the difference of latitude is more than the latitude left, the ship must have crossed the Equator, and consequently come into south latitude.

NOTE. When one of the places has no latitude, or is on the Equator, then the latitude of the other place is their difference of latitude.

EXAM. V. What is the difference of longitude between Cape Finisterre and the east point of Barbadoes?

Cape Finisterre's long.	9° 17' W.
Barbadoes long.	59° 49' W.
	<hr/>
Diff. of long.	50° 32' W.
	60
	<hr/>
Diff. in miles	3032

EXAM. VII. What is the difference of longitude between Barcelona and Lisbon?

Barcelona's long.	8° 18' E.
Lisbon's long.	9° 7' W.
	<hr/>
Diff. of long.	11° 25' W.

EXAM. IX. What is the difference of longitude between the N. E. point of Japan and St. Christopher's.

N. E. of Japan's long.	140° 25' E.
St. Christopher's long.	62° 42' W.
	<hr/>
Exceeds 180° 00'	203° 07'
	360° 00'
	<hr/>
Diff. of long.	156° 53' W.

EXAM. VI. A ship from Cape Charles, in Virginia, sails westward till her difference of longitude be 400 miles, what longitude is she in?

Cape Charles's long	76° 15' W.
Diff. of long. 400 miles	6° 40' W.
	<hr/>
Long. in	82° 55' W.

EXAM. VIII. A ship from 15° 40' E. long. sails westward till her diff. of long. be 27° 15', what long. is she in?

Long. left	15° 40' E.
Diff. of long.	27° 15' W.
	<hr/>

Long. in	11° 55' W.
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EXAM. X. A ship from longitude 160° 20' W. sails westward until she differs her long. 41° 20', what long. is she in?

Long. left	160° 20' W.
Diff. of long.	41° 20' W.
	<hr/>

201° 40'
360° 00'
<hr/>

Long. in	158° 20' E.
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Here it is plain, that the ship has crossed the opposite meridian, and, therefore, has come into a longitude of a different name.

In sailing due north or south, the ship changes her latitude only; and sailing east or west, her longitude; but sailing upon any other course, she must change both latitude and longitude.

Easting or westing, in Plane Sailing, is called Departure or Meridian Distance.

The instrument used in measuring a ship's way at sea, is the Log. Ships at sea are directed from one place to another by means of an instrument called the Mariner's Compass, which is an artificial representation of the horizon of every place, by the means of a circular piece of paper, called a card, divided like the horizon into degrees and points, which are called Rhumbs. Now the card being properly fixed to a piece of steel, called the Needle, that has been touched with a loadstone, (whose property is such as to cause one end of the needle so touched to point towards the north, when turning freely on something supporting it) all the points of the card will be directed towards the corresponding points of the horizon:

Hence



*A TABLE of DEGREES, and MINUTES,
To every Quarter Point of the Compass.*

TH	SOUTH	H.M	Points	0	1	Points	H.M	SOUTH	NORTH
		0 1	0 1	2 18 5	0 1	11 39			
		0 22	0 2	5 37 30	0 2	11 37			
		0 34	0 3	8 26 15	0 3	11 26			
E.	S. by W.	0 45	1	11 15 0	1	11 15	S. by E.	N. by W.	
		0 56	1 1	1 3 15	1 1	11 1			
		1 7	1 2	11 32 30	1 2	10 32			
		1 19	1 3	19 1 15	1 3	10 11			
E.	S. S. W.	1 30	2	22 30 0	2	10 30	S. S. E.	N. N. W.	
		1 41	2 1	25 18 5	2 1	10 49			
		1 52	2 2	28 7 30	2 2	10 7			
		2 1	2 3	30 56 15	2 3	9 56			
N.	SW. by S.	2 15	3	33 15 0	3	9 15	SE. by S.	NW. by N.	
		2 26	3 1	36 33 15	3 1	9 11			
		2 37	3 2	39 22 30	3 2	9 2			
		2 49	3 3	42 11 15	3 3	9 11			
E.	S. W.	3 0	4	45 0 0	4	9 0	S. E.	N. W.	
		3 11	4 1	47 18 15	4 1	8 49			
		3 22	4 2	50 7 30	4 2	8 37			
		3 34	4 3	52 26 15	4 3	8 26			
E.	SW. by W.	3 45	5	56 15 0	5	8 15	SE. by E.	NW. by W.	
		3 56	5 1	59 3 15	5 1	8 1			
		4 7	5 2	61 52 30	5 2	7 32			
		4 18	5 3	64 11 15	5 3	7 11			
N.	W. S. W.	4 30	6	67 30 0	6	7 30	E. S. E.	W. N. W.	
		4 41	6 1	70 18 15	6 1	7 19			
		4 52	6 2	73 7 30	6 2	7 7			
		5 1	6 3	75 56 15	6 3	6 56			
N.	W. by S.	5 15	7	78 15 0	7	6 15	E. by S.	W. by N.	
		5 26	7 1	81 33 15	7 1	6 31			
		5 37	7 2	84 22 30	7 2	6 21			
		5 49	7 3	87 11 15	7 3	6 11			
West		6 0	8	90 0 0	8	6 0	East	West	



Hence it follows, that in every place the north point of the card shews the position of the meridian of that place, and some one rhumb or point of the card will coincide with, or be directed along the track that makes any given angle with the meridian; consequently, by the help of the card or compass, a ship may be kept in any proposed track or course.

A rhumb line, or point, is a right line drawn from the centre of the compass to the horizon, and is named from that point of the horizon it falls in with.

The course is the angle which any rhumb line makes with the meridian, and is sometimes reckoned in degrees, and sometimes in points of the compass; so that if a ship sails upon the second rhumb, or N. N. E. the course is 22 degrees 30 minutes: and so for any other.

One Magnus, a shepherd, first discovered the loadstone by its sticking to the iron of his sandals; whence the name Magnet was given to the stone, or Magnetic Needle. Gio, of Naples, about 300 years ago, first discovered that a piece of iron rubbed on it, and then suspended, had the property of pointing to the north and south, and thence applied it to navigation.

How to touch the Compass Needle.

Having two strong magnetical bars, lay the compass needle as nearly north and south as you can, with the intended north northward; join the two magnets in a line considerably above the needle, the north end of which being northward (round which end of each a notch is made) bring them down upon the needle, that the junction may be on its centre; then draw them asunder along on each half of the needle, and continue the motion till they are eight inches clear of the needle's end, and, by a circular motion, join them, and bring them to the centre as before, then separate them, repeating the operation seven or eight times, taking care not to put the magnets out of their parallelism, and the needle will be sufficiently magnetical.

PLANE SAILING.

PLANE SAILING is the art of navigating a ship upon principles deduced from the notion of the earth's being an extended Plane, and is no more than the application of Plane Trigonometry to the solution of the several variations, or cases; where the hypotenuse, or longest side, is always the rhumb that the ship sails upon.

The perpendicular is the difference of latitude counted on the meridian, and the base the departure: which is easting or westing, counted from the meridian.

The

The angle opposite the base is the course or angle that the ship makes with the meridian; and the angle opposite the perpendicular is the complement of the course, which being taken together, make always eight points or rhumbs, which is 90 degrees.

In constructing figures relating to a ship's course, let the upper part, on what the figure is drawn upon, always represent the north; the lower part south; the right hand east; and the left west.

Draw the north and south line to represent the meridian of the place the ship sails from; then, if the ship's course is to be southward, take the upper end of the line for the place sailed from; but, if the course is northward, take the lower end for that place.

When the course is easterly, describe the arch, and lay off the course and departure on the right-hand side of the meridian; but when westerly, on the left-hand side.

When the course is given in degrees, the degrees expressing it must be taken from the line of chords; but when in points, from the line of rhumbs; and is always to be laid off upon the arch, beginning at the meridian.

When the course is given in points, it may be set down with its corresponding logarithm in the calculation, as found in Table III. of the logarithms, without reducing it into degrees.

In all cases, wherever the complement of the course, or co-sine, &c. is used, the degrees or points put down is the course itself; yet the logarithm belonging to the complement, or co-sine, &c. of that course is taken.

CASE I.

Course and Distance sailed given, to find the Difference of Latitude and Departure from the Meridian.

A ship from the Lizard, in lat. $49^{\circ} 57'$ N. sails S. W. by W. 488 miles.

Required the latitude she is in, and her departure from the meridian she sailed from?

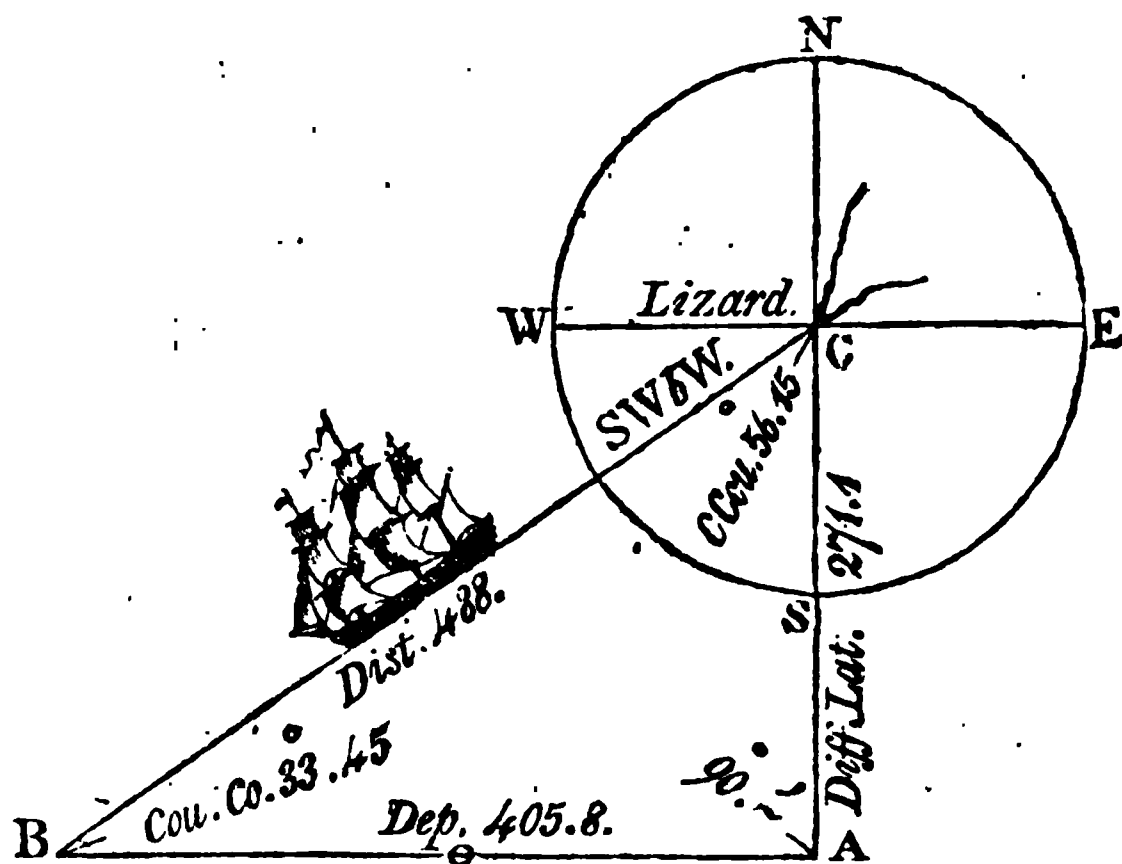
By CONSTRUCTION.

Draw the line CA to represent the meridian of the Lizard, and C the Lizard point.

With the chord of 60° in your compasses, and one foot in C, describe the compass N. W. S. E.

Take 5 points in your compasses from the line of rhumbs on the plane scale, and set it off on the arch from S. towards W. for the course; draw the line CB, which make equal to the dist. 488; draw BA parallel to E. and W. to cut the meridian in A.

Then will AC be the difference of latitude 271,1, and AB the departure 405,8.



By making the Distance Radius, it will be by Axiom I.

The course 5 points = $56^{\circ} 15'$

To find the Departure.

As radius 90° 0.00000
Is to the dist. 488 2.68842
So is the fine cou. 5 pts. 9.91985

To the dep. 405,8 2.60827

The com. course 3 points $33^{\circ} 45'$

To find the Diff. of Latitude.

As radius 90° 0.00000
Is to the dist. 488 2.68842
So is co-fine cou. 5 pts. 9.74474

To the diff. of lat. 271 2.43316

Now as the ship is in north latitude sailing southerly from the latitude left

Take the diff. of lat. $271, 1 \div 60 = 4^{\circ} 31' S.$

Gives the lat. in $45^{\circ} 26' N.$

And the departure from the meridian is 405,8 miles.

To render the following work more easy, and that the Learner, by being initiated in this other method, will be the better able to understand many things in the following work, (as well as in several modern authors,) where the proportion of opposite sides, and opposite angles, do not appear, and where radius is not introduced.

Observe.—In the description of the logarithm (p. 22) you are shewn, that by adding the logarithm of two numbers together, their sum produces the same number in the logarithms, as the product of the same two numbers when multiplied. And by subtracting the logarithm of two numbers from each other, the remaining logarithm produces the same number as the quotient of the same number; or the complement arithmetic (p. 28) of the logarithm

rithm of the divisor added to the logarithm of the dividend, rejecting (radius) or 10 in the index (p. 35) the result is the very same. Again, when the proportion begins with a sine or a co-sine, the complement arithmetic added to the other two terms, their sum rejecting, 10 in the index will be the logarithm of the number sought.

Now as the logarithm co-secant of any angle is equal to the complement arithmetic of the logarithm sine of that angle, and the logarithm secant is equal to the arithmetic complement of the logarithm co-sine of that angle: omitting radius, therefore, the co-ar. may be taken out of the tables by inspection.

Here all the three sides may be made radius, to find the difference of latitude and departure; therefore, the Learner may make which side he pleases radius; but as for my part I shall make the first, where the distance is made radius, whenever the course is given.

Though this method of working by logarithms is certain, yet the same may be wrought by Gunter's Scale and Compasses, and by several other methods.

NOTE.—When the course is given in points, make use of the line marked sine rhumbs, and tang. rhum. on the upper side of the scale; when in degrees, make use of the lines marked sine and tang.

By GUNTER.

Now to perform the last case, extend from rad. or 8 points to 5 points on the line marked SR; that extent will reach from the dist. 488 to the dep. 405,8 on the line of num.

2dly. ' Extend from rad. or 8 points to 3 points (the comp. of the cou. on the line SR;) that extent will reach from the dist. 488 to the diff of lat. 271 on the line of numbers.

Thus may all the operations be performed in the several cases of Navigation.

By this case is calculated the Table of Latitude and Departure for every degree, point, and quarter point of the Mariner's Compass, to the dist. of 300 miles, which is of excellent use in working day's works at sea, and may be applied both to middle latitude and Mercator's sailing, as shall be shewn hereafter; we shall only proceed now to the working of the last case by the Table of Diff. of Latitude and Departure.

By INSPECTION.

Find the given cou. at the top or bottom of the tables, either among the points or degrees, and in that page, and right against the dist. taken in its column, stand the diff of lat. and dep. in their columns.

Thus the cou. is S. W. by W. or five points, which is found at the bottom of the Table of Diff. of Lat. and Dep. for points: and as the dist. 488 is too great to be found in the Tables, divide it by 2 (or
any

any other convenient number) and that gives 244, which look for in the dist. column, and right against it stands 135,5 for the diff. of lat. and 202,8 for the dep. which being doubled (because divided by 2) gives 271 for the diff. of lat. and 405,6 for the dep. the same as before. Any of these methods will do, but the last is chiefly practised at sea.

NOTE.—All points or degrees above 45, are to be looked for at bottom of Table I. and all less at top; and the miles on the left hand.

CASE II.

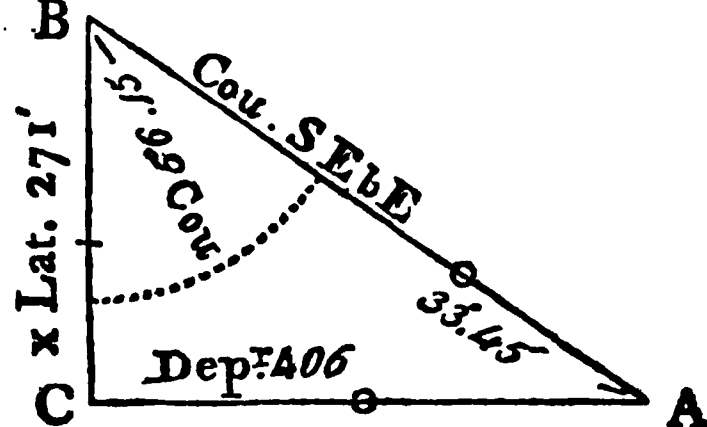
Course and Difference of Latitude given, to find the Distance run, and Departure from the Meridian.

If a ship runs S. E. by E. from $1^{\circ} 45'$ north latitude, and then by observation is in $2^{\circ} 46'$ south latitude, what is her distance, and departure.

Now, in this case, as the ship has crossed the Equator, therefore the lat. $1^{\circ} 45'$ N. added to $2^{\circ} 46'$ S. is $4^{\circ} 31'$, which multiplied by 60 gives 271 miles for the diff. of lat.

Constructed the same as Problem X. in Geometry.

Draw $BC=271$, and BA making an angle with $BC=5$ points, or $56^{\circ} 15'$; upon C erect the perp. CA to join BA in A and it is done; then will $CA=406$, and $AB=488$.



By CALCULATION.

By making the Distance AB Radius, it will be,

Course S. E. by E. 5 pts. $= 56^{\circ} 15'$
To find the Departure.

As $\text{fine cou. 5 pts. co. ar. } 0.25526$
Is to the diff. of lat. 271 2.43297
So is $\text{fine cou. 5 points } 9.91985$

To the dep. 405.6

2.60808

Complement 3 points $= 33^{\circ} 45'$
To find the Distance.

As $\text{co-fine cou. 5 pts. co. ar. } 0.25526$
Is to the diff. of lat. 271 2.43297
So is rad. 10.00000

To the dist- 487.8

2.68823

Hence the ship's dist. run is 487,8 miles, and her dep. from the merid. is 405,6 easterly.

By GUNTER.

'Extend from 3 to 5 points on the line marked SR, that extent will reach from the diff. of lat. 271 to the dep. 405,6 on the line of numbers.'

2dly. 'Extend from rad. or 8 points to 3 points, that extent will reach from the diff of lat. 271 to the dist. 488 on the line of numbers.'

By INSPECTION.

Find the cou. among the points or degrees, and the diff. of lat. in its column, right against which stand the dist. and dep. in their columns.

Now as the diff. of lat. 271 is too great to be found in the Tables, I divide it by 2, and that gives 135,5 which I find over five points in the lat. column; against that stands 244, for the dist. and 202,8 for the dep. which multiplied by 2 gives the dist. 488, and the dep. 405.6.

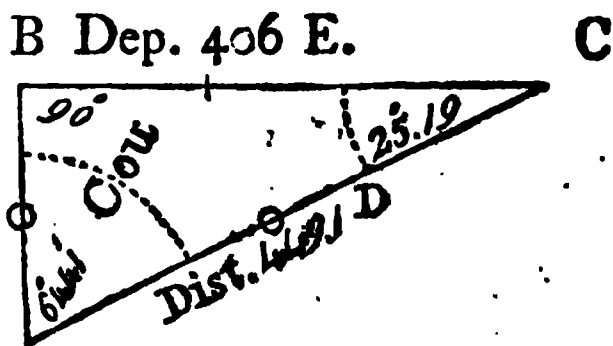
CASE III.

Course and Departure from the Meridian given, to find the Distance and Difference of Latitude.

If a ship sails N, E. by E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E. from a port in $3^{\circ} 15'$ south latitude, until she depart from her first meridian 406 miles, I demand her distance, and what latitude she is in?

By CONSTRUCTION.

Draw the mer. AB, upon which erect the perp. BC, and set off thereon from B her dep. 406 easterly from B to C, with the chord of 60° , on C describe an arch, and set off thereon the comp. of the cou. as A DE, and through D and C draw the line CDA, cutting the mer. in the point A; then the dist. AC, measured on the same scale before used, gives 449, and AB 192 the diff. of lat.



By CALCULATION.

By making the Distance AC radius, it will be,

The course $5\frac{3}{4}$ points = $64^{\circ} 41'$

To find the Diff. of Lat.

As sine cou. $5\frac{3}{4}$ pts. co. ar. 0.04384

Is to the dep. 406 2.60853

So is co-sine cou. $5\frac{3}{4}$ pts. 9.63099

To the diff. of lat. 192 2.28336

From the lat. left —

Subtract the diff. of lat. 192 miles, or —

The remainder being 3, shews the ship is in

The compl. $2\frac{1}{4}$ points = $25^{\circ} 19'$

To find the Distance.

As sine cou. $5\frac{3}{4}$ pts. co. ar. 0.04384

Is to the dep. 406 2.60853

So is rad. 10.00000

To the dist. 449.1 2.65237

3° 15' S.

3 12 N.

0 03 S.

By GUNTER.

‘Extend from $5\frac{3}{4}$ points to $2\frac{1}{4}$ on the line marked SR, that extent will reach from the dep. 406 to the diff. of lat. 192 on the line of numbers.’

2dly.

2dly. 'Extend from rad. to $5\frac{3}{4}$ points, that extent will reach from the dep. 406 to the dist. 449 miles.'

By INSPECTION.

Find the cou. either among the points or degrees, and the dep. in its column; right against which stands the dist. and diff. of lat. in their respective columns.

Thus, with the cou. $5\frac{3}{4}$ points, and half the dep. I find 224,5 for the dist. and 95,8 for the diff. of lat. which being doubled, gives the dist. 449, and the diff of lat. 191,6 nearly as before.

CASE IV.

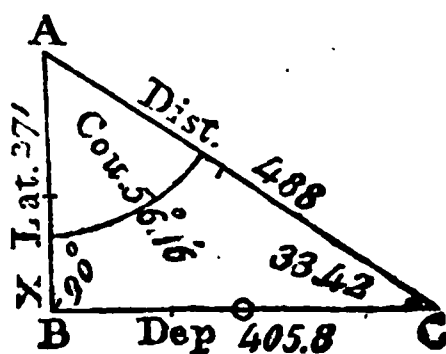
Distance and Difference of Latitude given, to find the Course and Departure.

Suppose a ship sails 488 miles, between the south and the east, from a port in $2^{\circ} 52'$ south latitude, and then by observation is in $7^{\circ} 23'$ south latitude; what course has she steered, and what departure has she made?

From the latitude by observation $7^{\circ} 23'$ take $2^{\circ} 52'$ the latitude left, the remainder $4^{\circ} 31'$ multiply by 60 = 271 miles or minutes of difference of latitude.

Constructed as Problem XI. in Geometry.

Draw the mer. $AB = 271$; upon B erect the perp. BC; take 488 in your compasses, and with one foot on A, lay the other on the line BC; join A and C; then will BC be the dep. 406, and the angle BAC the cou. = $56^{\circ} 16'$, or 5 points nearly.



To find the Course.

At the dist. 488 co. ar. 7.31158
Is to the rad. 10.00000
So is the diff. lat. 271 2.43297

To co-sine cou. $56^{\circ} 16'$ 9.74455

To find the Departure.

As rad. 10.00000
Is to the dist. 488 2.68842
So is sine cou. $56^{\circ} 16'$ 9.91993

To the dep. 405.8 2.60835

Hence the cou. is S. E. by E. and the dep. 405,8.

By GUNTER.

'The extent, from the dist. 488 to the diff. of lat. 271, on the line of numb. will reach from rad. or 90° , to $33^{\circ} 44'$ the co-cou. on the line of sines.

'And the extent, from rad. to $56^{\circ} 16'$ on the line of sines, will reach from the dist. 488 to the dep. 405,8 on the line of numbers.'

By INSPECTION.

Seek in the Tables till against the dist. taken in its column be found the given diff. of lat. in one of the following columns ; and adjoining to it stands the dep. which, if less than the diff. of lat. the cou. is found at the top ; but, if greater, the cou. is found at the bottom.

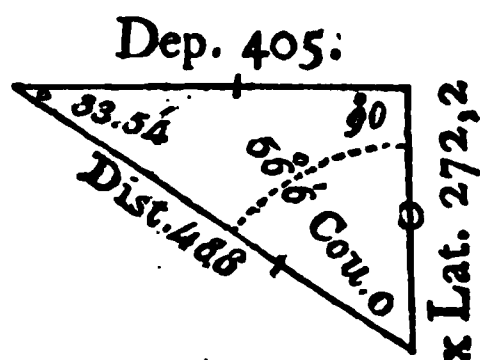
Now, with half the dist. 244, and half the diff. of lat. 135,5 look in the Tables till they are found to agree in their respective columns, which they do nearly over 5 points ; against them stands 202,8 for the dep. which, being doubled, gives 405,6 nearly, as before.

CASE V.

Distance and Departure given, to find the Course and Difference of Latitude.

Admit a ship sails 488 miles between the north and west from the island of Bermuda, in lat. $32^{\circ} 35'$ north, until her dep. is 405 miles ; what course has she steered, and what lat is she in ?

NOTE. This case is constructed much the same as the last.



By CALCULATION.

To find the Course.		To find the Diff. of Lat.	
As the dist. 488 co ar.	7.31158	As radius	10.00000
Is to radius	10.00000	Is to the dist. 488	2.68842
So is dep. 405	2.60746	So is co-fine co. $56^{\circ} 6'$	9.74644
<hr/>		<hr/>	
To the fine of cou. $56^{\circ} 6'$	9.91904	To the diff. of lat. 272,2	2.43486
<hr/>		<hr/>	

Hence the course is N. $56^{\circ} 6'$ W. or N. W. by W. nearly.

To the lat. sailed from $32^{\circ} 35'$ add the diff. of lat. 272, or $4^{\circ} 32'$, gives $37^{\circ} 07'$, the lat. the ship is in.

By GUNTER.

‘ Extend from the dist. 488 to the dep. 405 on the line of numbers, that extent will reach from rad. to the cou. $56^{\circ} 6'$ on the line of fines.

2dly. ‘ Extend from rad. to the comp. of the cou. $33^{\circ} 54'$ on the line of fines, that extent will reach from the dist. 488 to the diff. of lat. 272 on the line of numbers.

By INSPECTION.

Seek in the Tables till against the dist. taken in its column, be found the given dep. in one of the following columns ; and adjoining

joining to it stands the diff. of lat. which, if greater than the dep. the cou. is found at the top; but if less, the cou. is found at the bottom.

Now, with half the dist. 244, and half the dep. 202,5, I look in the Tables, and find them to agree in their columns, nearly over 5 points, against which is lat. 135,5, which being doubled, is 271, the diff. of lat. nearly, as before.

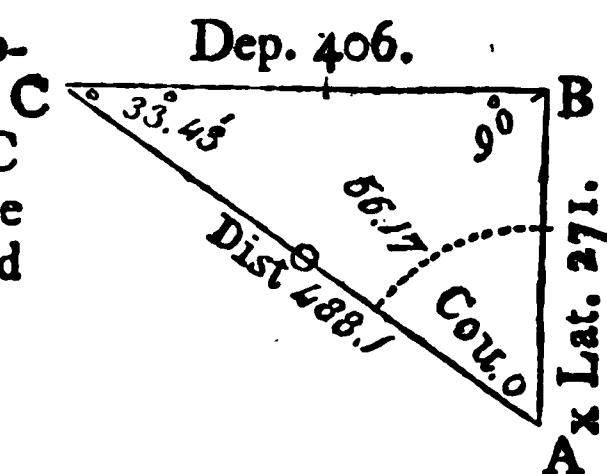
CASE VI.

Difference of Latitude and Departure given, to find the Course and Distance.

A ship sails between the north and west till her difference of latitude is 271 miles, and her dep. is 406 miles; I demand her course and distance?

Constructed as Problem XII. in Geometry.

Draw $AB=271$, and perp. to it $BC=406$; join C and A ; then will the angle CAB be the cou. $=56^{\circ} 17'$, and AC the dist. $=488$ miles.



To find the Course.

As the diff. of lat. 271 co ar. 7.56703
Is to rad. 10.00000
So is the dep. 406 2.60853

To the tan. of cou. $56^{\circ} 17'$ 10.17556

To find the Distance.

As fin.-cou $56^{\circ} 17'$ co ar. 0.07998
: Dep. 406 2.60873
:: Rad. 10.00000

: Dist. 488.1

2.68851

Hence her cou. is N. $56^{\circ} 17'$ W. or N. W. by W. and the dist. sailed 488,1 miles.

By GUNTER.

Extend from the diff. of lat. 271 to the dep. 406 on the line of num. that extent will reach from rad. to $56^{\circ} 17'$ the cou. on the line of tan.

2dly. For the dist. we must consider it as rad. (there being no line of sec. on the scale) and extend from rad. or 90° to the cou. 5 points on the line of fines, that extent will reach from the dep. 406, to the dist. 488 on the line of numbers.

By INSPECTION.

Seek in the Tables till half the given diff. of lat. 135,5, and dep. 203 are found together in their respective columns; then right against them will be found half the dist. 244, in its column. and the cou. stand in degrees either at the top or bottom of the column where the diff. of lat. and dep. was found, which in this case is over $56^{\circ} 15'$, or 5 points the cou. required.

The six foregoing Problems are the common case of Plane Sailing,

ing, which the learner ought to be well acquainted with ; and for that end I here add six more for practice, whose answers may be found by the foregoing rules:

Question I. A ship in $2^{\circ} 10'$ south lat. sails N. by E. 89 leagues : what lat. is she in, and what is her dep. ?

Answer. Lat. in $2^{\circ} 12' N.$ and dep. 17.36 leagues.

Question II. A ship sails S. S. W. from a port in $41^{\circ} 30'$ north lat. and then by observation the said ship is in $36^{\circ} 57'$ north lat. I demand the dist. run and dep. ?

Answer. Dist. run 98,5 leagues, dep. 37,7 leagues.

Question III. A ship sails S. S. W. half W. from a port $2^{\circ} 30'$ south lat. until her dep. be 59 leagues ; I demand her dist. run and lat. in ?

Answer. Dist. run 125,2 leagues, lat. in $8^{\circ} 1'$ south.

Question IV. If a ship sails 360 miles south westward from $21^{\circ} 59'$ south lat. until by observation she be in $24^{\circ} 49'$ south lat. what is her cou. and dep. ?

Answer. The cou. is S. W. by W. half W. or S. $61^{\circ} 47' W.$ and her dep. from the mer. is 317,3 miles.

Question V. Suppose a ship sails 354 miles north eastward from $2^{\circ} 9'$ south lat. until her dep. be 150 miles ; what is her cou. and lat. in ?

Answer. Her cou. is N. $25^{\circ} 4' E.$ or N. N. E. half E. nearly, and she is in lat. $3^{\circ} 11' North.$

Question VI. Sailing between the north and the west, from a port in $1^{\circ} 59'$ south lat. and then arriving at another port in $4^{\circ} 8'$ north lat. which is 209 miles to the westward of the first port ; I demand the cou. and dist. from the first port to the second ?

Answer. The cou. is N. $29^{\circ} 40' W.$ or N. N. W. $\frac{3}{4} W.$ nearly ; and the dist. of the ports is 422,3 miles, or 140,7 leagues.

TRAVERSE SAILING.

HAVING learned those necessary problems concerning a Single Course, the next is a Compound Course, commonly called a Traverse ; in order to the right understanding of which, observe the following definitions :

A Traverse is when a ship, meeting with contrary winds, sails on several courses.

When the wind is directly or partly against a ship's direct course to the place she is bound to, she reaches her port by a kind of Z like course ; which is made by sailing with the wind, first on one side of the ship, and then on the other side.

In a ship, when looking towards the stem, head, or fore-part ;
Starboard signifies the right-hand side ;
Larboard or Port the left-hand side ;

Aft

Aft or abaft is towards the hinder part, or stern ;

The Beam signifies athwart or across the middle of the ship.

When the ship sails the same way the wind blows, she is said to sail or run before the wind ; and the wind is right aft, or right astern ; and her course is then 16 points from the wind.

When a ship sails with the wind blowing directly across her, she is said to have the wind on the beam ; and her course is eight points from the wind.

When the wind blows obliquely across the ship, the wind is said to be abaft the beam, or afore the beam, according as her course is more or less than 8 points from the wind.

When a ship endeavours to sail towards that part of the compass from whence the wind blows, she is said to sail on a wind, or to ply to windward, or close-hauled, or on a bowling.

A vessel sailing as near as she can to the point from whence the wind blows, is said to be close hauled. The generality of ships will lie within about 6 points of the wind, but sloops and other vessels will lie much nearer.

The Windward, or Weather-side, is that side of the ship on which the wind blows ; and the other is called the Leeward or Lee-side.

Tacks and sheets are large ropes made fast to the lower corners of the fore and main sails, by which either of these corners are hauled fore and aft.

When a ship sails by or on a wind, the windward tacks are always hauled forwards, and leeward, or lee-sheets aft.

The starboard tacks are aboard when the starboard side is to windward, and the larboard to leeward ; and the larboard tacks are aboard when the larboard side is to windward, and the starboard to leeward, either tacks the yards are braced up.

To know how near the wind a ship will lie, observe the course she goes on each tack when she is close hauled, then half the number of points between the two courses will shew how near the wind that ship will lie.

The most common cases, in turning to windward, may be constructed by the following precepts :—

Having drawn the meridian, or north and south, and parallel of latitude (or east and west line) in a circle, representing the horizon of the place, mark, in the circumference, the place of the wind ; draw the rhumb, passing through the place bound to, and lay thereon the distance of that place from the centre.

On each side of the wind lay off in the circumference the points or degrees shewing how near the wind the ship can lie, and draw the rhumbs.

Now, the first course will be on one of those rhumbs, according to the tack the ship leads with ; draw a line through the place bound to, parallel to the other point, to meet with the first, and this will shew the course and distance on the other tack.

To resolve a Traverse, is to reduce and bring several courses into one; the courses are known by the compass, and the distance by the log, which in common voyages is hove once in two hours, but in ships of war, or in East-Indiamen, every hour.

In the steerage, or some convenient place in the ship, there is generally kept a table, called the log-board, divided into seven columns; in the first is written the hours of the day, in the second, the knots the ship runs during half a minute; each of these knots bear the same proportion to a sea mile that half a minute does to an hour; consequently, so many knots as the ship runs in half a minute, (the time allowed for trying the experiment) so many miles she runs in an hour. In the third the fathoms, 10 of which ought to make a knot; in the fourth the courses steered by the compass; in the fifth the winds; in the sixth the lee-way, or how far the ship is drove to the leeward of the course steered by the compass; in the seventh the transactions of the day, as in the following Table. Every day at noon the contents are transcribed into the log-book, which is divided into columns, exactly like the log-board, and the several courses being corrected by allowing for the lee-way and variations, and the distance run upon each being set down in a Traverse-table, shews what difference of latitude and departure the ship has made during the last 24 hours; and from thence is found the latitude and longitude the ship is in, &c. This operation is called doing a day's work.

The LOG-BOARD.

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Transactions.		
2	6		S. W. by S.	N.		Moderate gales & fair weather, at 8 A. M. saw a ship to the northward.		
4	5	5			N. W.			
6	5							
8	5							
10	4	5	N. E.	N. N. W.				
12	4	5						
2	4	5						
4	4	5						
6	4	5						
8	5		S. W. by S.	W. N. W.		No observa- tion.		
10	4	5						
12	4							

Having placed the several courses and distances run upon each, begin with the first course S. W. by S. which is 3 points, and the distance run upon it being summed up, is 21,5, or an half, which being doubled (because the log is hove every two hours) is 43. In like

like manner proceed with the other courses, and then find the diff. of lat. and dep. for each cou. and dist.

When the cou. is to the southward, the diff. of lat. must be set in the column marked S, but if to the northward, in that marked N; likewise, when the course is to the eastward, the dep. must be set in the column marked E; but if to the westward, in that marked W. Thus the first course being S. W. by S. 3 points, the diff. of lat. belonging to it is set under S. and the dep. under W. as in the following table:—

TRAVERSE TABLE.

COURSES.	DIST.	N.	S.	E.	W.
S. W. by S.	43		35,8		23,9
N. E.	45	31,8		31,8	
S. W. by S.	27		22,4		15,0
		31,8	58,2	31,8	38,9
			31,8		31,8
		D. Lat.	26,4 S.	Dep. W.	7,1

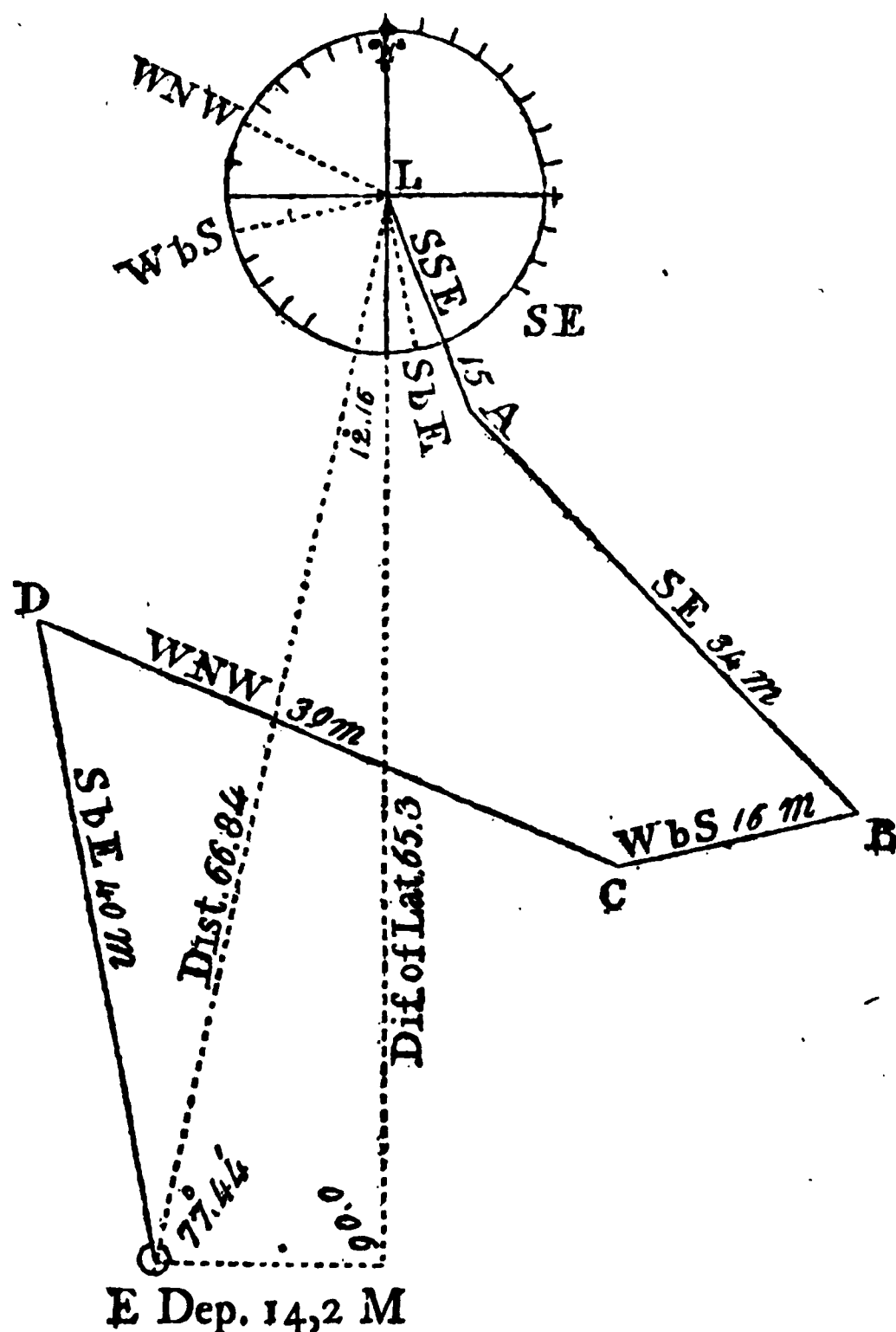
Here the westings being greater than the eastings, the diff. shews how far the ship has got to the westward; and the southings being greater than the northings shew how far she is got to the southward of the place she set out from.

Now the diff. of lat. 26,4 and dep. 7,1 being looked for in the Tables, will be found nearly standing together under 15° and against dist. 27. Hence the course made good upon the several courses is S. 15° W. and the dist 27 miles.

EXAMPLE I.

Suppose a ship takes her departure from the Lizard in latitude $49^{\circ} 57' N$. it bearing N. N. W. distance, by estimation, 5 leagues, sails S. E. 34, W. by S. 16, W. N. W. 39, and S. by E. 40 miles; required the latitude she is in, and her bearing and distance from the Lizard?

By CONSTRUCTION.



E Dep. 14,2 M

Draw the line LM to represent the meridian of the Lizard, and L the Lizard point; on L describe the compass; then set off the opposite point to the bearing of the Lizard; the S. S. E. line LA, which make equal to 15 miles; parallel to the S. E. line draw the line AB equal to 34 miles; again, from B parallel to W. by S. draw BC equal to 16 miles; next, through C, draw a line parallel to W. N. W. which make equal to 39 miles; from D draw DE, parallel to the S. by E. line, equal to 40 miles; then is E the place of the ship at the end of her several courses, EL the distance, LM the diff. of lat. EM her departure, and the angle ELM the course she has made good.

To

To find the same by CALCULATION.

For the First Course, S. S. E. 15 Miles.

To find the Diff. of Lat.		For Departure.	
As rad. 90°	10.00000	As rad. 90°	10.00000
Is to dist. 15	1.17609	Is to dist. 15	1.17609
So is co-fine cou. 2 pts.	9.96562	So is fine cou. 2 pts.	9.58284
<hr/>		<hr/>	
To diff. lat. 13,9	1.14171	To dep. 5,7	0.75893
<hr/>		<hr/>	

Second Course S. E. 34 Miles.

For Difference of Latitude.		For Departure.	
As rad. 90°	10.00000	As rad. 90°	10.00000
Is to co fine cou. 45°	9.84948	Is to fine cou. 45°	9.84948
So is dist. 34	1.53148	So is dist. 34	1.53148
<hr/>		<hr/>	
To diff. lat. 24	1.38096	To dep. 24	1.38096
<hr/>		<hr/>	

Third Course W. by S. 16 Miles.

For Difference of Latitude.		For Departure.	
As rad. 90°	10.00000	As rad. 90°	10.00000
Is to co-fine cou. $78^{\circ} 45'$	9.29024	Is to fine cou. $78^{\circ} 45'$	9.99157
So is dist. 16	1.20412	So is dist. 16	1.20412
<hr/>		<hr/>	
To diff. lat. 3,1	0.49436	To dep. 15,7	1.19569
<hr/>		<hr/>	

Fourth Course W. N. W. 39 Miles.

For Difference of Latitude.		For Departure.	
As rad. 90°	10.00000	As rad. 90°	10.00000
Is to co-fine cou. $67^{\circ} 30'$	9.58284	Is to fine cou. $67^{\circ} 30'$	9.96562
So is dist. 39	1.59106	So is dist. 39	1.59106
<hr/>		<hr/>	
To diff. lat. 14,9	1.17390	To dep. 36	1.55668
<hr/>		<hr/>	

Fifth Course S. by E. 40 Miles.

For Difference of Latitude.		For Departure.	
As rad. 90°	10.00000	As rad. 90°	10.00000
Is to co-fine cou. $11^{\circ} 15'$	9.99157	Is to fine cou. $11^{\circ} 15'$	9.29024
So is dist. 40	1.60206	So is the dist. 40	1.60206
<hr/>		<hr/>	
To diff. lat. 39,2	1.59363	To the dep. 7,8	0.89230
<hr/>		<hr/>	

Though this method of finding the diff. of lat. and dep. by logarithms is certain, yet the same may be more readily found by the Tables of Diff. of Lat. and Dep. ; that is, to find the diff. of lat. and

and dep. for each course and dist. by inspection, and placing them down as in the following TRAVERSE TABLE:--

COURSES.	DIST.	DIFF. LAT.		DEPARTURE.	
		N.	S.	E.	W.
S. S. E.	15		13,9	5,7	
S. E.	34		24,0	24,0	
W. by S.	16		3,1		15,7
W. N. W.	39	14,9			36,0
S. by E.	40		39,2	7,8	
From sum	—	14,9	80,2	37,5	51,7
Take	—	—	14,9		37,5
Rests		—	65,3		14,2

Having placed them as above, add up all the westings, eastings, northings, and southings separately, and set down their respective sums at the bottom of each column; and as the westing is greater than the easting, subtract the easting therefrom, and the diff. 14,2 shews that the ship's dep. is so much west of her first meridian.

Again, the southing being greater than the northing, subtract the northing from it, and the remainder shews how far the ship is to the southward of her first place, or diff. of lat. she has made.

To find the direct Course or Bearing of the Lizard from the Ship.

As the diff. lat. 65,3 co. ar. 8.18509
Is to rad. 90° 10.00000
So is the dep. 14,2 1.15229

To tang. cou. 12° 16' 9.33738

Which, because the diff. of lat. is southerly, and the dep. westerly, is S. 12° 16' W. Whence the Lizard bears from the ship N. 12° 16' E. or N. by E. and 1° 1' E.

To find the direct Distance.

As sine of cou. 12° 16' co. ar. 0.67272
Is to the dep. 14,2 1.15229
So is rad. 90° 10.00000

To the dist. 66,84 1.82501

The cou. and dist. may be found sufficiently near under 12 degrees in Tables, where the dist. is 67 miles.

EXAMPLE II.

Suppose a ship from the Lizard 49° 57' is bound to Cork in lat. 51° 41' N. whose dep. from the mer. of the Lizard is 120 miles west, but by reason of contrary winds is obliged to sail on the following courses, viz. S. S. W. 54 miles, W. by S. 39, N. W. by N. 40,

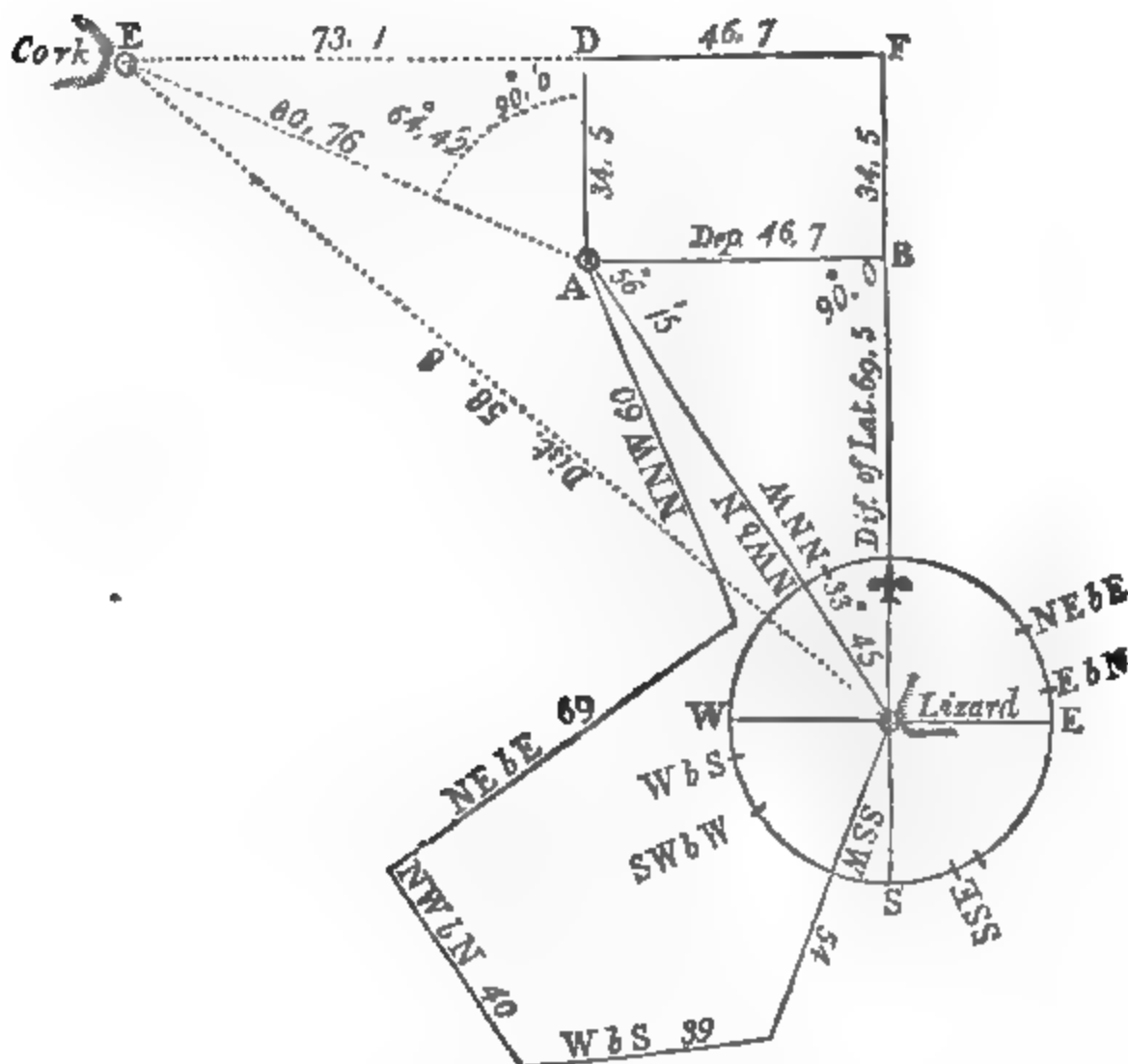
N. 40, N. E. by E. 69, and N. N. W. 60 miles; I demand the direct cou. dist. diff. of lat. and dep. made good upon the several courses, with the lat. she is in, and what course she must afterwards steer, and how far, to gain her intended port?

By PROJECTION.

Latitude of Cork — 51° 41'
Latitude of Lizard — 49° 57'

I 44

Difference of latitude 104 Departure 120



With the chord of 60° describe a circle, through which draw the mer. north and south, and, crossing that at right angles, draw the east and west points; the centre represents the Lizard; then set off two points from the south westerly; through which draw a line to the centre for the first cou. S. S. W. upon that set off the first dist. run 54 miles, which is the ship's place at the end of her first course.

Draw the W. by S. rhumb; and parallel to it a line, passing through the ship's last place; and upon it set off 39 for the second dist.; draw the N. W. by N. rhumb; and parallel to it, as before, draw

draw a line, passing through the ship's last place; upon it set off 40, and that will be the place of the ship at the end of her third cou.; then draw the N. E. by E. rhumb; and parallel to it a line, passing through the ship's last place; and upon it set off 69 for the fourth dist.; then draw a N. N. W. rhumb; and parallel to it a line as before, through the ship's last place; and upon it set off the last dist. 60, which is the ship's place at the end of her several courses; from which draw a line parallel to the east and west line, until it cuts the mer.; for the whole dep. from this to the centre, being measured on the same scale, will give her diff. of lat. made good upon the several courses; and a line drawn from the ship's last place to her first, will give the whole dist.; and the angle which this line makes with the meridian will be the ship's course made good.

Now, to find what course she must steer, and how far she must run, from the centre of the compass, or the Lizard point, set off the whole diff. of lat. of the two ports, viz. 104, to F; through F draw an E. and W. line westerly, and set off thereon the whole dep. 120 from F to E; then will E represent the situation of Cork; join AE, and draw AD parallel to the mer.; then will AE be the dist. she has to run to her intended port, the angle EAD is the cou. she must steer, ED is how far she is to the eastward of it, and AD is how far to the southward of it.

By CALCULATION.

With the diff. of lat. and dep. between the two ports, to find their bearings and distances.

To find the Bearing.		To find the Distances.	
As diff. of lat. 104 co. ar.	7.98207	As fine cou. $49^{\circ} 5'$ co. ar.	0.12167
Is to rad. 90°	10.00000	Is to dep. 120	2.07918
So is whole dep. 120	2.07918	Is to rad. 90°	10.00000
<hr/>		<hr/>	
To tan. cou. $49^{\circ} 5'$	10.06215	To dist. 158,8	2.20085
<hr/>		<hr/>	

Whence the bearing between the Lizard and Cork is N. $49^{\circ} 5'$ W. dist. 159 miles. Or with inspection to be 49° , and dist. 159 miles; and the several courses and distances being found, will stand as in the following

TRAVERSE TABLE.

COURSES.	DIST.	DIFF. LAT.		DEPARTURE.	
		N.	S.	E.	W.
S. S. W.	54	....	49.9	....	20.7
W. by S.	39	....	7.6	....	38.3
N. W. by N.	40	33.3	....	....	22.
N. E. by E.	69	38.3	....	57.4	....
N. N. W.	60	55.4	....	....	23.
From		127.0	57.5	57.4	104.0
Take		57.5	....	....	57.4
Remains		69.5	....	....	46.6

To find her direct Course and Distance made good.

To find the Course.			To find the Dist.	
As diff. of lat. 69,5	co. ar.	8.15802	As rad.	10.00000
Is to rad.	90°	10.00000	To diff. lat. 69.5	1.84198
So is dep.	46,6	1.66839	So is sec. cou. 33° 51'	10.08066
To tan. cou. 33° 51'		9.82641	To dist. 83,68	1.92264

Or, with the proper diff. of lat. 69,5 and the dep. 46 6, look in the tables of diff. of lat. and dep. the nearest numbers corresponding to these are 69,5 and 47 under 34° against dist. 84.

To find the Bearing and Distance to the intended Port.

	°	'	In Angle A E D.
Lizard's lat.	49	57 N.	From whose diff. lat. ports 104
Add diff. lat.	1	.9 N.	Subtract ship's northing 69.5
Ship's latitude in	51	.6 N.	Remains ship southw. of port 34 5

From whole Dep. subtract Ship's Dep. 120—47=73 L D.

As diff. of lat. 34.5	co. ar.	8.56218	As fine cou. 64° 42'	co. ar.	0.04379
Is to rad. tan. 45°		10.00000	Is to dep. 73		1.86332
So is dep. 73		1.86332	So is rad. 90		10.00000
To tan. cou. 64° 42'		10.32550	To dist. 80,76		1.90711

Whence the cou. she must steer is N. 64° 42' W. or N. W. by W. ½ W. dist. 81 miles.

Or, with the diff. of lat. 34, 5 and dep. 73, look into the Tables, the

the nearest num. to these are 73,4 and 34,2 standing over 65 against dist. 81.

All the preceding may be found by Gunter's Scale, but shall leave the working of them to exercise the Learner, who ought to be well acquainted with Traverse Sailing; and for that purpose it has been thought proper to subjoin the following, which is the most general and useful that well can be, and may be worked by any of the foregoing methods.

A ship being at sea in lat. $37^{\circ} 10' N.$ is bound to a port, which lies to the westward in lat. $33^{\circ} 0' N.$ the dep. between the ship and the place is 180 miles; consequently, by Case VI. the course will be S. W. by S. 2 degrees westerly, and dist. 308 miles, but the wind being variable, is obliged to ply upon these several courses, the dist. run upon each being obtained by the log; and the first she sails (with her larboard tacks on board) S. W. by W. 27 miles, W. S. W. half W. 30 miles, W. by S. 25 miles, W. by N. 18 miles.

(Starboard tacks on board wind shifting) S. S. E. 32 miles, S. S. E. three quarters E. 27 miles, S. by E. 25 miles, S. 31 miles, S. S. E. 39 miles

Required the lat. the ship is in, and her dep. from the mer. upon what course she must steer if possible, and how far she must sail to gain her intended port?

The diff. of lat. and dep. being found by the preceding directions, will stand as in the following Table:—

TRAVERSE TABLE.

COURSES.	DIST.	DIFF. OF LAT.		DEPARTURE.	
		N.	S.	E.	W.
S. W. by W.	27		15,0		22,4
W. S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	30		8,7		28,7
W. by S.	25		4,9		24,5
W. by N.	18	3,5			17,7
S. S. E.	32		29,6	12,2	
S. S. E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E.	27		23,2	13,9	
S. by E.	25		21,5	4,9	
South	31		31,0		
S. S. E.	39		36,0	14,9	
		3,5	172,9	45,9	93,3
			3,5		45,9
		Diff. Lat. 169,4 S		Depar.	47,4 W.

The ship is in lat. $34^{\circ} 21' N$. the dep. is $47,4 W$.

The cou. made good is $S. 15^{\circ} 38' W$. and d:st. 175,9.

The cou. to the intended port, is $S. 58^{\circ} 35' W$. or $S.W. by W$. one quarter west nearly, distance 155,4.

MIDDLE LATITUDE SAILING.

IN Plane Sailing the earth was considered as a plane, representing a bowling-green, having the meridians parallel to each other, and consequently the degrees of longitude equal in all places; but this cannot be true, as the earth is a globe or sphere; for,

As the meridians are circles on the terraqueous globe, meeting in the poles, (as may be seen in the Plate page 45) it is obvious, that any two of those circles must recede more at greater distances from the poles; and at equal distances from each pole, or at the equator, the distance between the meridians is greatest.

The true place of a ship at sea depends upon its distance from the equator, and some noted meridian; and since the meridional distance, that is, the distance between any two meridians, varies in every latitude, it is therefore convenient this distance should be reckoned in a fixed latitude, and where the degrees are of the same magnitude with those of the meridian, which can be no where but on the equator, where 60 geographical miles make a degree.

The circumference of all circles are in direct proportion to each other, as their radii; and since the earth turns once round its axis in 24 hours, every point upon its surface must describe circles parallel to the equator: hence it follows, that the circumference of any parallel of latitude, in miles, is to the circumference of the equator, in miles, as the co-sine of that latitude is to radius; and, that the breadth of a degree, in any parallel of latitude, is to the breadth of a degree upon the equator, as the sine complement of that latitude is to radius.

By the last proportion was the following Table calculated, which shews the breadth of a degree of longitude in every latitude; and may be made to answer for any degrees or minutes by taking proportional parts.

The following Table shews how many Miles answer to a Degree of Longitude at every Degree of Latitude.

D. L.	MILES.	D. L.	MILES.	D. L.	MILES.	D. L.	MILES.	D. L.	MILES.
1	59.99	19	56.73	37	47.92	55	34.41	73	17.54
2	59.96	20	56.38	38	47.38	56	33.55	74	16.53
3	59.92	21	56.01	39	46.62	57	32.68	75	15.52
4	59.86	22	55.63	40	45.95	58	31.79	76	14.51
5	59.77	23	55.23	41	45.28	59	30.90	77	13.50
6	59.67	24	54.81	42	44.59	60	30.00	78	12.48
7	59.56	25	54.38	43	43.88	61	29.19	79	11.45
8	59.42	26	53.93	44	43.16	62	28.17	80	10.42
9	59.26	27	53.56	45	42.43	63	27.24	81	9.38
10	59.08	28	52.97	46	41.68	64	26.30	82	8.35
11	58.89	29	52.47	47	40.92	65	25.36	83	7.32
12	58.68	30	51.96	48	40.15	66	24.41	84	6.28
13	58.46	31	51.43	49	39.36	67	23.45	85	5.23
14	58.22	32	50.88	50	38.57	68	22.48	86	4.18
15	57.95	33	50.32	51	37.76	69	21.50	87	3.14
16	57.67	34	49.74	52	36.94	70	20.52	88	2.09
17	57.37	35	49.15	53	36.11	71	19.54	89	1.05
18	57.06	36	48.54	54	35.26	72	18.55		

Hence it follows, that

As radius, or sine 90°
Is to the diff. of long. in miles,
So is co-sine of any paral. of lat.
To the dist. in miles between any
Two mer. in that paral. of lat.

AND,

As co-sine of any paral. of lat.
Is to the distance run in miles
in that lat.
So is the radius, or sine of 90°
To the diff. of long. in miles.

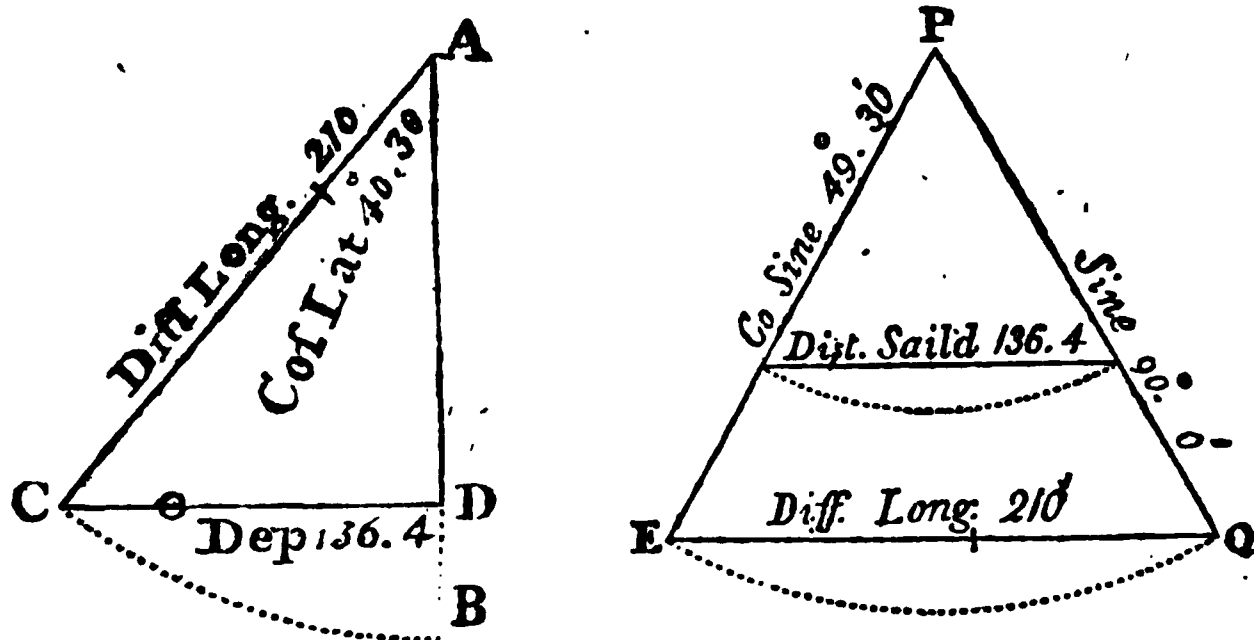
From what has been said, arises the solution of the following Problems.

PROBLEM I.

The Difference of Longitude between two Places, both in one Parallel of Latitude, being given, to find the Distance between them.

Suppose a ship in the lat. 49° 30' N. or S. sails directly E. or W. until her diff. of long. be 3° 30', and the dist. sailed be required?

By



By PROJECTION.

With the sine of 90° in your compasses, taken from the Plane Scale, and with one foot in P, describe the arch EQ, and upon it, set off the diff. of long. 210 miles, and draw the lines PE and PQ to represent the two meridians; and then EQ represents the equator, and P the pole. Again, with the sine com. of the lat. $49^\circ 30'$, viz. $40^\circ 30'$ in your compasses, taken from the line of sines on the Plane Scale, and with one foot in P describe an arch, and the dist. between the points, where it cuts the two meridians, being measured upon the same scale of equal parts that the diff. of long. was, will be the dep. 136,4 miles.

Or, thus:—

Draw the mer. AB, and with the chord of 60 in your compasses describe an arch, and upon it set off the comp. of the lat. $40^\circ 30'$ (taken from the line of chords) and set it off upon the arch as a cou. in Plane Sailing, and draw the line AC as a dist. which make equal to the diff. of long. 210 miles; then will the departure CD be the distance 136,4 miles as before: this last method is preferable to the former, as we are not confined to any particular scale.

Reverse this Problem, and suppose the dist. sailed in any parallel of lat. given, to find the diff. of long.

With the sine com. of lat. in your compasses describe an arch, upon which set off the dep. 136,4 miles, and through the points where it cuts the arch draw the lines PE and PQ; then, with the sine of 90° in your compasses, and one foot in the former centre P, describe an arch to cut PE and PQ; then EQ being measured upon the small scale of equal parts that the dep. was, will be the diff. of long. 210 miles.

By CALCULATION.

To find the Departure.

As rad. 90°	—	10,00000
Is to the diff. of long. 210		2,32222
So is co-sine lat. $49^{\circ} 30'$		9,81254
		<hr/>
To the dist. or dep. 136,4		2,13476
		<hr/>

By GUNTER.

'The extent from rad. to sine com. lat. $40^{\circ} 30'$ on the line of sines, will reach from the diff. of long. 210 to the dist. 136,4 on the line of numbers.'

By INSPECTION.

Find the sine com. of the lat. among the degrees, and in the dist. column the diff. of long. opposite to which, in the column of dep. is the dist. required; but as the co-lat. is $40^{\circ} 30'$, therefore,

For 40 degrees you will find	—	135
For 41 degrees you will find	—	137,7
		<hr/>
The sum is	—	272,7
		<hr/>
Half the dist. required	—	136,3

This is done because the Table of Diff. of Lat. and Dep. is calculated only for single degrees.

By the reverse of the last problem, having the dist. run in any parallel to find the diff. of long.

Suppose a ship in lat. $49^{\circ} 30'$ N. or S. sails directly E. or W. 136,4 miles, and her diff. of long. be required?

As co-sine of lat. $49^{\circ} 30'$ co. ar.		0,18746
Is to the dist. 136,4	—	2,13481
So is rad.	—	10,00000
		<hr/>
To the diff. of long. 210	—	2,32227
		<hr/>

By INSPECTION.

Look for the comp. of the lat. among the degs. as if it was a com. and the dep. in its column; right against which stands the diff. of long. in the dist. column. In the last Problem the ship is supposed to have sailed due east or west, in the same parallel of lat. but in her course she generally crosses several meridians and parallels, and then arrives at a different lat. from that she left; and, as it is plain
by

by the foregoing Table, that the miles which make a degree in one parallel, will not be the same as those that make a degree in any other parallel, lying on the same side of the equator; therefore add both lats. together, and take half their sum for a mean or mid. lat.; which may be conceived as if the ship had sailed in one lat.; with which the diff. of long. may be turned into dep. and dep. into diff. of long. in the same manner as has been already shewn, for it will be

As radius
Is to the difference of longitude,
So is the co-fine of the mid. lat.
To the departure.

AND,

As the co-fine of the mid. lat.
Is to the departure,
So is radius
To the difference of longitude.

Having the diff. of lat. and dep. the cou. and dist. are found by Case the Sixth, in Plain Sailing.

CASE I.

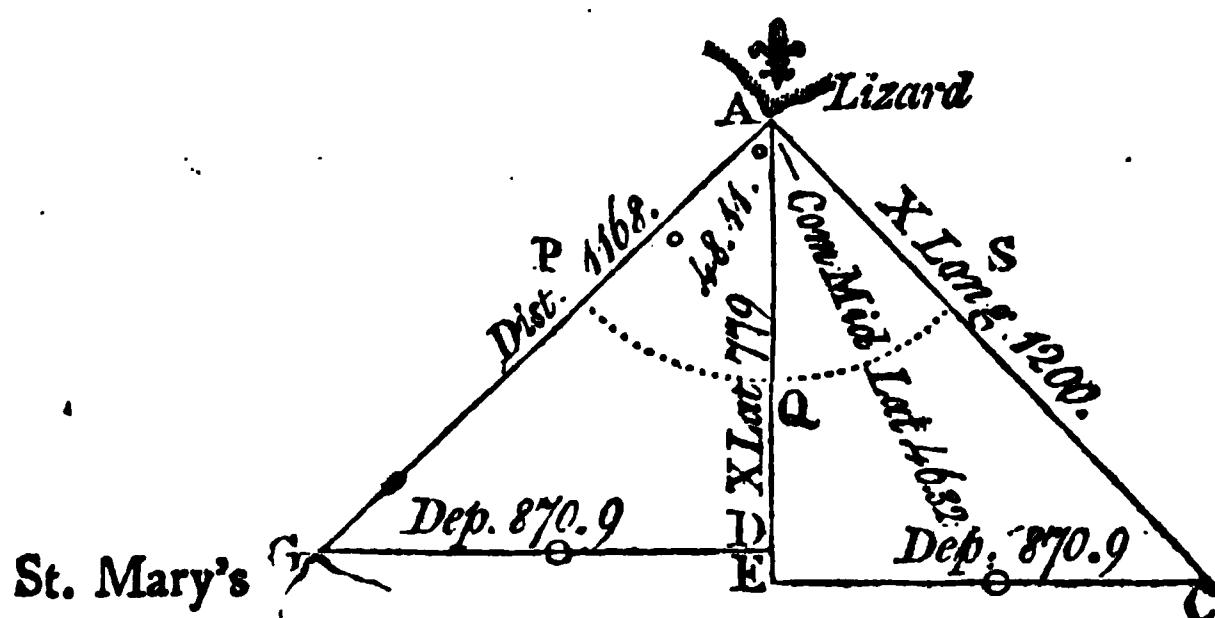
Required the bearing and dist. between the Lizard, in lat. $49^{\circ} 57'$ N. long. $5^{\circ} 12'$ W. and the island of St. Mary, one of the Western islands, in lat. 37° N. and long. $25^{\circ} 12'$ W?

Lizard's lat.	$49^{\circ} 57'$ N.	$49^{\circ} 57'$	Long. $5^{\circ} 12'$ W.
St. Mary's lat.	$36 58$ N.	$36 58$	Long. $25 12$ W.

	<u>12 59</u>	Sum 2)	<u>86 55</u>	<u>20 0</u>
	60			60
			Mid. lat. $43 25$	
Diff. in miles	779		90 00	1200 diff. long.

Co-mid. lat. $46 32$

By PROJECTION.



Draw the mer. AE, with the chord of 60 describe the arch PS; upon which set off $46^{\circ} 32'$, the comp. of mid. lat. from Q to S; through S draw the line AC = 1192, the diff. of long. let fall the perpendicular CE, which will be the dep. 865; upon AE set off AD 777, the diff. of lat.; and upon D erect the perp. DG, and upon

upon it set off the dep. 865; join G and A, and it is done; for GA will be the dist. 1168 miles, and the angle GAD the cou. S. $48^{\circ} 4' W$.

The CALCULATION.

To find the Departure		To find the Course.	
As radius	10.00000	As diff. of lat. 779 co. ar.	7.10846
Is to diff of long. 1200	3.07918	Is to radius	10.00000
So is co finemid.lat. $43^{\circ} 28'$	9.86080	So is dep. 870,9	2.93998
<hr/>		<hr/>	
To the dep. 870,9	2.93998	To tang. of cou. $48^{\circ} 11'$	10.04844
<hr/>		<hr/>	

To find the Distance.		NOTE. The course may be found without the departure, by Middle Latitude Sailing, thus:	
As sine cou. $48^{\circ} 11'$ co. ar.	0.12768	As the diff. of lat. 779 co. ar.	7.10846
Is to deg. 870,9	2.93998	Is to the diff. long. 1200	3.07918
So is radius 90°	0.00000	So is co fi. mid. lat. $43^{\circ} 28'$	9.86080
<hr/>		<hr/>	
To the dist. 1168	3.06766	To tang. cou. $48^{\circ} 11'$	10.04844
<hr/>		<hr/>	

By GUNTER.

1st. 'The extent from $46^{\circ} 32'$, the comp. of the mid. lat. to rad. on the line of sines, will reach from 1200 to 870,9 on the line of numbers.

2dly. 'The extent from rad. or 90° to $41^{\circ} 49'$, the comp. of the cou. on the line of sines, will reach from 779 to 1168 on the line of numbers.

3dly. 'The extent from 779 to 870,9 on the line of numbers, will reach from 45° to 48 on the line of tangents.'

By INSPECTION.

Look for the comp. of mid. lat. as if it was a cou. in Plane Sailing, and diff. of long. in the dist. column; opposite to which stands the dep. in its column. Having the diff. of lat. and dep. the cou. and dist. are found as in Case VI. in Plane Sailing.

Thus, taking $\frac{1}{4}$ of the diff. of long. $1200 = 300$, and as the comp. of the mid. lat. is $46^{\circ} 32'$, or nearly $46\frac{1}{2}$, I look over 46 and 47, and against the dist. stands 215,8 and 219,4 in the dep. columns; which, added together, gives 435,2, half is 217,6; this multiplied by 4 gives 870,4 the dep.

Again, taking $\frac{1}{4}$ the diff. of lat. and $\frac{1}{4}$ of the dep. 194,7, and 217,6; the nearest number to these standing together are 216,2 and 194,7 over 48° and against the dist. 292; this, multiplied by 4, gives 1168 miles: hence the cou. is S. $48^{\circ} W$.; and distance 1168.

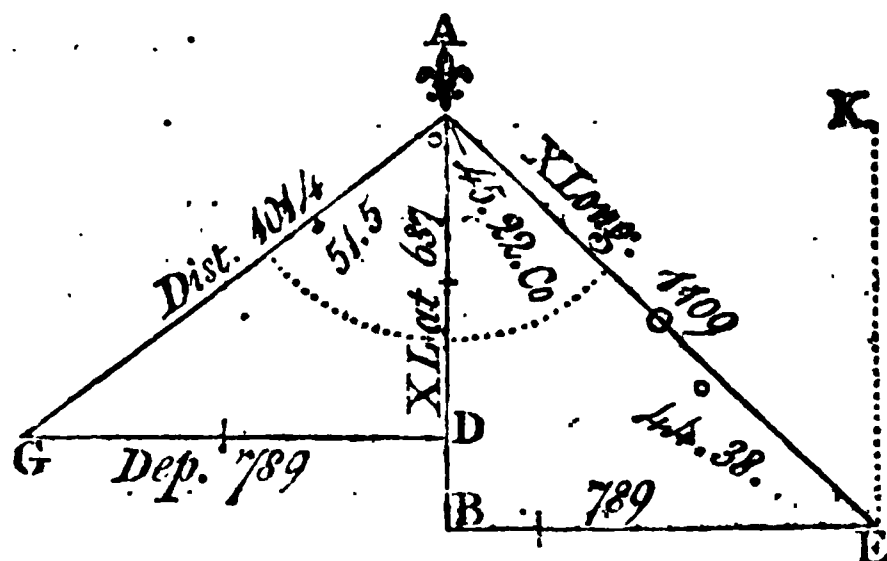
CASE

CASE II.

Both Latitudes and Departure from the Meridian given, to find the Course and Distance, and Difference of Longitude.

A ship in lat. $49^{\circ} 57' \text{ N.}$ and long. $5^{\circ} 24' \text{ W.}$ sails south westerly, till her dep. is 789 miles, and she be in lat. $39^{\circ} 20' \text{ N.}$; I demand the cou. dist. and long. she is in?

Latitude left	$49^{\circ} 57' \text{ N.}$	Latitude left	$49^{\circ} 57' \text{ N.}$
Latitude in	$39 \quad 20 \text{ N.}$	Latitude in	$39 \quad 20 \text{ N.}$
Diff. of latitude	<u>10 37</u> 60	Sum of latitude	<u>89 17</u>
In miles	637	Middle latitude	<u>44 38</u> 90 00
		Comp. of mid. lat.	<u>45 22</u>



By PROJECTION.

Draw the mer. AD, from A to D, set off the diff. of lat. 637 miles, and on D erect the perp. DG, which make equal to the dep. 789 miles. Draw the line AG, and that will be the dist. 1014 miles, and the angle DAG the cou. $51^{\circ} 5'$.

Again, draw EK parallel to AD, making the dist. from AD equal to the dep. DG 789, on A describe an arch; take the comp. of the mid. lat. $45^{\circ} 22'$ in your compasses from the line of chords, and set that off on the arch on the opposite side of the mer. AD, through where that cuts the arch draw the line AE to cut the line KE in E, from E let fall the perp. EB, and it is done; for AE will be the diff. of long. 1109 miles.

By CALCULATION.

To find the Course it will be,
As the diff. of lat. 637 co. ar. 7.19586
Is to radius 90° 10.00000
So is dep. 789 2.89708

To tan. cou. $51^{\circ} 5'$ 10.09294

To find the Distance it will be,
As the sine cou. $51^{\circ} 5'$ co. ar. 0.10899
Is to the dep. 789 2.89708
So is radius 90° 10.00000

To the dist. 1014 3.00607

To

To find the Difference of Longitude it will be,

As co fine mid. lat. $44^{\circ} 38'$ co. ar.	0.14775
Is to departure 789	— — 2.89708
So is radius 90	— — 10.00000

To diff. of long. 1109 3.04483

Long. the ship sailed from $5^{\circ} 24' W.$
 Diff. long. 1109 miles, or $\div 60 = 18 \quad 29 W.$

Longitude in 23 53 W.

By GUNTER.

1st. 'The extent from the diff. of lat. 637 to the dep. 789 on the line of numbers, will reach from rad. or 45° backward to $51^{\circ} 5'$, the cou. on the line of tangents.

2dly. 'The extent from $51^{\circ} 5'$ to radius or 90° on the line of fines, will reach from the dep. 789 to the dist. 1014 on the line of numbers.

3dly, 'The extent from the comp. of mid. lat. $45^{\circ} 22'$ to rad. or 90° on the line of fines, will reach from the dep. 789, to the diff. of long. 1109 on the line of numbers.'

By INSPECTION.

RULE. With the diff. of lat. and dep. find the cou. and dist. as in Case VI. in Plane Sailing.

2dly. Taking the comp. of mid. lat. as a cou. and the dep. in its column, and the dist corresponding to these will be the diff. of long.

Thus, taking a tenth of the diff. of lat. 637, and dep. 789, that is, 63,7 and 78,9, the nearest numbers to these are 63,6 and 78,5 standing together over 51° , against the dist. 101, which multiplied by 10 gives 1010; hence the cou. by inspection, is S. $51^{\circ} W.$ and the dist. 1010.

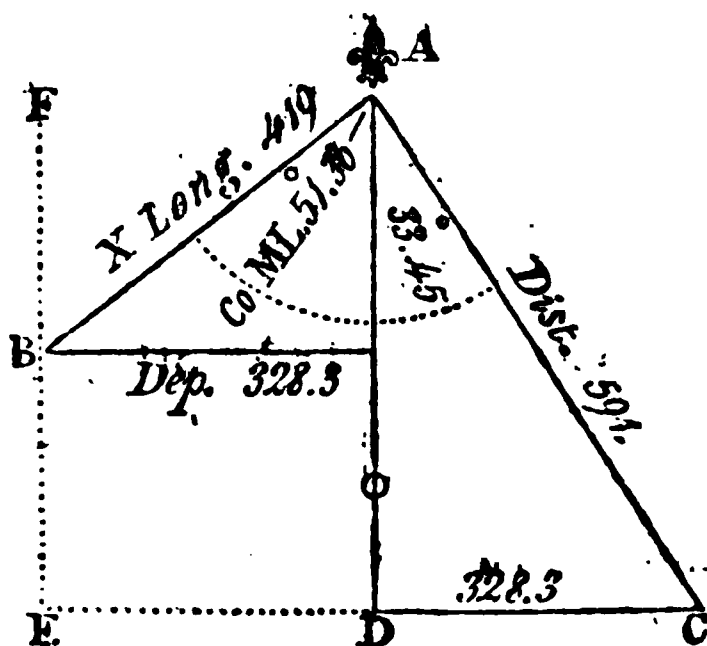
Taking $45^{\circ} 22'$ or 45° as a cou. and a tenth of the dep. 78,9 in its column, the nearest is 78,5, in the dist column stands 111, which multiplied by 10 gives 1110 for the diff. of long. nearly, as before.

CASE III.

One Latitude, Course and Distance given, to find the Difference of Latitude and Difference of Longitude.

A ship in latitude $42^{\circ} 30' N.$ and longitude $18^{\circ} 31' W.$ sails S. E. by S. 591 miles, or 197 leagues; I demand the latitude and longitude the ship is in?

By



By PROJECTION.

As Case I. in Plane Sailing, viz. Draw the mer. AD, and on A describe an arch with the chord of 60° , and upon it set off the course S. E. by S. or 3 points, through where that cuts the arch draw the line AC; making it equal to the dist. 591, from C let fall the perp. CD; then will CD be the dep. and AD the diff. of lat. 491 miles.

Draw the line EF parallel to AD, making the dist. from it equal to the dep.

Take the comp. of mid. lat. $51^\circ 36'$ from the line of chords in your compasses, and set it off on the arch on the other side of the mer. AD, and through where that cuts the arch draw the line AB to cut the line EF in B, from B let fall a perp. and it is done; for AB will be the diff. of long. 419 miles.

Lat. left	$42^\circ 30' \text{ N.}$	Mid. lat.	$38 \quad 24$
Diff. of lat.	$8 \quad 11 \text{ S.}$	Com. mid. lat.	$51 \quad 36$
<hr/>			
Lat. in	$34 \quad 19 \text{ N.}$	Long. left	$18^\circ 31' \text{ W.}$
Lat. left	$42 \quad 30$	Diff. of long.	$6 \quad 59 \text{ E.}$
<hr/>			
Sum	$2)76 \quad 49$	Long. in	$11 \quad 32 \text{ W.}$

From what has been said, it will be easy to construct any of the following cases, as they are constructed the same as in Plane Sailing: only observing that to find the diff. of long. you must take the comp. of mid. lat. as a course in Plane Sailing; with this cou. and the dep. find the dist. and that will be the diff. of long.

To find the same by CALCULATION.

To find the Diff. of Latitude.		To find the Departure.	
As rad. 90°	10.00000	As rad. 90°	10.00000
Is to the distance 591	2.77159	Is to the distance 591	2.77159
So is co-sine course 3 pts.	9.91985	So is sine course 3 pts.	9.74474
<hr/>		<hr/>	
To the diff. of lat. 491,4	2.69144	To the dep. 328,3	2.51633
<hr/>		<hr/>	
L		To	

To find the Difference of Longitude.

Without the Departure it will be,	With the Departure it will be,
As co fi.m.lat. $38^{\circ}24'$ co. ar. 0.10585	As co fi.m.lat. $38^{\circ}24'$ co. ar. 0.10585
Is to fine course 3 pts. 9.74474	Is to the dep. 328,3 2.51627
So is distance 591 2.77159	So is rad. 90° 10.00000
<hr/>	
To diff. of long. $419 = 8^{\circ} 11' 2.62218$	To diff. of long. $419 = 6^{\circ} 59' 2.62212$
<hr/>	
	Long. left 18 31 W.

Whence the ship is in lat. $34^{\circ} 19' N.$ and long. $11 32 W.$

By GUNTER.

1st. 'The extent from rad. or 8 points, to the comp. of the cou. 5 points on the line marked SR will reach from the dist. 591 to 491, the diff. of lat. on the line of numbers.

2dly. 'The extent from rad. or 8 points to the cou. 3 points on the line SR will reach from the dist. 591 to the dep. 328 on the line of numbers.

3dly. 'The extent from the fine comp. mid. lat. $51^{\circ} 36'$ to rad. or 90° on the line of fines, will reach from the dep. 328 to the diff. of long. 419 on the line of numbers.'

By INSPECTION.

RULE. With the cou. and dist. find the diff. of lat. and dep. as in Case I. in Plane Sailing.

2dly. Take the comp. of mid. lat. as a cou. and the dep. in its column, and against it in the dist. column stands the diff. of long.

Thus, under the cou. 3 points, and against a tenth of the dist. $591 = 59$, stand 49,1 and 32,8; these, multiplied by 10, give 491 for the diff. of lat. and 328 for the dep.

Now, taking the comp. mid lat. $51^{\circ} 36'$ or 51° as a cou. and a tenth of the dep. $328 = 32,8$ in its column, (the nearest is 32,6), against which stands 42 in the dist. column; this multiplied by 10 gives 420, the diff. of long. nearly, as before.

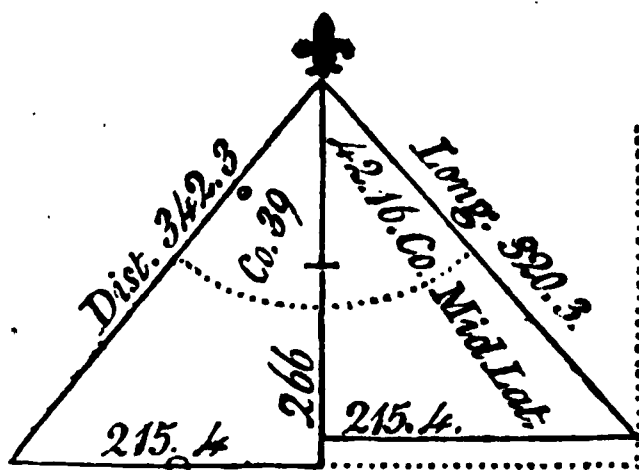
If the foregoing directions be well understood, the Learner will not find it difficult to work the following cases in Mid. Lat. Sailing.

CASE IV.

Course and Difference of Latitude given, to find the Departure, Distance, and Difference of Longitude.

Suppose a ship sailing from the Lizard, makes, when the variation, lee-way, &c. are allowed for, her course S. $39^{\circ} W.$ or S. W. by S. half westerly, and then, by observation, is in lat. $45^{\circ} 31' N.$; what is her dist. run, and long. in?

Lat.



Lat. of the Lizard	49° 57' N.	—	49° 57' N.
Lat. by observation	45 31 N.	—	45 31 N.
Diff. of lat.	4 26 S.	Sum of latitudes	95 28
	60	Mid. lat	47 44
In miles	266	Co-mid. lat.	42 16

By CALCULATION.

To find the Departure it will be,
 As co-fine cou. 39° co. ar. 0.10950
 Is to the diff. of lat. 266 2.42488
 So is the fine cou. 39° 9.79887
 To the dep. 215,4 2.33325

To find the Distance it will be,
 As the co-fi. cou. 39° co. ar. 0.10950
 Is to the diff. of lat. 266 2.42488
 So is rad. 90° 10.00000
 To the dist. 342,3 2.53438

To find the Diff. of Longitude.
 As co-fi. of mid. lat. 47° 44' co. ar. 0.17225
 Is to the dep. 215,4 2.33325
 So is rad. 90° 10.00000
 To the diff. of long. 320,3 2.50550

To find the Longitude in.
 Lizard's long. 5° 12' W.
 Diff. of lon. 320 miles or 5 20 W.
 Long. in 10 32 W.

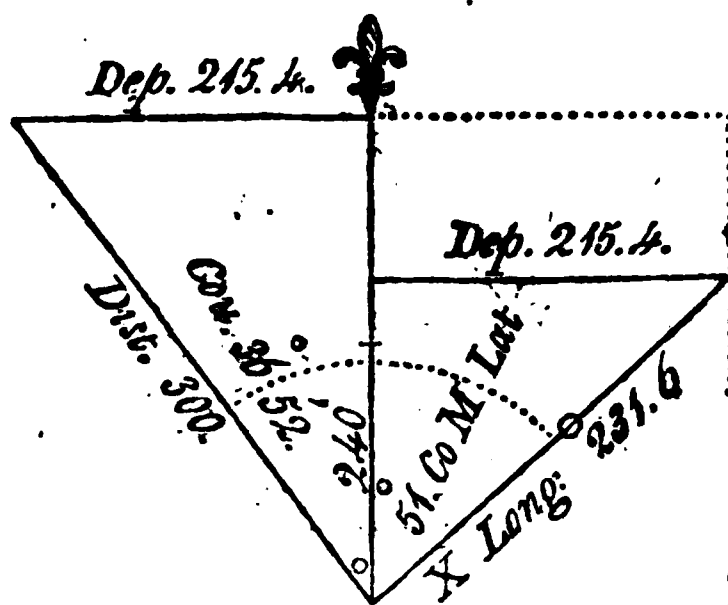
CASE V.

Both Latitudes and Distance given, to find the Course and Difference of Longitude.

Suppose a ship runs 300 miles N. westerly, from 37° N. lat. and long. 10° 25' W. until she be in lat. 41° N.; what is her cou. and long. in?

L 2

Lat.



Lat. left.	—	37° 00' N.	—	37° 00' N.
Lat. in	—	41 00 N.	—	41 00 N.
Diff. of lat.		<u>4 00 N.</u>	Sum of lat.	<u>78 00</u>
		60	Mid. lat.	<u>39 00</u>
In miles	—	240	Co-mid. lat.	51 00

By CALCULATION.

To find the Course it will be,
 As the dist. 300 co. ar. 7.52288
 Is to rad. 90° 10.00000
 So is diff. of lat. 240 2.38021

To the co-sine cou. 36° 52' 9.90309

To find the Dif. of Lon. it will be,
 As co-s. mid. lat. 39° co. ar. 0.10950
 Is to tang. cou. 36.52 9.87501
 So is diff. of lat. 240 2.38021

To d. lon. 231.6 = 3° 52' W. 2.36474

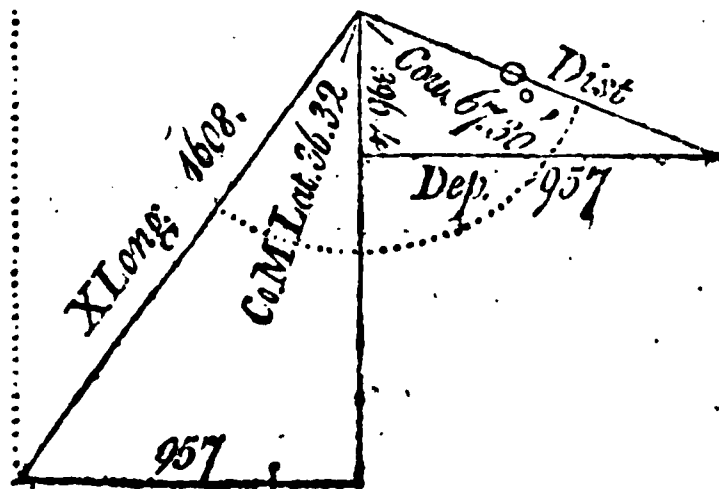
Longitude left — — 10° 25' W.

Longitude in — — 14 . 17 W.

CASE VI.

One Latitude, Course, and Departure given, to find the Distance, Difference of Latitude, and Difference of Longitude.

A ship sails E. S. E. from the latitude 50° 10' S. and longitude 10° 16' E. until her departure from the meridian be 957 miles; I demand her distance sailed, and the latitude and longitude she is in?



To find the Difference of Latitude it will be,

As fine cou. 6 pts. co. ar. 0.03438
Is to the dep. 957 2.98091
So is co-fine cou. 6 pts. 9.58284

To the diff. of lat. 396,4 2.59813

Lat. left 50°. 10' S.
Diff. of lat. 396, or 6 . 36 S.

Lat. in 56°. 46' S.

To find the Distance it will be,

As fine cou. 6 pts. co. ar. 0.03438
Is to the departure 957 2.98091
So is radius 10.00000

To the distance 1036 3.01529

Lat. left 50°. 10' S.
Lat. in 56 . 46

Sum is 2)106 . 56

Mid. lat. 53 . 28

Co-mid. lat. 36 . 32

To find Diff. of Long. it will be,

As co-fi.m. lat. 53° 28' co. ar. 0.22527
Is to the departure 957 2.98091
So is radius 10.00000

To mer. diff. of lon. 1608 3.20618

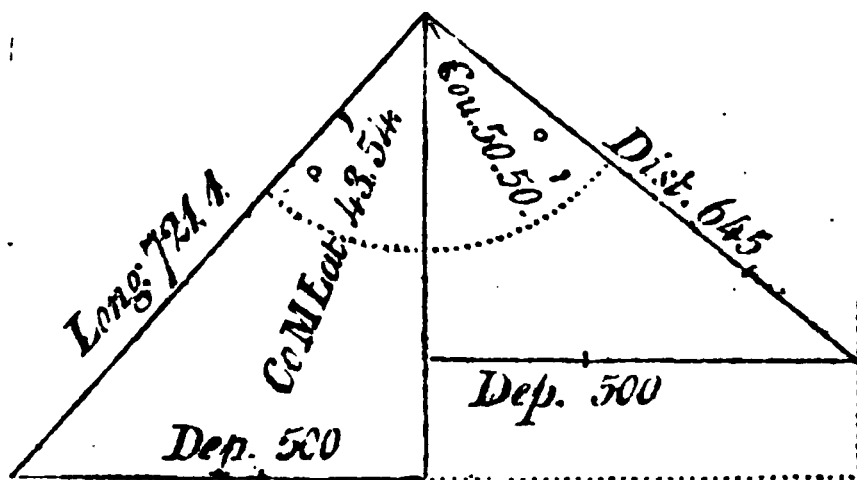
Long. left is 10 . 16 E.
Diff. of long. 1608, or 26 . 48 E.

Longitude in 37 . 4 E.

CASE VII.

One Latitude, Distance sailed, and Departure from the Meridian given, to find the Course, Difference of Latitude, and Difference of Longitude.

A ship in latitude 49° 30' N. and longitude 24° 40' W. sails south eastward 645 miles, until her departure from the meridian be 500 miles : I demand the course steered, and the latitude and longitude the ship is in ?



To find the Course it will be,

As the dist. 645 co. ar. 7.19044
Is to the radius 10.00000
So is the departure 500 2.69897

To fine cou. 50° 50' 9.88941

To find the Diff. of Lat. it will be,

As radius 10.00000
Is to the dist. 645 2.80956
So is co-fine cou. 50° 50' 9.80043

To diff. of lat. 407,3 2.60999

Lat.

Lat. left is	49°. 30' N.	Lat. left	49°. 30'
Diff. lat. 407, or	6 . 47 S.	Lat. in	42' . 43
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Latitude in	42 . 43 N.	Sum is	2)92 . 13
			<hr/>
		Mid. lat.	46 . 6
			<hr/>
		Co-mid. lat.	43 . 54

To find the Diff. of Long.

As co-fi.m.lat. 46° 6' co.ar. 0.15902	Longitude left is	24 . 40 W.
Is to the departure 500 2.69897	Diff. of long. 721, or	12 . 1 E.
So is radius 10.00000		<hr/>
	Long. in	12 . 39 W.
To diff. of long. 721, 2.85799		
		<hr/>

MERCATOR'S SAILING.

PLANE SAILING, as has been before observed, supposes the earth and sea to be in the form of a bowling-green, on which the meridians are parallel, and the degrees of latitude and longitude equal in all places; but the earth and sea compose a round body, or globe, on which the degrees of latitude are equal in all places, and the degrees of longitude decrease from the equator in proportion to the sine complements of the latitude.

Though the meridians all meet at the poles, and the parallels to the equator continually decrease, and that in proportion to the co-sines of their latitudes; yet in old sea-charts the meridians were drawn parallel to each other, and, consequently, the parallels of latitude made equal to the equator, and so a degree of longitude on any parallel, as large as a degree on the equator: also, in these charts, the degrees of latitude were still represented (as they are in themselves) equal to each other, and to those of the equator; by these means the degrees of longitude being increased beyond their just proportion, and the more so the nearer they approached the poles, the degrees of latitude at the same time remaining the same; it is evident places must be very erroneously marked down upon those charts, with respect to their latitude and longitude, and, consequently, their bearings from one another must be very false.

To remedy this inconvenience, so as still to keep the meridians parallel, it is plain we must lengthen the degrees of latitude in the same proportion as those of longitude are, that so the proportion in easting or westing may be the same with that of northing or southing; and, consequently, the bearing of places from

from each other to be the same upon the chart as upon the globe itself.

The difficulty in constructing a true sea-chart consists in finding a proper manner of applying the surface of a globe to a plane; which Mr. WRIGHT, an Englishman, by an ingenious conception, happily accomplished.

He conceived the surface of this globe to swell like a bladder while it is blowing up from the equator towards the poles, proportionally in latitude as it does in longitude, until every part of its surface meet that of a concave cylinder impressed on it; whose diameter was equal to the globe's diameter. The equator being thus confined, the parts towards the poles must be extended, both in latitude and longitude, to fill up the cylinder, or figure, in the form of a rolling stone, and impress on its concave surface the lines drawn on the surface of the globe. This cylinder being cut on one of the meridians, from north to south, and laid open, would represent a true sea-chart, the parts of which bear the same proportion to one another as the corresponding parts of the globe do; and on which all the lines will be right lines; having every parallel of latitude on the globe increased till it is equal to the equator; and so the distance of the meridians in these parallels will become equal to their distance at the equators; consequently, the meridians on the chart are expressed by parallel right lines.

Also the meridians being lengthened as the parallels are increased, every degree of latitude is lengthened in the same proportion as the degrees of longitude are increased; therefore, the distance of the parallels of latitude grow wider and wider as they approach the poles.

Mr. GERRARD MERCATOR, a Fleming, in 1556, published a similar chart; but in what manner it was constructed he did not show: neither were those degrees in their true proportion; whence called Mercator's Charts.

Mr. WRIGHT, in 1599, published the Principles of the True Sea-Chart, and how to construct it on the following principles: viz.

That the distance between any two meridians at the equator is in proportion to their distance in any parallel of latitude, as the radius is to the co-sine of that latitude.

That any part of a parallel of latitude is to a like part of the meridian, as the radius is to the secant of that parallel;

And, that the distance of any parallel of latitude from the equator is equal to the sum of the secants of all the arches between the equator and that parallel.

From these principles, Mr. Wright set about forming a Table, by the continual additions of secants, of all the parallels of latitude, beginning with one minute, which he made radius, and thereto adding the second parallel of 2 minutes, and to the sum of these two, the secant of 3 minutes, &c. The Table thus formed, is that which is commonly called the Table of Meridional Parts, by means of which

which a true nautical chart may be constructed, called Mercator's Chart, and all the Cases in WRIGHT's, commonly called Mercator's Sailing, constructed and calculated.

As this Table contains the meridional parts for every degree and minute of the quadrant, from the equator to the poles, it will be easy to find the meridional parts corresponding to any parallel of latitude, as for example:

Required the meridional parts corresponding to the latitude $33^{\circ}.45'$?

Look in the top of the Table for 33° , marked 33d, and in the right or left-hand columns, marked (M), under the degrees 33, and opposite the minutes 45 stands 2153, the meridional parts belonging to $33^{\circ}.45'$.

When the given latitudes are both north or both south, the meridional difference of latitude is found by subtracting the meridional parts of the lesser latitude from those of the greater.

Required the meridional difference of latitude between the Lizard, in latitude $49^{\circ}.57'$ N. and the Island of St. Mary's, in latitude 37° N.?

The Lizard's latitude	$49^{\circ} 57'$ N.	meridional parts	3470
St. Mary's latitude	$36. 58$	N. meridional parts	2390

Meridional difference of latitude 1080

When the latitudes are one north, and the other south, the meridional difference of latitude is found, by adding the meridional parts corresponding to both the latitudes together.

Required the meridional difference of latitude between Cape Verd, in latitude $14^{\circ}.46'$ N. and the Cape of Good Hope, in latitude $34^{\circ} 29'$ S.?

Cape Verd's latitude	$14^{\circ}.46'$ N.	meridional parts	896
Cape of Good Hope's	$34 . 29$	S. meridional parts	2207

Meridional difference of latitude 3103

The several cases in Mercator's Sailing are worked by geometry, trigonometry, Gunter's Scale, and the Tables of difference of latitude and departure, exactly in the same manner as those in Plane Sailing, by only considering the meridional difference of latitude, as if it were the proper difference of latitude, and the difference of longitude as the departure: for it is no more than enlarging the proper difference of latitude, so as to be equal to the meridional difference of latitude; then will the difference of longitude bear the same proportion to the departure, that the meridional difference of latitude does to the proper difference of latitude; for, in the following figure (which is the first case in Mercator's Sailing):

Let M T represent the meridional and M L the proper difference of latitude, T H the difference of longitude, L O the departure, M O the distance, and the angle T M H, or L M O, the course; then will ML be in proportion to LO, as MT is to TH; and the contrary.

Wherefore,

Wherefore, as the proper difference of latitude is to the departure, so is the meridional difference of latitude to the difference of longitude; and

As the meridional difference of latitude is to the difference of longitude, so is the proper difference of latitude to the departure.

Since by lengthening or shortening the sides of a triangle does not alter the angles, the departure may be reduced into difference of longitude, and the difference of longitude into departure.

In all the cases (save the first) in Mercator's Sailing, the course, distance, difference of latitude and departure, are found in the same manner as those in Plane Sailing; and then the difference of longitude may be found by either of the following proportions, viz.

(See the Figure in the next page.)

By making the enlarged Distance	By making meridional Difference
M H radius, it will be,	of Lat. MT radius, it will be
As the co-sine of the course,	As radius
Is to the merid. diff. of latitude	Is to the merid. diff. of latitude
So is the sine of the course	So is the tangent of the course
To the difference of longitude;	To the difference of longitude.

But in the first Case, it will be

As the merid. diff. of lat. MT	} \propto {	As radius
Is to radius		Is to the proper diff. of lat. ML
So is the diff. of longitude TH		So is the secant of the course
To the tangent of the course;		To the distance MO.

Or, when the course is found, you may say, As the co-sine of course is to the proper difference of latitude, so is radius to the distance.

CASE I.

The Latitudes and Longitudes of two Places given, to find the direct Course and Distance between them.

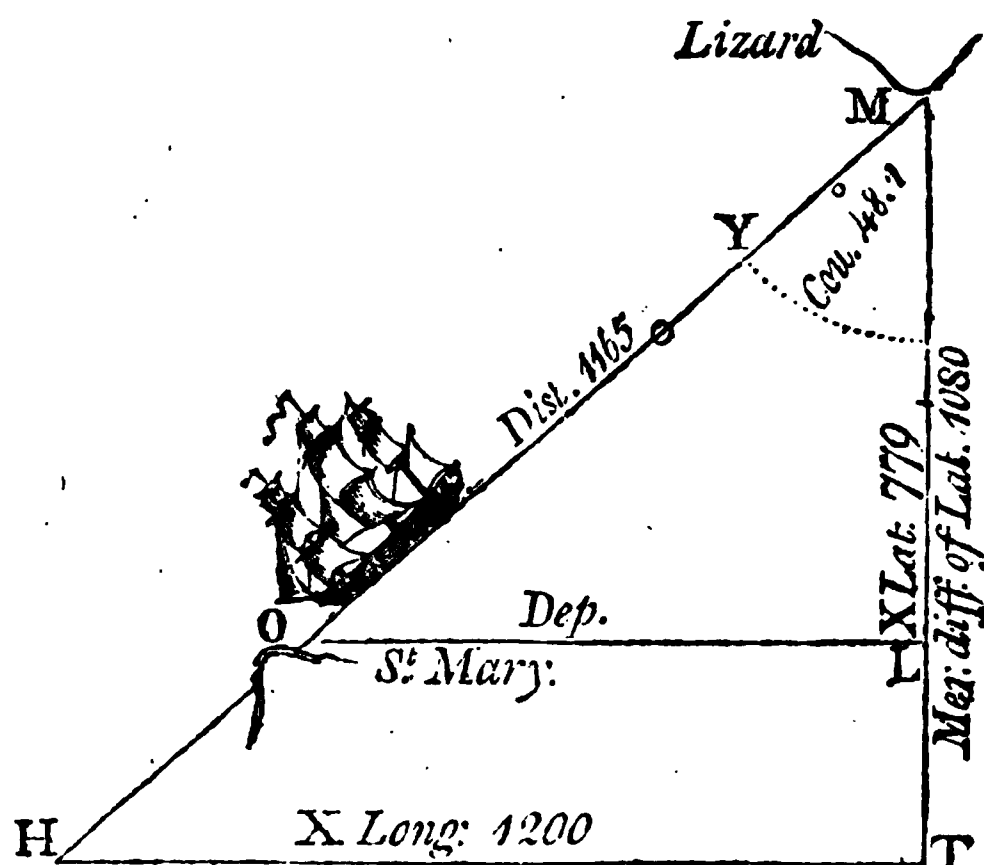
Required the bearing and distance between the Lizard, in latitude $49^{\circ} 57'$, longitude $5^{\circ} 12' W.$ and the Island of St. Mary, one of the Western Islands, in latitude $37^{\circ} N.$ and long. $25^{\circ} 6' W.$
 Lizard's lat. $49^{\circ} 57' N.$ meridional parts 3470 long. $5^{\circ} 12' W.$
 St. Mary's $36.58 N.$ meridional parts 2390 long. $25.12 W.$

Diff. of lat. $12.57 = 779$

Diff. 1080 Diff. 20.00 = 1200

Draw the mer. $MT = 1080$, the meridional difference of lat. and $MI = 779$, the proper diff. of lat.; perp. to MT, draw TH and LO, make TH 1200 miles, the diff. of long. join H and M; then will the angle TMH be the cou. $S. 48.01 W.$ and OM the dist. 1165 miles.

By PROJECTION.



By CALCULATION.

To find the Course, it will be,
 As m. diff. of l. 1080 co. ar. 6.96658
 Is to rad. 90° 10.00000
 So is the diff. of long. 1200 3.07918

To tang of cou. $48^\circ 01'$ 10.04576

To find the Distance, it will be,
 As co. si. cou. 48.1 co. ar. 0.17463
 Is to p. diff. lat. 779 2.89154
 So is rad. 0.00000

To the Dist. 1165 3.06617

By GUNTER.

1st. 'Extend from the merid. diff. of lat. 1080, to diff. of long. 1200; that extent will reach from rad. or 45° , to the cou. $48^\circ 1'$ on the line of tangents.'

2d. 'Extend from rad. or 90° , to the comp. of the cou. $41^\circ 59'$ on the line of sines, that extent will reach from 779 to 1165 on the line of numbers.'

By INSPECTION.

1st. Look for the meridional diff. of lat. and diff. of long. until they are found standing together in their respective columns (as if they were lat. and dep); and the cou. will be found among the degrees or points.

In the lat. column belonging to this cou. find the proper diff. of lat. opposite to which stands the dist. in its column,

2. Now

2. Now $\frac{1}{10}$ of the meridional diff. of lat. and the $\frac{1}{10}$ diff. of the longitude are 108,0 and 120,0 the nearest numbers in the Tables are 107,7 and 119,6 standing together over 48° .

In the latitude column I look for $\frac{1}{10}$, the proper diff. of lat. which is 77,9, the nearest is 77,6, against this stands 117 in the dist. column, which multiplied by 10 gives 1170 nearly, the same as that found by calculation.

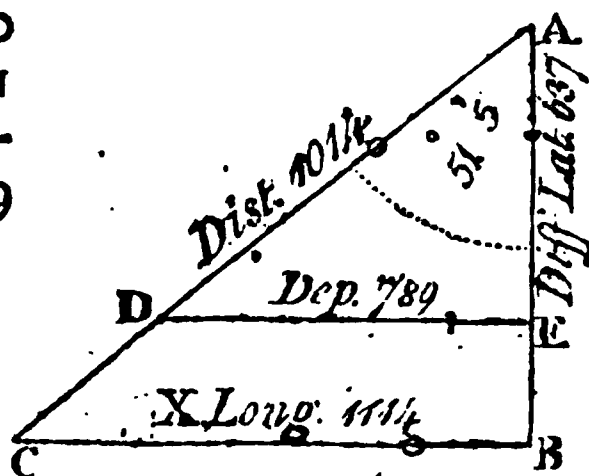
CASE II.

Both Latitude and the Departure from the Meridian given, to find the Course, Distance, and Difference of Longitude.

A ship in lat. $49^\circ 57' N.$ and long. $5^\circ 14' W.$ sails S. westward, until her departure from the meridian be 789 miles, and then by observation is in the lat. $39^\circ 20' N.$ required her course steered, distance run, and longitude in?

Lat. left $49^\circ 57'$ Merid. parts 3470
 Lat. in $39^\circ 20'$ Merid. parts 2571

Diff. of lat. $10^\circ 37' = 637$ miles Diff. 899



By PROJECTION.

With the proper diff of lat. and dep. project the same as in Case VI. in Plane Sailing; extend the mer. AE to B; and make AB equal to the meridional diff. of lat. and draw a line parallel to the dep. DE; produce the dist. AD to cut this parallel; and CB will be the diff. of long. Hence the angle BAC will be the cou. S. $50^\circ 5' W.$ DA the dist. 1014, and BC the diff. of long. 1114 miles.

To find the same by CALCULATION.

As p. diff. lat. co. ar.	7.01586	As fine cou. $51^\circ 5'$ co. ar.	0.10899
Is to rad. 90°	10.00000	Is to dep. 789	2.89708
So is the dep. 789	2.89708	So is rad. $90^\circ .0'$	0.00000
<hr/>		<hr/>	
To tang. cou. $51^\circ 5' =$	10.09294	So the dist. 1014	3.00607
<hr/>		<hr/>	
As rad. 90°	10.00000	Longitude left	$5^\circ 14' W.$
Is to mer. diff. lat. 899	2.95376	Diff. of long. 1114 =	$18^\circ 34' W.$
So is tang. cou. $51,5$	10.09292	<hr/>	
<hr/>		Longitude in	$23^\circ 48' W.$
To diff. of long. 1114	3.04668	<hr/>	
<hr/>		Her course is S. $51^\circ 5' W.$ and distance 1014 miles.	

NOTE. The diff. of long. may be found by saying, As prop. diff. of lat. : dep. : : merid. diff. of lat. : diff. of long.

By GUNTER.

1st. 'The extent from diff. lat. 637, to dep. 789, on the line of numbers, will reach from rad. or 45° , to $51^\circ 5'$, the cou. on the line of tangents.

2dly. 'The extent from rad. to com. cou. $38^\circ 55'$, on the line of sines, will reach from diff. lat. 637, to 1014, the dist. on the line of numbers.

3dly. 'The extent from co-cou. $38^\circ 55'$, to fine cou. $51^\circ 5'$ on the line of sines, will reach from mer. diff. lat. 899, to 1114, the diff. of long. on the line of numbers.'

By INSPECTION.

The diff. of lat. and dep. being found together in their respective columns will give the cou. among the degrees or points, and the dist. in its column; in the lat. column belonging to the cou. look for the meridional diff. of lat. and against it will stand the diff. of long. in the dep. column.

Now 1-sixth of diff. of lat. and of dep. are 106,1 and 131,5, the nearest numbers to these are 106,4 and 131,3, standing together over 51° the cou. and against dist. 169; this, multiplied by 6, gives 1014 the dist.

Again, over 51° look for 1-tenth of mer. diff. of lat. 89,9 in the lat. column, the nearest is 90,0, and against which stand 111,1 in the dep. column; this, multiplied by 10, gives 1111 for the diff. of long.

CASE III.

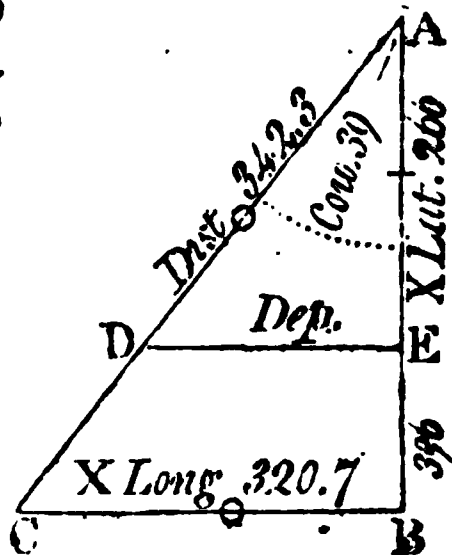
Both Latitudes and Courses given, to find the Distance and Difference of Longitude.

A ship from the Lizard makes her course S. 39° W. and then, by observation, is in lat. $45^\circ 31'$ N.; required her dist. run, and long. in?

Lat. of the Lizard $49^\circ 57'$ N. Mer. parts 3470

Lat. by obser. $45^\circ 31'$ N. Mer. parts 3074

Diff. $426 = 226$ m. diff. 396 M.



By CONSTRUCTION.

Draw a mer. AB, the upper end A will represent the ship's place in her first lat.

Take the proper diff. of lat. 266 in your compasses, and with one foot in A, the ship's place, lay the other upon the meridian; from

from A to E; take the mer. diff. of lat. 396 in your compasses, and with one foot in A, the ship's place, as before, lay the other upon the mer. at B; and upon these two points raise the perp. DE and CB; a line drawn from the ship's place, making an angle with the mer. equal to 39° , the ship's cou. will cut the two perps at D and C; the first will be the dep. which terminates the dist. AD 342, and the other will be the diff. of long. CB=321 miles.

From what has been said, it is plain, that any case in Mercator's Sailing may be projected as a right-angled triangle, by only considering the diff. of long. or dep. as the base; the meridional, or proper diff. of lat. as the perp.; the hypotenuse cut by the dep. as dist.; and the angle which that makes with the perp. the cou.; for in all cases in Mercator's Sailing, the meridional diff. of lat. bears the same proportion to the diff. of long. that the proper diff. of lat. does to the dep.

These instructions being well understood, will be sufficient to inform the Learner how to construct any of the following cases:

By CALCULATION.

To find the Distance.		To find the Diff. of Longitude.	
As co-fi. cou. 39° co. ar.	0.10950	As the co-fi. cou. 39° co. ar.	0.10950
Is to the diff. of lat. 266	2.42488	Is to mer. diff. of lat. 396	2.59770
So is radius	10.00000	So is fine cou. 39°	9.79887
<hr/>		<hr/>	
To the dist. 342,3	2.53438	To dif. lon. 320,7 = $5^\circ 21' W.$	2.50607
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Lizard's longitude left	—		$5^\circ. 12' W.$
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Longitude in	—		10 . 33 W.

By GUNTER.

1st. 'The extent from co-sine cou. 51° , to rad. on the line of fines, will reach from the proper diff. of lat. 266, to the dist. 342,3 on the line of numbers.

2dly. 'The extent from co-sine cou. 51° , to fine cou. 39° on the line of fines, will reach from the mer. diff. of lat. 396, to the diff. of long. 321, on the line of numbers.'

By INSPECTION.

Under the cou. 39° , and against half the diff. of lat. 133, stands 171 in the dist. column, which being doubled is 342, the dist.; under the same degrees, and in the lat. column, look for half the mer. diff. of lat. 198, against that, in the dep. column, stands 160,5, doubled is 321, the diff. of long. nearly, as before.

CASE IV.

One Latitude, Course, and Distance given, to find the Difference of Latitude, and Difference of Longitude.

A ship in latitude $42^\circ 30' N.$ and longitude $18^\circ 31' W.$ sails S. W. by S.

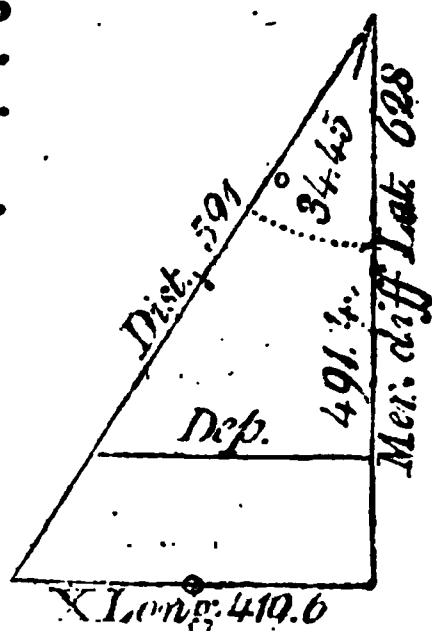
W. by S. 591 miles ; I demand the latitude and longitude the ship is in ?

To find the Difference of Latitude it will be,

As rad. 90°	10.00000	Lat. left $42^\circ 30' N.$	M.pts. {	2822
Is to the distance 591	2.77159	Diff. lat. 491 8 11		2194
So is co-sine cou. 3 pts.	9.91985			
		Lat. in $34^\circ 19' N.$	M. diff. of lat. 628	
To the diff. of lat. 491,4	12.69144			

To find the Difference of Longitude it will be,

Asco-fi.co.3pts.co.ar.0.08015	Lon. left $18^{\circ}31'W.$
Is to m.diff.of lat. 628 2.79796	Di.lo.420=7,00W.
So is S. cou. 3 pts. 9.74474	_____
To diff. of lon. 419,6 2.62285	Long. in $25^{\circ}31'W.$



By GUNTER.

1st. 'The extent from rad. or 5 points, the com. of the cou. on the line marked SR, will reach from the dist. 591, to the diff. of lat. 491,4 on the line of numbers.

2dly. 'The extent from co-cou. 5 points, to the cou. 3 points, on the line marked SR, will reach from the mer. diff. of lat. 628 to the diff. of long. 419,6 on the line of numbers.'

By INSPECTION.

Under the cou. 3 points, and opposite a tenth of the dist. 59,1 in the lat. column stands 49,1, which, multiplied by 10, is 491, the diff. of lat.; then find $\frac{1}{4}$ of the mer. diff. of lat. 157, in the lat. column, against which stands 105 in the dep. column, which, multiplied by 4, gives 420, the diff. of long.

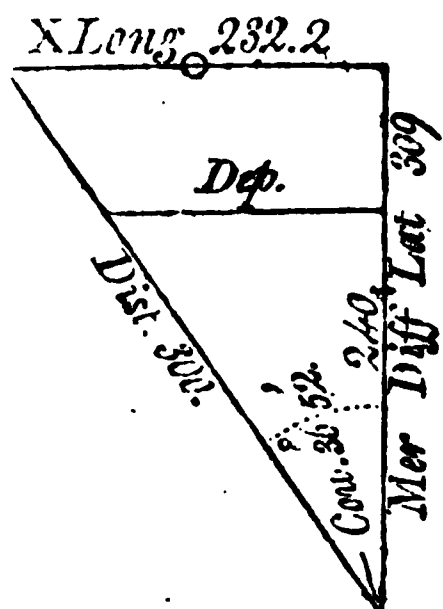
CASE V.

Both Latitudes and Distance given, to find the Course and Difference of Longitude.

If a ship runs 300 miles N. westerly from a port in lat. $37^\circ N.$ and long. $10^\circ 25' W.$ until she be in lat. $41^\circ N.$; required the course steered and long. in ?

Lat. left $37^\circ N.$	Mer. parts 2393
Lat. in $41^\circ N.$	Mer. parts 2702

Diff. lat $4 = 240$ M. diff. lat. 309 M.



By

By CALCULATION.

To find the Course.		To find the Diff. of Long.	
As the dist. 300 co. ar.	7.52288	As co-fi. cou. $36^{\circ} 52'$ co. ar.	0.09639
Is to rad. 90°	10.00000	Is to mer. diff. of lat. 309	2.48996
So is pro. diff. of lat. 240	2.38021	So is sine course $36^{\circ} 52'$	9.77812
<hr/>		<hr/>	
To the co-sine cou. $36^{\circ} 52'$	9.90309	To the diff. of long. 231,7	2.36497
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Longitude left	—	$16^{\circ} 25'$ W.	
Diff. of long. 232, or		3 52 W.	
		<hr/>	
Longitude in	—	14 17 W.	

By GUNTER.

1st. 'The extent from the dist. 300, to the proper diff. of lat. 240, on the line of numbers, will reach from rad. or 90° , to $53^{\circ} 8'$, the comp. of the cou. on the line of sines.

2dly. 'The extent from co-cou. $53^{\circ} 8'$, to cou. $36^{\circ} 52'$, on the line of sines, will reach from the mer. diff. of lat. 309, to the diff. of long. 231,7, on the line of numbers.'

By INSPECTION.

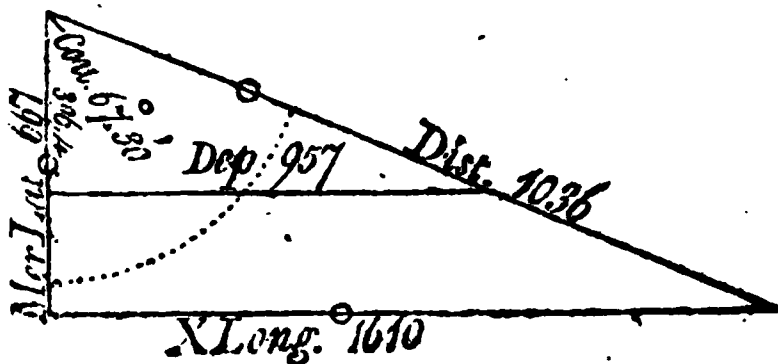
With the dist. and diff. of lat. find the cou. then in the lat. column belonging to this cou. find the mer. diff. of lat.; against which, in the dep. column, will stand the diff. of long.

Thus, half the dist. 150, and half the diff. of lat. 120, will be found standing together in their columns, nearly under 37° , the cou.; and, in the lat. column, find half the mer. diff. of lat. 154,5, the nearest to it is 154,1; against which, in the dep. column, stands 116,1, which doubled is 232,2 the diff. of long. nearly as before.

CASE VI.

One Latitude, Course, and Departure given, to find the Distance, Difference of Latitude, and Difference of Longitude.

A ship sails E. S. E. from a certain port in latitude $50^{\circ} 10'$ S. and longitude $10^{\circ} 16'$ E. until her departure from the meridian be 957 miles; I demand the distance sailed, and the latitude and longitude she is in?



To find the Distance it will be,
 As fine cou. 6 pts. co. ar. 0.03438
 Is to the dep. 957 2.98091
 So is radius 10.00000

To the distance 1036 3.01529

To find the Diff. of Lat. it will be,
 As fine cou. 6 pts. co. ar. 0.03438
 Is to the departure 957 2.98091
 So is co-fine cou. 6 pts. 9.58284

To diff. lat. 396 = 6° 36' 2.59813

To find the Diff. of Long.
 As co-fine cou. 6 pts. co. ar. 0.41716
 Is to mer. diff. of lat. 667 2.82413
 So is fine course 6 pts. 9.96562

To diff. of long. 1610 3.20691

Lat. left, 50° 10' S. mer. pts. 3490

Lat. in 56 46 S. mer. pts. 4157

Mer. difference lat. 667

Longitude left 10° 15' E.

Diff. of long. 1610 = 26 50 E.

Longitude in 37 6 E.

By GUNTER.

1st. 'The extent from 6 points to rad. on the line marked SR, will reach from the dep. 957, to the dist. 1036, on the line of numbers.

2dly. 'The extent from 6 points to 2 points, on the line marked SR, will reach from the dep. 957, to the diff. of lat. 396, on the line of numbers.

3dly. 'The extent from 2 points to 6 points on the line marked SR, will reach from the mer. diff. of lat. 667, to the diff. of long. 1610, on the line of numbers.'

By INSPECTION.

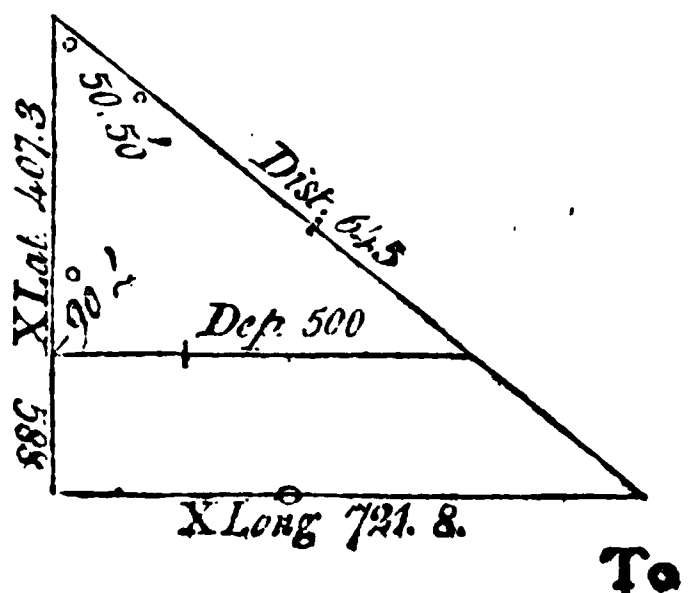
Over the cou. of 6 points, and against a fifth of the dep. 191,4 stands 79,2 and 207, which, multiplied by 5, gives 396, the diff. of lat. and 1035 for the dist.

Then, in the lat. column, find a tenth of the mer. diff. of lat. 66,7, the nearest to that is 66,6; against which, in the dep. column, stands 160,8, which, multiplied by 10, is 1608, the diff. of long.

CASE VII.

One Latitude, Distance sailed, and Departure from the Meridian, given, to find the Course, Difference of Latitude, and Difference of Longitude.

A ship in latitude 49° 30' N. and longitude 14° 40' W. sails S. eastward 645 miles, until her departure from the meridian be 500 miles. Required the course steered, and the latitude and longitude she is in?



To find the Course it will be,
As the distance 645 co. ar. 7.19044
Is to rad. 10.00000
So is the departure 500 2.69897

To fine cou. $50^{\circ} 50'$ 9.88941

To find Diff. of Long. it will be,
As co-fi. cou. $50^{\circ} 50'$ co. ar. 0.19957
Is to m. diff. of lat. 588 2.76938
So is fine course $50^{\circ} 50'$ 9.88948

To diff. lon. $721,8 = 12^{\circ} 2'$ 2.85843

Long. left 14 40

Long. in 2 38 W.

To find the Diff. of Lat. it will be,
As fine cou. $50^{\circ} 50'$ co. ar. 0.11052
Is to the departure 500 2.69897
So is co fine cou. $50^{\circ} 50'$ 9.80043

To diff. lat. $407,3 = 6^{\circ} 47'$ 2.60992

Lat. left $49^{\circ} 30' N.$ M. pts. 3428
Lat. in $42^{\circ} 4' N.$ M. pts. 2840

Mer. diff. lat. 588

As pro. diff. of lat. $407,3$ co. ar. 7.39008

Is to departure 500 2.69897

So is m. diff. of lat. 588 2.76938

To diff. of long. 271,8 2.85843

Hence the ship's cou. is S. $50^{\circ} 50'$ E. or S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ east nearly, and she is in the lat. of $42^{\circ} 43' N.$ and long. $2^{\circ} 38' W.$

By GUNTER.

1st. 'The extent from the dist. 645, to the dep. 500 on the line of numbers, will reach from radius to $50^{\circ} 50'$ on the line of fines.

2dly. 'That extent from $50^{\circ} 50'$ to $39^{\circ} 10'$, on the line of fines, will reach from the dep. 500, to the diff. of lat. 407, on the line of numbers.

3dly. 'The extent from $39^{\circ} 10'$ to $50^{\circ} 50'$, on the line of fines, will reach from the mer. diff. of lat. 588, to the diff. of long. 722, on the line of numbers.'

By INSPECTION.

Now a 5th of the dist. and dep. are 129 and 100, and are found together over 51° ; and in the lat. column stands 81,2, which, multiplied by 5, is 406, the diff. of lat.

Then, in the lat. column, seek $\frac{1}{4}$ of the meridional diff. of lat. 147, the nearest is 146,6; against which, in the dep. column, stands 181,1, which, multiplied by 4, is 724,4 the diff. of long.

Having, in the preceding parts, shewn how to work the most useful problems in Middle Latitude and Mercator's Sailing; I shall now work the three following cases both by Middle Latitude and Mercator's Sailing, in a manner I generally teach persons who are of age, and youth of good abilities; especially if they are limited to a short time.

The Difference of Latitude and Departure given, to find the Course, Distance, and Difference of Longitude, by Middle Latitude and Mercator's Sailing.

A ship from latitude of 37° N, and longitude $48^{\circ} 20'$ W, sails between the north and east, until she be in latitude $51^{\circ} 15'$ N. and finds that she has made 564 miles of departure; what was her direct course, distance run, and longitude in?

Lat. left $37^{\circ} . 0' \text{ N.}$ Mer. parts 2393
 Lat. in $51 . 15 \text{ N.}$ Mer. parts 3593 E

$14 . 15 = 855 \text{ miles diff.}$ 1200

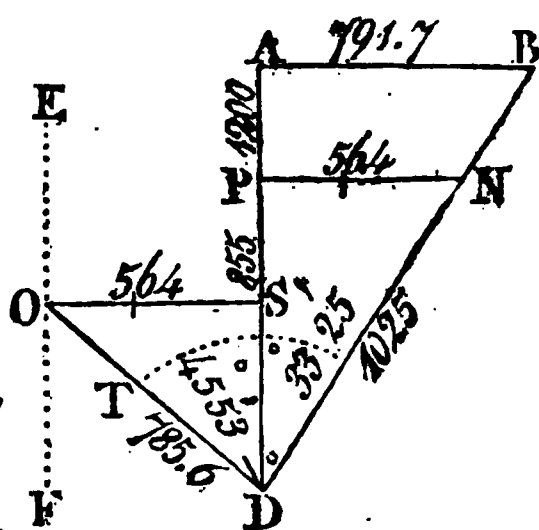
Sum lat. $\frac{1}{2}) 88 . 15$

Mid. lat $44 . 7$

$90^{\circ} . 0'$

$44 . 7$ F

Comp. mid. lat, $45 . 53$



Draw the mer. DP, make it equal to 855 the diff. of lat. ; on P erect the perp. PN, and make it = 564 the dep. ; join D and N, then will the angle PDN be the cou. N. $33^{\circ} 25'$ E. and DN the dist. 1024 miles.

At the dist. of the dep. 564, draw EF parallel to DP ; with the chord of 60° describe the arch TS, and upon it set off the comp. of the mid. lat. $45^{\circ} 53'$ from S to T, through T draw DO, and cut EF in O, then will OD be the diff. of long. 785,6 miles, by Mid. Lat. Sailing.

Again, produce DP to A, and make DA = 1200 the mer. diff. of lat. ; draw AB parallel to PN, and produce DN until it cuts AB in B ; then will AB be 791,7 miles, the diff. of long. by Mercator's Sailing.

By CALCULATION.

As diff. of lat. 855 co. ar. 7.06803	As fine cou. $35^{\circ} 25'$ co. ar. 0.25907
Is to radius 10.00000	Is to the dep. 564 2.75128
So is the departure 564 2.75128	So is radius 0.00000
To tang. of cou. $33^{\circ} 25'$ 9.81931	To the dist. 1024 3.01035

To find the Difference of Longitude.

By Middle Latitude Sailing.

As co. fi. m lat. $44^{\circ} 7'$ co. ar. 0.14392
 Is to the departure 564 2.75128
 So is rad. 90° 10.00000

To d. of lon. $785,6 = 13^{\circ} 6' 2.89520$

Lon. left $48 20 \text{ W.}$

Long. in $35 14 \text{ W.}$ by M. Lt. Sail.

By Mercator's Sailing.

As co. fi. cou. $33^{\circ} 25'$ co. ar. 0.07848
 Is to mer. diff. lat. 1200 3.07918
 So is the fine cou. $33^{\circ} 25'$ 9.74093

To diff. lon. $791,7 = 13^{\circ} 12' 2.89859$

Long. left $48 20 \text{ W.}$

Long. in $35 8 \text{ W.}$ by Mer. Sail.

Her direct course is N. $33^{\circ} 25'$ E. or N. E. by N. nearly, and distance 1024 miles.

By GUNTER.

1st. 'Extend from 855 to 564 on the line of numbers, that extent will reach from rad. or 45° , to $33^{\circ} 25'$ the cou. on the line of tangents.

2^{dly}. 'Extend from rad. or 90° , to the cou. $33^{\circ} 25'$ on the line of sines, that extent will reach from the dep. 564, to the dist. 1024, on the line of numbers.

3^{dly}. 'Extend from rad. or 90° , to the comp. of mid. lat. $45^{\circ} 53'$, on the line of sines, that extent will reach from the dep. 564, to 786 miles, the diff. of long. by Mid. Lat. Sailing.

4^{thly}. 'Extend from the sine of the cou. $33^{\circ} 25'$ to the co-sine of the cou. $56^{\circ} 35'$, on the line of sines, that extent will reach from the meridional diff. of lat. 1200 to 792 miles, the diff. of long. by Mercator.

Or, 'The extent from the diff. of lat. 855, to the dep. 564, will reach from the meridional diff. of lat. 1200, to 792, on the line of numbers.'

By INSPECTION.

With the diff. of lat. and dep. find the cou. and dist. as in Case VI. in Plane Sailing. Take the comp. of mid. lat. as a cou. and the dep. in its column, the corresponding dist. will be the diff. of long. by Mid. Lat. Sailing. And,

Having found the cou. instead of the proper diff. of lat. find the meridional diff. of lat. in the lat. column belonging to the cou.; the corresponding dep. will be the diff. of long. by Mercator's Sailing.

Now, taking 1-tenth of the diff. of lat. 1-tenth of the dep. viz. 85,5 and 56,4, the nearest numbers standing together in the Tables to these are 85,5, and 55,5 under 33° against dist. 102, and 85,4, and 57,6 under 34° against dist. 103; now 33° added to 34° is 67° , half is $33^{\circ} 30'$ the cou.; and 102 added to 103 gives 205, half is 102,5, which, multiplied by 10, gives 1025 the dist.

To find the Difference of Longitude.

Over the comp. of mid. lat. 46° , find $\frac{1}{4}$ of the dep. viz. 141 in its column, and against it stands 196 in the dist. column, this, multiplied by 4, gives 784 miles, the diff. of long. by Mid. Lat. Sailing.

Again, the cou. being $33^{\circ} 25'$, or nearly $33^{\circ} \frac{1}{4}$, look for 1-tenth of meridional diff. of lat. = 120 in the lat. columns, under 33° and 34° , the nearest numbers to these are 110,9 and 120,2, the dep. corresponding are 77,9, and 81,1, their sum is 159, half is 79,5, which, multiplied by 10, gives 795, the diff. of long. by Mercator's Sailing, nearly as before.

From what has been said, it is easy to perceive that all the Cases (save the first) in Mid. Lat. and Mercator's Sailing, are projected and worked in the same manner as in Plane Sailing; and

to obtain the diff. of long. by Mid. Lat. Sailing; the comp. of the mid. lat. is taken as a cou. in Plane Sailing, and with this cou. and the dep. the dist. is found, which will be the diff. of long. by Mid. Lat. Sailing. And having the cou. take the meridional diff. of lat. as if it was the proper diff. of lat. the corresponding dep. will be the diff. of long. by Mercator's Sailing.

The Course and Distance given, to find the Difference of Latitude, and Difference of Longitude.

A ship from the latitude $51^{\circ} 15' N.$ and longitude $9^{\circ} 50' W.$ sails S. W. by S. until she has run 1022 miles, what latitude and longitude is she in?

To find the Departure,		To find the Latitude.	
As rad. 90°	0.00000	As rad. 90°	0.00000
Is to the distance 1022	3.00945	Is to the distance 1022	3.00945
So is fine course 3 pts.	9.74474	So is course 3 pts.	9.91985
<hr/>		<hr/>	
To the departure 567,8	2.75419	To the diff. of lat. 849,8	2.92930
<hr/>		<hr/>	

Now 849,8 or 850 divided by 60, gives $14^{\circ} 10' S.$ and being subtracted from the latitude left, leaves $37^{\circ} 5'$ the latitude in: hence the middle latitude is found to be $44^{\circ} 10'$, and meridional difference of latitude 1194. Whence,

To find the Difference of Longitude by Mid. Lat. Sailing.		To find the Difference of Longitude by Mercator's Sailing.	
As co fi. m. lat. $44^{\circ} 10'$ co. ar. 0.14429		As co fi. cou. 3 pts. co. ar. 0.08015	
Is to the departure 567,8	2.75420	Is to mer. diff. of lat. 1194	3.07700
So is radius 90°	10.00000	So is fine course 3 pts.	9.74474
<hr/>		<hr/>	
To the diff. of lon. 791,6	2.89849	To diff. of long. 797,8	2.90189
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Longitude left	$9^{\circ} 50' W.$	Longitude left	$9^{\circ} 50' W.$
Diff. of long. 792	$= 13 \quad 12 W.$	Diff. of long. 798	$= 13 \quad 18 W.$
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Long. in by mid. lat. $= 23 \quad 2 W.$		Long. in, by Mercator	$23 \quad 8 W.$

The Course and Difference of Latitude given, to find the Distance and Difference of Longitude.

A ship in $37^{\circ} N.$ lat. and long. $22^{\circ} 56' W.$ sails N. $22^{\circ} 20' E.$ for several days, and then by observation is found to be in the lat. $51^{\circ} 15' N.$; required the distance run, and long. in?

Lat. $51^{\circ} 15'$	Mer. parts 3593
Lat. $37 \quad 0$	Mer. parts 2393

Diff. $14 \quad 15 \times 60 = 855$ miles	$1200 =$ merid. diff. of lat.
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Sum $\frac{1}{2}$) $88 \quad 15 = 44,7$ mid. lat.

As

Asco-fi.cou. $22^{\circ} 20'$ co.ar. 0.03386	As co-fi.cou. $22^{\circ} 20'$ co.ar. 0.03386
Is to diff. of lat. 855 2.93197	Is to diff. of lat. 855 2.93197
So is fine course $22^{\circ} 20'$ 9.57978	So is radius 90° 0.00000
To the departure 351,3 2.54561	To the distance 924,3 2.96583

To find the Difference of Longitude.

By Mid. Lat. Sailing.

Asco-fi.m.lat. $44^{\circ} 7'$ co.ar. 0,14392
Is to the departure 351 2.54531
So is radius 90° 10.00000

To diff. L. $489 = 8^{\circ} 9' E.$ 2.68923
 Lon. left 22 56 W.

Long. in 14 47 W. by m. lat.

By Mercator's Sailing.

Asco-fi.cou. $22^{\circ} 20'$ co.ar. 0.03386
Is to mer. diff. of lat. 1200 3.07918
So is fine cou. $22^{\circ} 20'$ 9.57978

To diff. lon. $493 = 8^{\circ} 13'$ 2.69282
 Long. left 22 56

Long. in 14 43 W. by M.

Case the first in Middle Latitude and Mercator's Sailing, and these three cases are all that can well happen at sea; but as some young men are inattentive, and frequently looking into the book to see if their calculation is the same as that set down,

The Teacher, perhaps, may find it necessary to let such work the following questions by way of exercise:—

Quest. 1st. Required the bearing and distance of Hang. Cliff in Shetland, in lat. $60^{\circ} 7' N.$ and long. $50' W.$ and the North Cape of Lapland, in lat. $71^{\circ} 10' N.$ long. $26^{\circ} 1' E$?

Ans. { $N. 44^{\circ} 47' E.$ dist. 934,1 miles, by Mercator's Sailing.
 $N. 45^{\circ} 4' E.$ dist. 941,2 miles, by Mid. Lat. Sailing.

Quest. 2d. A ship in lat. $37^{\circ} N.$ and long. $48^{\circ} 20' W.$ sails between the N. and E. until she is in the lat. of $51^{\circ} 18' N.$ and finds she has made 564 miles of dep.; required her direct cou. dist. run, and long. in?

Ans. { $N. 33^{\circ} 38' E.$ dist. 1018 miles, long. in $34^{\circ} 42' W.$ by Middle Latitude Sailing.
 $N. 33^{\circ} 38' E.$ dist. 1018 miles, long. in $35^{\circ} 9'$ by Mercator's Sailing.

Quest. 3d. A ship from the lat. of $50^{\circ} 30' N.$ sails S. S. W. 150 leagues; what lat. is she in, and how much has she differed her long.?

Ans. { Lat. in $43^{\circ} 34' N.$ diff. of long. 252,9 miles, by Mercator's Sailing.
 Lat. in $43^{\circ} 34' N.$ diff. of long. 252,3 miles, by Middle Latitude Sailing.

Quest. 4th. A ship from lat. $20^{\circ} 40' N.$ sails N. E. by E. until she be in the lat. of $27^{\circ} 16' N.$; required her dist. run, and diff. of long.?

Ans. { Dist. run 712,8 miles, diff. of long. 648,1 miles, by Mercator.
 Dist. run 712,8 miles, diff. of long. 648,6 miles, by Mid. Lat.

Quest.

Quest. 5th. Suppose a ship from the lat. of $45^{\circ} 40' N.$ sails between the S. and E. 600 miles, and then her dep. is computed to be 308 miles; required the cou. lat. and diff. of long.?

Ans. { Course S. $30^{\circ} 53' E.$ lat. in $37^{\circ} 5' N.$ diff. of longitude 411,5 by Mercator.
Course S. $30^{\circ} 53' E.$ lat. in $37^{\circ} 5' N.$ diff. of longitude 412,0, by Mid. Lat.

Quest. 6th. A ship from the lat. $45^{\circ} 30' S.$ sails N. N. W. until her diff. of long. be $7^{\circ} 40'$; required the lat. she is in, and her dist. sailed?

NOTE. This must be worked by Mercator's Sailing, thus:

As the fine cou. $22^{\circ} 30'$ is to the diff. of long. 460, so is the co-fine cou. $22^{\circ} 30'$ to the mer diff. of lat. 1110. Now, from the mer. parts of lat. left 3073, take the mer. diff. of lat. 1110, the remainder 1963 is the mer. parts. of the lat. come to $31^{\circ} 4' S.$ Having the cou. and proper diff. of lat. the rest is found by Case II. in Plane Sailing.

Ans. The ship is in lat. $31^{\circ} 4' S.$ dist. 937,4 miles.

Quest. 7th. A ship in the lat. $51^{\circ} 15' N.$ and long. $22^{\circ} W.$ sails between S. and W. until she has made 564 miles of dep. and 786 miles of diff. of long.; required her cou. dist. lat. and long. in?

Note. This must be worked by Mid. Lat. Sailing, as thus:—

As diff. of long. 786: rad. :: the dep. 564: co-fine of mid. lat. $44^{\circ} 9'$, + $44^{\circ} 9' = 88^{\circ} 18'$ the sum lat. and $88^{\circ} 18' - 51^{\circ} 15' =$ lat. in $37^{\circ} 3' N.$ Having the diff. of lat. and dep. the cou. is found to be S. $34^{\circ} 7' W.$ and the dist. 1006 miles.

It may now be supposed that the Learner is capable of working any single course, either by Mid. Lat. or Mercator's Sailing; we shall now proceed to Compound Courses, commonly called Traverse Sailing, which may be worked by Mid. Lat. and Mercator's Sailing, either by projection, calculation, Gunter's scale, or inspection.

How to solve compound courses, or a traverse, has already been shewn in Plane Sailing; but it is necessary also to shew, how proper allowances for the longitude should be introduced into such accounts, which is easily done by any of the following methods:—

1st. Complete the Traverse Table to each cou. and dist. as in Plane Sailing; and find the whole diff. of lat. dep. and lat. in.

2dly. With the whole diff. of lat. and dep. find the direct cou. and dist.

3dly. With the latitude left and latitude in, find the complement of the middle latitude; with which, and the departure, find the difference of longitude by Middle Latitude Sailing.

Or, with the course and meridional difference of latitude, find the difference of longitude by Mercator's Sailing.

These methods are generally used in working a day's work at sea; but those that want a greater degree of accuracy may work by the following methods, especially in high latitudes:

By

By the several differences of latitudes and departures, found in the Tables of Difference of Latitude and Departure, find the latitudes come to, middle latitudes, and complements of middle latitudes; with each complement of middle latitude and corresponding departure, find the difference of longitude to each course and distance, and set them down in two additional columns, marked difference of longitude east and west, according to the departure used; add up the east and west columns, and their difference will be the whole difference of longitude, by Middle Latitude Sailing.

But if you work by Mercator's Sailing, find the Meridional difference of latitude for each course and distance; with each course and meridional difference of latitude, find the difference of longitude; which set down as above directed, and the difference between the east and west columns will be the difference of longitude by Mercator's Sailing. By this method the ship's place may be found at the end of each course and distance run, and pricked off on a Mercator's chart.

EXAMPLE I.

Suppose a ship from the Land's End, in latitude $50^{\circ} 4' N.$ and longitude $5^{\circ} 41' 31'', 5 W.$ is bound to the Island of St. Mary, in latitude $37^{\circ} N.$ and longitude $25^{\circ} 6' W.$ but by reason of contrary winds is obliged to steer the following courses, viz. S. by W. 24 miles; W. S. W. 32, N. W. $\frac{1}{4} W.$ 41, S. S. E. $\frac{1}{4} E.$ 49, E. N. E. $\frac{1}{4} E.$ 19, W. 21, N. E. $\frac{1}{2} E.$ 36, S. 41, S. S. W. 92, and N. 36 miles; and it be required the latitude and longitude she is in, with the direct course and distance to her intended port.

With the several courses and distances, find their differences of latitude and departure, and set them down as in the following

TRAVERSE TABLE.

COURSES.	DIST.	DIFF. OF LAT.		DEPARTURE.	
		N.	S.	E.	W.
S. by W.	24		23,5		4,7
W. S. W.	32		12,2		29,6
N. W. $\frac{1}{4} W.$	41	26,0			31,7
S. S. E. $\frac{1}{4} E.$	49		44,3	21,0	
E. N. E. $\frac{1}{4} E.$	19	4,6		18,4	
West	21				21,0
N. E. $\frac{1}{2} E.$	36	22,8		27,8	
South	41		41,0		
S. S. W.	92		85,0		35,2
North	36	36,0			
		89,4	206,0	67,2	122,2
			89,4		67,2
		Dif. lat. S.	116,6	Dejar.	55,0

It is plain by the Traverse Table, that the ship has made 116,6 miles of southing, and 55 miles of westing.

Now from latitude left $50^{\circ} 4'$ Meridian parts 3481
Take diff. of lat. 117 = $1^{\circ} 57'$

Latitude in $48^{\circ} 7' N.$ Meridian parts 3302

Sum latitudes $2)98^{\circ} 11'$

Middle latitude $49^{\circ} 5'$ Mer. diff. lat. 179

Whence, to find the Difference of Longitude it will be,

By Mid. Lat. Sailing.		By Mercator's Sailing.	
As co-fine mid lat. $49^{\circ} 5'$	0.18378	As p. diff. of lat. 116,6	7.93330
Is to the dep. 55	1.74036	Is to the dep. 55	1.74036
So is rad. 90°	10.00000	So is m. diff. of lat. 179	2.25285
<hr/>		<hr/>	
To diff. of long. $84^{\circ} 1'$	1.92414	To diff long. $84,4^{\circ}$	1.96251
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Long. left $5^{\circ} 42'$		Long left $5^{\circ} 42'$	
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Long. in $7^{\circ} 6'$ by m. lat.		Long. in $7^{\circ} 6'$ by mer.—W.	

By INSPECTION.

Taking the comp. of mid. lat. 41° as a cou. and the dep. 55 in its col. the nearest is 55,1 against which stands 84 in the dist. col. the diff. of long. by Mid. Lat. Sailing. And,

With the proper diff. of lat. and dep.; the cou. found nearly 25° and dist. 129 under the cou.; in the lat. col. look for the mer. diff. of lat.; 179, the nearest is 180,4 against which stands 84,1, in the dep. col. which is the diff. of long. by Mercator's Sailing.

To find the direct Course and Distance to St. Mary's.

Lat of ship $48^{\circ} 7' N.$ Mer. pts 3302 Lon. of ship $7^{\circ} 6' W.$
Lat. St. Mary's $36^{\circ} 58' N.$ Mer. pts. 2390 L. St. Mary's $25^{\circ} 12' W.$

Diff. lat. $11^{\circ} 9' = 669$ ms. Diff. 912 Diff. of long $18.6^{\circ} = 1086$

Sum lat. $2)85^{\circ} 5'$

Mid. lat. $42^{\circ} 32'$

By Middle Latitude Sailing.

As the diff. of lat. 669	7.17457	As co. fi. course $50^{\circ} 7'$	0.19299
Is to diff. long. 1086	3.03583	Is to prop. diff. of lat. 669	2.82543
So is co. fi mid. lat. $42^{\circ} 32'$	9.86740	So is rad. 90°	10.00000
<hr/>		<hr/>	
To tang. cou. $50^{\circ} .7$	10.07780	To the dist. 1043	3.01842
<hr/>		<hr/>	

By

By Mercator's Sailing.

As mer. diff. of lat. 912	7.04001	As rad. 90°	0.00000
Is to rad. 90°	10.00000	Is to p. diff. lat. 699	2.82543
So diff. of long. 1086	3.03583	So is sec. cou. 49° 59'	0.19178
<hr/>		<hr/>	
To tang. cou. 49° 59'	10,07584	To the dist. 1041	3.01721
<hr/>		<hr/>	

Hence the direct course from the ship to St. Mary's is S. 50° 7' W. and distance 1043 miles, by Middle Latitude Sailing; and S. 49° 59' W. and distance 1041 miles by Mercator's Sailing. The same may be found

By INSPECTION.

Take $\frac{1}{4}$ of the diff. of long. 1086, viz. 271,5 nearly, and look for that in the dist. column over the comp. middle lat. 47° nearly, and in the dep. column stands 198,54 of the dep. Then look for $\frac{1}{4}$ of the diff. of lat. 167,2, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of dep. 198,5 until they are found standing together in their respective columns, the nearest are found over 50°, viz. 199,2, 167,5; the dist. corresponding to these is 260, this multiplied by 4 gives 1040 miles. Hence the course is S. 50° W. dist. 1040 miles, by Mid. Lat. Sailing.

Again, taking $\frac{1}{10}$ of the meridional diff. of lat. and $\frac{1}{10}$ of the diff. of longitude, viz. 91,2, and 108,6, the nearest numbers to these are 108,8, 91,3 standing over 50° in the lat. column, belonging to the above degree; look for $\frac{1}{10}$ of the proper diff. of lat. viz. 66,9, the nearest is 66,8, the distance is 104, which being multiplied by 10, gives 1040 miles.

Hence the cou. is S. 50° W. and dist. 1040 miles, by Mercator's Sailing, the same as by calculation.

Here, to have gone to geometrical strictness, the diff. of long. should have been found to every cou. and dist. run, by Mid. Lat. or Mercator's Sailing, which would have given the ship's true place at the end of each cou. and dist. but shall leave the doing of that to the Reader; and as all traverses are worked in the manner shewn above, which is sufficiently exact for a ship's run in 24 hours, I shall therefore only add a few questions for the Learner's exercise.

Suppose a ship from the lat. 68° 38' N. and long. 8° 40' E. is bound to the North Cape, in 71° 10' N. and long. 26° 0' E. sails as in the following Table; required the lat. and long. she is in, and her direct cou. and dist. to the Cape.

COURSES.	D.	N.	S.	E.	W.	LAT. IN	Diff. Long.	
							E.	W.
N. E. by N.	63	52.4		35.0		68 38		
N. E.	38	26.9		26.9		69 30	97.1	
N. N. E.	36	51.7		21.4		69 57	78.0	
North.	30	30.0				70 49	64.2	
N. W. by N.	25	20.8			13.9	71 19		44.1
N. N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	36	31.7			17.0	71 40		55.0
N. by E.	40	39.2		7.8		72 12	25.9	
N. E. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.	72	33.9		63.5		72 51	219.1	
S. E.	50		35.4	35.4		73 25	121.0	
E. N. E.	65	24.9		60.1		72 50	207.7	
		311.5	35.4	250.3	30.9		812.9	99.1
		35.4		30.9			99.1	
Diff. of lat.		276.1	Dep.	219.4		Diff. lon.	713.9	E.

In working the above, the diff. of long. is found by the cou. and mer. diff. between each par. of lat. ; or, it may be done by taking the comps. of each mid. lat. and the dep. for each course.

Now the lat. left was $58^{\circ} 38' N.$ Lon. $8^{\circ} 40' E.$

The d. of l. 276 ms. = 4 36 N. Diff. lon. 714 m. = 11 54 E.

Lat. in	73 14 M. p. 6583.	Lon. in	20 34 E.
Lat. of N. Cape	71 10 M. p. 6177.	Lon. of Cape	26 0 E.

The diff. lat. $2^{\circ} . 4'$ Mer. diff. lat. 406. Diff. of long. $5^{\circ} . 26' = 326$ miles,

With the mer. diff. of lat. 406, and diff. of long. 326, the cou. between the ship and the Cape is $S 38^{\circ} . 44' E.$ dist. 159 miles by Mercator ; and $S 38^{\circ} 47' E.$ dist. 159.1 by Mid. Lat. sailing.

By INSPECTION.

With $\frac{1}{2}$ of diff of lat. 276, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of dep. 219, viz. 92 and 73, the cou. made good is $38^{\circ} 30'$ and dist. 354 miles.

And with $\frac{1}{10}$ of mer. diff. of lat. 849, and the cou. $38^{\circ} 30'$, the diff. of long. is 676, by Mercator's Sailing.

And with the comp. of mid. lat. 19.2, and the dep. 219, the diff. of long. is 675, nearly, by Mid. Lat. Sailing; diff. from that above 38 miles, by Mercator, and 39 miles by Mid Lat. Sailing.

But as ships never run such dist in 24 hours, the first method of finding the diff. of long. will be sufficiently exact for any day's

TABLE

The bearing and distance to the North Cape may be either found



found by Mid. Lat. or Mercator, by Inspection; which will be nearly as above.

A ship from the Lizard, in lat. $49^{\circ} 57'$ N. and long. $5^{\circ} 12'$ W. is bound to Funchal in Madeira, in lat. $32^{\circ} 38'$ N. and long. $17^{\circ} 5'$ W. steers the following cou. S. S. W. 250 miles, W. 156, S. E. by S. 300, W. by N. 180, and S. 185 miles; required the lat. and long. she is in, and her direct cou. and dist. to the intended port?

By finding the diff. of long. for each cou. by calculation, the ship is in lat. $39^{\circ} 27'$ N. and long. $11^{\circ} 15'$ W. by Mercator's Sailing; but by working by the whole diff. of lat. and dep. the long. will be $11^{\circ} 19'$ W.

The cou. from the ship to Funchal is S. $34^{\circ} 19'$ W. dist. 495,2 miles by Mercator's Sailing:

And S. 34° , $23'$ W. dist. 495,3 miles, by Mid. Lat. Sailing.

A ship from lat. $38^{\circ} 14'$ N. and long. $25^{\circ} 56'$ W. runs the following courses and distances, viz. N. E. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. 56 miles, N. N. W. 38, N. W. by W. 46, S. S. E. 30, S. by W. 20, and N. E. by N. 60 miles; required the direct cou. and dist. made good, and the lat. and long. she is in?

The cou. is N. 14° E. dist. 108 miles, lat. in $39^{\circ} 59'$ N. long. in $25^{\circ} 22'$ W.

Suppose a ship in lat. $67^{\circ} 30'$ N. and long. $8^{\circ} 46'$ W. sails the following courses, N. E. 64 miles, N. N. E. 50, N. W. by N. 58, W. N. W. 72, W. 48, S. S. W. 38, S. by E. 45, and E. S. E. 40 miles; what lat. and long. is she in?

By working by the whole diff. of lat. and dep. the ship is in lat. $68^{\circ} 44'$ N. and long. $11^{\circ} 4'$ W. But

By finding the diff. of long. for each cou. and dist. she is in long. $11^{\circ} 37'$ W. by Mid. Lat. Sailing, and $11^{\circ} 44'$ W. by Mercator's Sailing.

Having gone through the necessary Problems in Mercator's Sailing, we shall now proceed to shew how the true chart, commonly called Mercator's Chart, may be constructed either for the whole, or any part of the Terraqueous Globe.

When a Chart is to commence from the Equator, or if the Equator is to run through it.

Having provided a scale of convenient length, draw a line to represent the Equator, and, crossing that at right angles, another to represent the meridian of some known place, such as London, Paris, the Lizard, or any other place whose longitude is known; the upper end of which will represent the north, and the lower the south.

From the scale take 60 in your compasses, and with 1 foot upon the meridian, set off that distance on both sides of it upon the equator, if the chart is to contain east and west longitude; but, if it is only to contain west longitude, lay it off upon the left-hand side of the meridian; but if easterly, on the right-hand side, and that

will point out the degrees of longitude, which may be divided into halves, quarters, or minutes, if required.

Having set off as many degrees of longitude as you intend the chart should contain, through the last draw a line (or lines) parallel to the meridian, which will be the bounds of the chart east and west.

Having divided the equator as above, proceed to set off upon the two extreme meridians from the equator, the meridional parts (as found in the Table) belonging to each degree of latitude; that is, take from the scale in your compasses the miles answering to one degree in the Table, and, with one foot in the equator, set off that distance on each side of it upon the extreme meridians, if the chart is to contain north and south latitude; but if only north or south, upon one side of the equator.

Again, take the meridional parts answering to 2 degrees and 3 degrees, &c. in your compasses, and set them off upon the meridian, from the equator, as before.

In like manner proceed to set off as many degrees as you intend the chart should contain; or, which will be the same thing, take the meridional difference of latitude between any 2 parallels, and set them off severally from the least latitude.

Lay a ruler on each of these divisions, and draw lines parallel to the equator, and they will be parallels of latitude, each of which will be enlarged towards the poles, in proportion as the degrees of longitude are.

Parallel to the meridian, draw lines through the points, expressing the degrees of longitude, to cut the parallels of latitude, which bound the chart north and south.

The parallels of latitude may also be divided into halves, quarters, or minutes, by taking the meridional parts for degrees and minutes, and setting them off as before.

Draw double lines on the borders of the chart, and mark out the degrees of latitude and longitude; and, in some convenient place, draw the compass. In like manner may a chart be made that shall contain any number of degrees and minutes required. When the chart is not to commence from the equator, but is only to serve from a certain distance on the meridian, between two parallels on the same side of the equator, then the meridians are to be drawn as before, and for the parallels of latitude you are to proceed thus:—

From the meridional parts answering to each point of latitude in your chart, subtract the meridional parts answering to the least latitude, and set off the difference severally from the parallels of the least latitude upon the two extreme meridians, and the lines joining these points of the meridian will represent the several parallels upon the chart.

Let it be required to draw a chart that shall serve from the latitude of 14 degrees north, to 52 degrees north, and that shall contain 25 degrees of longitude west of the meridian of Greenwich. See the Chart, page 110.

Draw

Draw a line to represent the meridian of Greenwich, from which set off towards the left hand 25 degrees of west longitude, as before directed; through the two last points draw lines parallel to the meridian of London, and these will be the extreme meridians, or east and west bounds of your chart.

Having drawn the two meridians on the lower edge of the paper, draw a line perpendicular to the meridians, to represent the parallel of 14 degrees north; then, from the meridional parts answering to 15 degrees 910, subtract the meridional parts answering to 14 degrees 849, and take the difference, 61, in your compasses, and set it off from the parallel on both the meridians from you, and that will represent the parallel of 15 degrees.

Again, take the meridional parts of 15 degrees 910, from the meridional parts of 16 degrees 973, and set off the difference 63, upon the meridians from the point representing the parallel of 15 degrees, and that will represent the parallel of 16 degrees. In like manner proceed to set off the parallels upon the meridians.

Or, if the meridional parts of 14 degrees be subtracted from the meridional parts of every succeeding parallel, and the difference be set off from the parallel of 14 degrees upon the meridians, these points will represent the several enlarged parallels of latitude, the same as before; and, if it be required that the meridians should be divided into degrees and minutes, the meridional parts for such must be taken from the Table, and set off as above.

Having set off as many parallels as you intend the chart should contain, through each point draw parallels; or if you think drawing lines through every degree will crowd your chart too much, you may divide the borders only into single degrees, &c. and draw lines through every 5 degrees of latitude and longitude, as in the chart.

Take from the Table of Latitude and Longitude of Places, the latitude and longitude of each particular place contained within the bounds of the chart, and lay a ruler over its latitude, and another crossing that over its longitude; the points where these cross will represent the proposed place upon the chart. In like manner may any place be readily marked. Hence the particular points of a sea-coast may be laid down as above, and lines properly drawn from point to point will form the outlines of the sea-coasts, islands, &c. to which may be annexed, the depths of water, setting of currents, and whatever else may be thought convenient for the chart to contain.

This map or chart is not to be considered as a just or similar representation of the earth's surface, for in it the figures of islands and countries are distorted near the poles. For

Suppose an island in the latitude 60° N. or S. where the breadth of a degree of longitude is just half as large as a degree upon the equator. Now, as the degrees of latitude are enlarged in proportion as the degrees of longitude are expanded towards the poles, it is plain, that every point of that island or country, being laid down

in its proper latitude and longitude, will be represented twice as large as it really is.

Hence it follows, that as the degrees of latitude are every where increased, like those of longitude, it is plain the bearing between places will be the same on this chart as on the globe; and the proportions between the latitude and longitude and nautical distances, will be the same upon this chart as upon the globe.

And since the meridians in this projection are right lines, it follows, that the rhumbs, which form equal angles with the meridians, will be straight lines, which render this projection of the earth's surface much more easy and proper for the mariner's use than any other.

Gunter's Scales have drawn upon them two lines, one marked N M, signifying the Nautical Meridian; and the other, directly under it, marked E P, signifying Equal Parts, or degrees of longitude upon a Mercator's Chart.

Those are equal parts, or degrees of longitude, to which the degrees of the nautical meridian are fitted, by increasing them, in their true proportion; hence the limits or bounds of a Mercator's Chart by these lines are easily made, by transferring the divisions corresponding to the degrees to be used from the scale to the paper the chart is to be drawn upon: but as the degrees drawn by these lines are too small for the seaman's use, it is much better to use a scale of equal parts as before, and, consequently, the degrees may be made of any proposed length.

By the Latitude and Longitude in, to prick off the Ship on the Chart.

RULE. Lay the ruler across the chart in the latitude your ship is in, then look upon the equator, or line marked with the degrees of longitude, for the longitude your ship is in by your reckoning, and setting one foot of your compasses in that longitude, take the nearest distance to some north and south line, and from where that line crosses the edge of the ruler that lies in the given latitude, lay off that same distance along the edge in the ruler to the right hand, if the longitude you are in was to the right hand of the north and south line; or to the left hand, if it was to the left hand; where this falls will be the place of the ship; but this will only do when the longitude marked on the chart, and your reckoning of longitude in, are both counted from the same meridian. Therefore, for a general rule, take the following, viz.

By the Latitude in and Longitude made, to prick off the Ship's Place.

RULE. Set one foot of your compasses in the place you take your departure from, and take the nearest distance to some north or south line, and from where that falls upon the equator, or the line marked with the degrees of longitude, set off that distance the same way the place lies from it; that is, to the right hand, if the
place

place lies to the right hand of the north and south line, or to the left hand if it lies to the west; and make a mark with a black lead pencil; this mark will serve to prick off by, till you come to take a new departure; and then rub it out, and make a new one as before.

Then lay a ruler across the chart in the latitude you are in, and taking so many degrees in your compasses from the line of longitude, as your longitude made comes to, set them off from your black-lead mark along the edge of the ruler to the eastward; if the longitude made be east, or to the westward if it be west; where this falls will be the longitude the ship is in by the chart; from which take the nearest distance to some north and south line, and from where that line, &c. as in the first case.

The ship's place on the chart being found, as before taught, it remains in the next to shew how to find the bearing and distance of any place from the ship; and first,

To find how any Place bears from the Ship.

RULE. Lay a ruler from the place of the ship to the place you would know the bearing of; then set one foot of your compasses in the centre of some compass near the ruler, and take the nearest distance to the edge of the ruler: then run one foot of your compasses along by the edge of the ruler, and observe what point of the compass the other comes nearest to, which will be the bearing required.

CASE I.

To find the Distance of any Place from the Ship.

If the place be in the same longitude that the ship is in; that is, if it bears due north or south, then the difference of latitude between them, turned into miles or leagues, will be the distance.

CASE II.

If the place be in the same latitude the ship is in; that is, if it bears due east or due west, then take half the distance between the ship and the place in your compasses; and, setting one foot on the line marked with the degrees of latitude, in the latitude the ship is in, see what latitudes the other foot will reach to, both above and below it; the difference between these two latitudes will be the distance required.

CASE III.

When they are neither in the same Latitude nor in the same Longitude with the Ship.

RULE. Take the difference of latitude between both places in your compasses from the equator, or graduated parallel; and laying a ruler over both places, put one foot upon the ship's place, and
slide

slide your compasses along the edge of the ruler (holding both points parallel to the meridian) until the other cuts the parallel of latitude passing through the place (or any E. and W. line cut by the ruler) then stay the compasses. Take the distance between where the point rested by the edge of the ruler and the place (or where the ruler crossed the aforesaid east and west line) in your compasses, and apply it to the equator, or graduated parallel, and that will give their distance in degrees, which may be turned into miles or leagues; and in the same manner as you find the bearing and distance between the ship and any place, you may also find the bearing and distance of one place from another; or if the distance between the ship and place be taken in your compasses, and applied to the side of the chart, or graduated meridian, nearly in the parallels of the ship and place, it will give the distance in degrees as before; and for this purpose there are generally marked on the sides of charts scales of leagues, by which the distance between the places may be readily found.

Or the distance between two places upon a Mercator's Chart may be easily found, thus:

Take half the distance between any two places, and with one foot of the compasses in the middle parallel, extend both ways upon the graduated meridian; count the number of degrees between both points, which will be your distance, either in leagues or miles, according as the scale is divided; or take the distance in your compasses, and set one foot as much above the one place as the other point is below the other place, on the meridian: the number of degrees between the points of the compasses will be the distance.

EXAMPLE.

Required the Bearing and Distance between Cape St. Vincent and Teneriffe?

Lay a ruler over both places, and take their difference of latitude $8^{\circ} 30'$, from the equator or graduated parallel, in your compasses; and slide one foot along the edge of the ruler from Teneriffe, holding the other point in the direction of the line CB, until the other point just touches the east and west line, (AB) passing through St. Vincent, as at B, from C, where the foot of the compasses rested, by the edge of the ruler, and St. Vincent being measured, and applied to the graduated parallel, gives 10 two-third degrees, or 640 miles the distance.

Again, take the nearest distance between the centre of the compass in your compasses, and sliding them along the edge of the ruler, as before directed, you will find the course to be S. W. by S. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. nearly.

Hence the direct course between Cape St. Vincent and Teneriffe is S. W. by S. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. distance 640 miles, or 213 one-third leagues; and the same with other places.

OF

OF WINDS.

THE earth is endued with a wonderful principle of gravitation, whereby all its parts are strictly united together; and all bodies that are loose upon it closely adhere to its surface, tending directly towards its centre. Hence it is, that ships are able to sail with the same facility every where (void of impediments) upon the surface of the sea, quite round the terraqueous globe; and that (as to sense) there is no such thing as an upper or lower part of the earth; for let the inhabitant be in what part soever, he will there gravitate towards the earth's centre, and imagine himself to be on the highest point of its surface; from whence he will observe the heavens like a large vault over his head, and his antipodes he will imagine to be directly under him, as they will also theirs, for the like reasons. According to this law of gravity, if the earth was at rest, (and not acted upon by any other power) and its parts loose, or its surface all over covered with a deep fluid, it would naturally form itself into a true sphere, or globe.

Notwithstanding this power of attraction, yet the sun, whose rays upon the earth cause vapours or fumes to be continually rising from it, which must partake of the quality of those parts from whence they are evaporated; a collection of which form what we call our air or atmosphere, surrounding the earth, and extending some miles above its surface, and is liable to be put in motion by various causes. Hence, air is a fine elastic fluid, and is found capable of being compressed or condensed by cold, and expanded or rarefied by heat.

Consequently, an alteration of heat or cold happening in any part of the atmosphere, the air in that part will be either condensed or rarefied, and the neighbouring parts will thereby be put into motion, through the endeavour which the air by its elasticity or springiness always makes to restore itself to its former state, or come to an equilibrium.

Wind is a stream or current of air, which generally blows from one part of the horizon to its opposite.

The following observations have been made on it, particularly by Dr. Halley, which are not unworthy the Seaman's notice.

Between 30 degrees north latitude, and 30 south latitude, there is a constant east wind throughout the year, blowing on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and this is called the Trade Winds.

For as the sun, in moving from east to west, heats the air more immediately under him, and thereby expands it; the air to the eastward is constantly rushing towards the west to restore the equilibrium or natural state of the atmosphere, which occasions a perpetual east wind in those limits.

The trade winds, near these northern limits, blow between the north and east; and, near the southern limits, they blow between the south and east.

For as the air is expanded by the heat of the sun near the equator, therefore the air from the northward and southward will both tend toward the equator to restore the equilibrium: now these motions from the north and south, joined with the foregoing easterly motions, will produce the motions observed near those limits, between the north and east, and between the south and west.

These winds, if the whole surface of the globe were sea, would undoubtedly blow quite round it, as they are found to do in the Atlantic and Ethiopic oceans; but seeing such great continents interpose and break the continuity of the ocean, regard must be had to the nature of soils, and the positions of high mountains, which are the principal causes of the variety of winds differing from the former general one.

In some parts of the Indian ocean there are periodical winds, which are called Monsoons: that is, such as blow half the year one way, and the other half the contrary way.

For air that is cool and dense will force the warm and rarefied air into a continual stream upwards, where it must spread itself to preserve the equilibrium; so that the upper course or current of the air shall be contrary to the under current; for the upper air must move from those parts where the greatest heat is, and so by a kind of circulation the N. E. trade wind below will be attended with a S. W. above; and a S. E. below, with a N. W. above:— And this is confirmed by the experience of seamen, who, as soon as they get out of the trade winds, immediately find a wind blowing from the opposite quarter.

In the Atlantic ocean, near the coasts of Africa, at about 100 leagues from shore, between the latitudes of 28° and 10° north, seamen constantly meet with a fresh gale of wind blowing from the N. E.

Those bound to the Caribbee Islands, across the Atlantic, find, as they approach the American side, that the N. E. wind becomes easterly, or seldom blows more than a point from the east, either to the northward or southward.

The trade winds on the American side are extended to 30° , 31° , or even to 32° of north lat.; which is about 4° farther than what they extend to on the African side; also, to the southward of the equator, the trade winds extend 3 or 4 degrees farther towards the coast of Brasil on the American side, than they do near the Cape of Good Hope on the African side.

Between the latitudes of four degrees north, and four south, the wind always blows between the south and east: On the African side the winds are nearest the south, and on the American side nearest the east. In these seas Dr. Halley observed, that when the wind was eastward, the weather was gloomy, dark, and rainy, with hard gales of wind; but when the wind veered to the southward,

ward, the weather generally became serene, with gentle breezes, next to a calm.

These winds are somewhat changed by the season of the year ; for when the sun is far northward, the Brasil S. E. wind gets to the south, and the N. E. wind to the east ; and when the sun is far south, the S. E. wind gets to the east, and the N. E. wind on this side of the equator veers more to the north.

Along the coast of Guinea, from Sierra Leon to the island of St. Thomas, under the equator, which is above 500 leagues, the southerly and S. W. winds blow perpetually ; for the S. E. trade wind having passed the equator, and approaching the Guinea coast, within 80 or 100 leagues, inclines towards the shore, and becomes S. S. E. then south, and by degrees, as it comes near the land, it veers about to S. S. W. and within the land it is S. W. and sometimes W. S. W. This track is troubled with frequent calms, and violent sudden gusts of wind, called Tornadoes, blowing from all points of the horizon.

The reason of the wind setting in west on the coast of Guinea is, in all probability, owing to the nature of the coast, which being greatly heated by the sun, rarefies the air exceedingly, and consequently the cool air, from off the sea, will keep rushing in to restore the equilibrium.

Between the 4th and 10th degrees of north latitude, and between the longitude of Cape Verd, and the eastmost of the Cape Verd Islands, there is a tract of sea which seems to be condemned to perpetual calms, attended with terrible thunder and lightning, and such frequent rains, that this part of the sea is called The Rains. Ships in sailing these 6 degrees have been sometimes detained whole months, as is reported.

The cause of this seems to be, that the westerly winds setting in on this coast, and meeting the general easterly winds in this track, balance each other, and so cause the calms ; and the vapours carried thither by each wind meeting and condensing, occasion the almost constant rains.

The last three observations shew the reason of the two following, which mariners experience in sailing from Europe to India, and in the Guinea trade. The difficulty which ships in going to the southward, especially in the months of July and August, find in passing between the coasts of Guinea and Brazil, notwithstanding the width of the sea is not more than 500 leagues. This happened because the S. E. winds at that time of the year commonly extend some degrees beyond the ordinary limits of 4° N. latitude ; and besides, coming so much southerly, as to be sometimes south, sometimes a point or two to the west : it then only remains to ply to windward. And if, on the one side, they steer W. S. W. they get a wind more and more easterly ; but then there is danger of falling in with the Brazilian coast, or shoals ; and if they steer E. S. E. they fall into the neighbourhood of the coast of Guinea, from whence they cannot depart without running easterly as far as

the island of St. Thomas ; and this is the constant practice of all the Guinea ships.

All ships departing from Guinea for Europe, their direct course is northward ; but on this course they cannot go, because the coast bending nearly east and west, the land is to the northward ; therefore as the winds on this coast are generally between the S. and W. S. W. they are obliged to steer S. S. E. or S. and with these courses they run off the shore ; but in so doing they always find the wind more and more contrary, so that when near the shore they can lie south ; at a great distance they can make no better than S. E. and afterwards E. S. E. with which courses they generally fetch the island of St. Thomas, and Cape Lopez, where finding the winds to the eastward of the south, they sail westerly with it, till coming to the latitude of four degrees south, where they find the S. E. wind blowing perpetually.

On account of these general winds, all those that use the West-India trade, even those bound to Virginia, reckon it their best course to get as soon as they can to the southward, that so they may be certain of a fair and fresh gale to run before it to the westward ; and for the same reason those homeward bound from America endeavour to gain the latitude of 30° , where they first find the wind begin to be variable, though the most ordinary winds in the North Atlantic ocean come between the south and west.

Between the southern lats. of 10° and 30° in the Indian ocean, the general trade-wind, about S. E. by S. is found to blow all the year round in the same manner as in the like lats. in the Ethiopic ocean, and during the six months, from May to December, these winds reach to within 2° of the equator ; but during the other six months, from November to June, a N. W. wind blows in the track lying between the 3d and 10th degrees of southern lat. in the meridian of the north end of Madagascar ; and between the 2d and 12th degrees of south lat. near the long. of Sumatra and Java.

In the track between Sumatra and the African coast, and from 3° of S. lat. quite northward to the Asiatic coast, including the Arabian sea and the Gulph of Bengal, the monsoons blow from September to April on the N. E. and from March to October on the S. W. In the former half year, the wind is more steady and gentle, and the weather clearer than in the latter six months : and the wind is more strong and steady in the Arabian sea than in the Gulph of Bengal.

Between the island of Madagascar and the coast of Africa, and hence northward as far as the equator, there is a track wherein, from April to October, there is a constant fresh S. S. W. wind, which, to the northward, changes into the W. S. W. wind blowing, at that time, in the Arabian sea.

To the eastward of Sumatra and Malacca, on the north of the equator, and along the coasts of Cambodia and China, quite through the Philippines, as far as Japan, the monsoons blow northerly and southerly ; the northern setting in about October or November, and

and the southern about May. These winds are not quite so certain as those in the Arabian sea.

Between Sumatra and Java to the west, and New Guinea to the east, the same northerly and southerly winds are observed; but the first half year the monsoons incline to the N. W. and the latter to the S. E. These winds begin a month or six weeks after those in the Chinese seas set in, and are quite as variable.

These contrary winds do not shift from one point to its opposite all at once: in some places the time of the change is attended with calms; in others by variable winds; and it often happens on the shores of Coromandel and China, towards the end of the monsoon, that there are most violent storms, greatly resembling the hurricanes in the West Indies, wherein the wind is so vastly strong, that hardly any thing can resist its force.

All navigation in the Indian ocean must necessarily be regulated by those winds; for if mariners should delay their voyages till the contrary monsoon begins, they must either sail back, or go into harbour, and wait for the changing of the trade winds.

Vapours rising from the sea, and by the wind carried over low lands to the ridges of mountains, and compelled to mount up with the stream of the air to the tops, where the water presently precipitates, gliding down by the chinks and cliffs of the stones, and part of the water entering into the caverns of hills, and gathering into basons, which being once filled begin to run over, and form subterraneous passages through the earth, breaking out in springs by the sides of hills; several of these meeting together form a rivulet; several of these rivulets meeting together make a river. This, together with what is incorporated into vegetables, renders it impossible for all the water evaporated from the sea to return to it again.

Hence the evaporations arising from the Mediterranean are such, that notwithstanding there are nine capital rivers, which empty themselves into it, beside smaller ones, there is a constant current running through the Straits of Gibraltar from the Atlantic ocean, to make up the deficiency. R. Mean, M. D. and F. R. S. observes, 1. That some diseases are probably the effects of the influence of the heavenly bodies. 2. That the most windy seasons of the year are about the vernal and autumnal equinoxes. 3. All the changes we have enumerated in the atmosphere do fall out at the same times when those happen in the ocean; and, as both the waters of the sea and the air of our earth or fluids are subject in a great measure to the same laws of motion, so that natural effects of the same kind are owing to the same causes. 4. The alteration made by the sun and moon in the atmosphere must thereby have influence on the animal body. 5. The elasticity of the air is of great moment, and it is reciprocally as the pressure, so that the incumbent weight being diminished by the attraction, the air underneath will be much expanded; these, and such like causes, will make the tides in the air to be much greater than those of the ocean; and there is no doubt to be made, but that the same infinitely wise Being, who contrived

the

the flux and reflux of the seas, to secure that vast collection of waters from stagnation and corruption, has ordered this ebb and flood of the air of our atmosphere with the like good design; that is, to preserve it sweet, and a brisk temper of this fluid so necessary to life, by a continual circulation. 6. Two contrary winds blowing towards the same place, may accumulate the air there, so as to increase the height and the weight of the incumbent cylinder; in like manner the direction of two winds may be such, as meeting at certain angles, may keep the gravity of the air in a middle state; but if the wind blows different ways from the same place (which may be occasioned by thunder and lightning) the height and weight of the air may be much decreased. 7. The changes in our atmosphere at high water, new and full moon, the equinoxes, &c. must occasion alterations in all animal bodies, for all living creatures require air of a determined gravity to perform respiration easily; for it is by its weight that this fluid insinuates itself into the cavity of the breast and lungs: by a slow circulation the secretion of the spirits is diminished; and by the want of the force of elasticity and gravity, the juices begin to ferment, change the union of their parts, break their canals, and diseases follow.

Besides the above causes, the atmosphere may be put in motion by the elastic vapours forced from the bowels of the earth by subterraneous heats, and condensed by whatever causes in the atmosphere. A mixture of effluvia in different qualities in the air may, by rarefaction, fermentation, &c. produce winds and other effects like those resulting from the combination of some chemical liquors; and that such things happen, we are assured from the nature of thunder, lightning, and meteors. From the eruption of volcanoes and earthquakes in distant places, wind may be propagated to remoter countries. The divided or united forces of the other planets, and of the comets, may variously disturb the influence of the sun and moon, &c. We know that there happen violent tempests in the upper region of the air, when we below enjoy a calm, and how many ridges of mountains there are on our globe which interrupt and check the propagation of the winds, so that it is no wonder that the phenomena we have ascribed to the action of the sun and moon, are not always constant and uniform, and that every effect does not hereupon follow; which, were there no other powers in nature able to alter the influence of, this might, in a very regular and uniform manner, be expected from it.

That the rarefied air ascends is sufficiently demonstrated by the aerostatic globe, or air balloon, lately invented: this is a globe made of silk, or other light stuff, made air tight with gum; which, being filled with inflammable or rarefied air, will, when let loose, ascend, until it comes to that part of the atmosphere that is nearly as light as the air within it, where it will continue some time.

OF TIDES.

A TIDE is that motion of the water in the seas and rivers, by which they regularly rise and fall: the general cause of which was discovered by Sir ISAAC NEWTON, and is deduced from the following considerations:—Daily experience shews, that all bodies, when thrown upwards from the earth, fall down to its surface in perpendicular lines; and as lines perpendicular to the surface of any sphere tend towards its centre, the lines, along which all heavy bodies fall, must be directed towards the earth's centre.

As bodies appear to fall by their weight or gravity, the law, by which they descend, is called the law of gravitation: and as a magnet or loadstone will draw small portions of iron or steel, and as a piece of glass, amber, or sealing-wax, when warmed by rubbing, will draw small bits of paper, and other light substances, the law, by which such bodies fly to those which draw them, is called the law of attraction. Hence it is not improper to say, that bodies, when falling by their gravity towards the earth, are *attracted* by the earth; and therefore the words gravitation and attraction may, respecting the earth, be used indifferently, as by them is only meant that power, or law, by which all bodies tend towards its centre.

Sir ISAAC discovered, by a great number of observations, that this law of gravitation or attraction was universally diffused throughout the solar system; and that the regular motions, observed among the heavenly bodies, were governed by it; so that the earth and moon attract each other, and both of them are attracted by the sun. He also discovered, that the force of attraction, mutually exerted by these bodies, was lessened as the distance increased, in proportion to the squares of those distances; that is, the power of attraction, at double the distance, was four times less; at triple the distance nine times less; at quadruple the distance, sixteen times less, and so on.

As the earth is attracted by the sun and moon, it follows, that all the parts of the earth will not gravitate towards its centre in the same manner as they would do, if those parts were not affected by such attractions. And it is evident, that were the earth entirely free from such actions of the sun and moon, the ocean, being on all sides equally inclined towards its centre by the force of gravity, would continue in a perfect stagnant state, without ever ebbing or flowing. But, as the case is otherwise, the water in the ocean must needs rise higher in those places where the sun and moon diminish its gravity, or where they have the greatest attraction.

As the force of gravity must be diminished most in those parts of the earth to which the moon is nearest, or in the zenith, because her attraction will there be most powerful; therefore the waters, in such places, will rise higher, and it will in them be full sea or high-water. The parts of the earth directly under the moon, and also those in the nadir, viz. such places as are diametrically opposite to those where the moon is in the zenith, will have high-water at the same time. For either half of the earth would gravitate equally towards the other half, were they superfluous free from all attraction. But by the action of the moon, the gravitation of one half of the earth towards its centre is diminished, and that of the other increased. In the half-earth next the moon, the parts directly under her being most attracted, and consequently their gravitation towards the earth's centre most diminished, the waters in these parts must be higher than in any other part of this half-earth. And in the half-earth, farthest from the moon, the parts in the nadir being less attracted by her than those which are nearer, gravitate less towards the earth's centre, and consequently, the waters in those parts must be higher than they are in any other part of this half-earth.

Those parts of the earth where the moon appears in the horizon, or is 90 degrees distant from the zenith and nadir, will have their lowest waters. For as the waters in the zenith and nadir rise at the same time, the adjacent waters will press towards those places to restore the equilibrium; and, to supply the places of these, others will move the same way, and so on to 90° distant from the said zenith and nadir: consequently the waters, in those places where the moon appears in the horizon, will have most liberty to descend towards the centre; and therefore they will, in such places, be the lowest. Hence it plainly follows, that the ocean, if it covered the surface of the earth, would put on a spheroidal, or egg-like figure, in which the longest diameter would pass through the place where the moon is vertical; and the shortest where she is in the horizon. And as the moon apparently shifts her position from east to west in going round the earth every day, the long diameter of the spheroid, following that motion, would occasion the two floods and ebbs in about every 25 hours, which is about the length of a lunar day, or the time spent between the moon's leaving the meridian of any place, and her coming to it again. Hence, the greater the moon's meridian altitude is at any place, the greater will those tides be which happen when she is above the horizon; and the greater her meridian depression is, the greater will those tides be, which happen when she is below the horizon. The summer day, and the winter night, tides, have a tendency to be the highest; because the sun's summer elevation, and his winter depression are greatest: this is more especially to be observed when the moon has north declination in summer and south declination in winter.

The time of high-water is not precisely at the time of the moon's coming

coming to the meridian, but about an hour after. For the moon continues to act with some force after she has passed the meridian, and by that means adds to the libratory, or waving motion, which she put the water into whilst she was on the meridian; in the same manner as a small force applied upwards to a ball, already raised to some height, will raise it still higher. The tides are greater than ordinary twice every month; that is, about the times of new and full moon: they are called spring tides. At these times the sun and moon concur to draw in the same right line; and therefore the sea must, under such joint influences, be more elevated than at other times. During the time of their conjunction, or whilst they are on the same side of the earth, they both conspire to raise the water in the zenith, and consequently in the nadir: and when the sun and moon are in opposition, that is, when the earth is between them, whilst one makes high-water in the zenith and nadir, the other does the same in the nadir and zenith. The tides are less than ordinary twice every month; that is, about the times of the first and last quarters of the moon; these are called neap-tides: because in the quarters of the moon, the sun raises the water where the moon depresses it, and depresses where the moon raises the water; so that the tides are then caused only by the difference of their actions. Hence it is necessary to observe, that the spring-tides happen not exactly at the new and full moon, but generally three days after, when the attracting powers of the sun and moon have conspired for a considerable time. In like manner the neap-tides happen about three days after the quarters, when the moon's attraction has been lessened by that of the sun for several days together.

When the moon is in her *perigæum*, or nearest approach to the earth, the tides rise higher than they do under the same circumstance at other times; for, according to the laws of gravitation, the moon must attract most when she is nearest the earth. The spring-tides are greater about the time of the equinoxes, that is, about the latter end of March and September, than at other times of the year; and the neap-tides are then less; because the longer diameter of the spheroid, or the two opposite floods, being then in the earth's equator, will describe a great circle of the earth; by the diurnal rotation of which, those floods will move swifter, describing a great circle in the same time they used to describe a less one, parallel to the equator; and consequently the waters being thrown more forcibly against the shores, must cause them to rise higher.

The following observations have been made on the rise of the tides: namely, the morning tides generally differ in their rise from the evening tides. The new and full moon spring tides rise to different heights. In winter the morning tides are highest. In summer the evening tides are highest. Thus it appears, that, after a period of about six months, the order of the highest tides are inverted; that is, the rise of the morning and evening tides will

Q

change

change places, the winter morning high-tides becoming the same as the summer evening high-tides. Some of these effects arise from the different distances of the moon from the earth after a period of six months, when she is in the same situation with respect to the sun; for, if she be in perigee at the time of the new moon, she will, in about six months after, be in perigee about the time of full moon. These particulars being well known, a pilot may chuse that time which will prove most convenient for conducting a ship out of any port, where there is not a sufficient depth of water on common spring tides.

Small inland seas, such as the Mediterranean and Baltic, are little subject to tides; because the action of the sun and moon is always nearly equal to the extremities of such seas. The tides, in very high latitudes also, are very inconsiderable; for the sun and moon acting towards the equator, and always raising the water towards the middle of the torrid zone, the neighbourhood of the poles must consequently be deprived of the waters, and the sea within the frigid zones must be low in comparison to the other parts.

All the things hitherto explained would be exactly obtained, were the whole surface of the earth covered with sea. But since there are a multitude of islands, besides continents, lying in the way of the tide which interrupt its course; therefore there arise, in many places near the shores, a great variety of other appearances, besides the foregoing ones, which require particular solutions, in which the situations of the shores, straits, shoals, winds, and other things, must necessarily be considered. For instance; as the sea has no visible passage between Europe and Africa, let them be supposed one continent, extending from 79° north, to 34° south: the middle of those two would be in latitude 19° north, near Cape Blanco, on the west coast of Africa. But it is impossible the flood tide should set to the westward, upon the western coast of Africa (for the general tide, following the course of the moon, must set from east to west), because the continent, for above 60° , both northward and southward, bounds that sea on the east; and therefore, if any regular tide, proceeding from the motion of the sea, from east to west, should reach this place, it must be either from the North of Europe southward, or from the South of Africa northward.

This opinion is further corroborated, or rather fully confirmed, by common experience, which shews that the flood-tide sets to the southward along the west coast of Norway from the North Cape to the Naze, or entrance of the Baltic Sea, and so proceeds to the southward along the east coast of Great Britain, and in its passage supplies all those ports which lie in its way, one after another. The coast of Scotland has the tide first, because it comes from the northward to the southward. On the full and change days, it is high-water at Aberdeen at 12h. 45m. but at Tinnmouth-bar not till 3h. Rolling thence to the southward, it makes high-water at
the

the Spurn a little after 5h. at Yarmouth Roads a little after 8h. at Harwich at 10h. 30m. at the Nore 12h. and at London 2h. 30m. all in the same day. And although this may seem to contradict the hypothesis of the natural motion of the tides being from east to west, yet as no tide can come west from the main continent of Norway or Holland, it is evident that the tide we have been tracing, by its several stages from Scotland to London, is supplied by that tide, the original motion of which is from east to west. As water always inclines to the level, it will in its passage fall to any other point of the compass, to fill up vacancies where it finds them; and yet not contradict, but rather confirm, the hypothesis.

While the flood tide is thus gliding to the southward along the east coast of England, it also sets to the southward along the west coasts of Scotland and Ireland; one branch of it falls back north-east into St. George's Channel; and another runs between Ushant and the Lizard, into the British Channel. Some may object that this course of the flood-tide, east up the Channel, is quite contrary to the hypothesis of the general motions of the tides being from east to west; and consequently of its being high-water where the moon is vertical, or any where else on the meridian. But it may be answered, that this particular direction of the tides does not contradict the general direction of the whole. A river with a western course may supply canals which wind north, south, or even east, and yet the river keep its natural course; and if the river ebbs and flows, the canals supplied by it would also do the same, although they did not keep exact time with the river; because it would be flood, and the water advanced to some height in the river, before it reached the farthest part of the canals; and the more remote the extremity of the canals are, the longer time it would require; it may also be added, that if it were high-water in the river just when the moon was on the meridian, she would be far past it before it could be high-water in the remotest part of those canals; and the flood would set according to the course of the canals that received it, and could not set west upon a canal of a different position. As St. George's Channel, the British Channel, &c. are no more in proportion to the vast ocean, than such canals would be to a large navigable river; it will evidently follow that the flood-tide may, among those obstructions and confinements, set upon any other point of the compass, as well as west; and may make high-water at any other time, as well as when the moon is upon the meridian, without any wise contradicting the general theory of the tides.

Among pilots it is customary to reckon the time of high-water by the point of the compass the moon bears on at that time, allowing three quarters of an hour for each point. Thus, in places where it is high-water at noon, on the full and change days, the tide is said to flow north and south, or 12 o'clock. In places where the moon bears 1, 2, 3, 4, or more points to the eastward or

westward of the meridian, when it is high water on such days, the tide is said to flow on such a point; so, if the moon bear south-east, at high-water, it is said to flow south-east and north-west, or 9 o'clock; if she bears south-west, it flows south-west and north-east, or 3 o'clock; and in like manner for every other point of the moon's bearing.

From the observations of many persons, the time of high-water on the days of the new and full moon on most of the coasts of Europe, and several other places, have been collected; and those are generally put in a table, against the names of their respective places, in an alphabetical order; hence it is called the Tide Table. which is at the end of the Book.

The method generally prescribed for finding the time of high-water at any place, is contained in the following particulars:

To find the Leap Year.

Divide the given year by 4, if nothing remains, it is leap-year, but if 1, 2, or 3 remains, they shew that it is so many years after Bissextile or Leap-year, as the remainder is: thus, in the year 1806, divided by 4, gives 451, and the remainder [2] shews it is the second year after Bissextile, or Leap-year.

To find the Golden Number for any Year.

RULE. Add one to the given year, and divide the sum by 19, the remainder will be the Golden Number.

EXAMPLE.

Required the Golden Number of 1806?

By adding one to that year, it gives 1807; this divided by 19 gives 95 for the quotient, and the remainder is 2, the Golden Number for 1806.

To find the Epact for any Year.

NOTE. The Epact is the moon's age at the beginning of the year, or rather the 1st of March. The Epact advances 11 every year to 30, because the solar year is 11 days longer than the lunar year, and as the Epact increases, it shews the moon's age at the beginning of the year; it is here supposed that at the end of 19 years, the sun and moon make all the variety of situations they possibly can with one another, and thence begin, and go over the same again. The Golden Number at the birth of Christ was 1, which is the reason that one is added to the given year, to find the Golden Number.

RULE. Divide the given year by 19, the remainder multiply by 11, and the product will be the Epact, if it does not exceed 29; but if it does, subtract 30 from it as often as you can, and the remainder will be the Epact, for it never exceeds 29.

EXAMPLE.

EXAMPLE.

What is the Epact of the Year 1806?

1806 divided by 19, gives 95 for the quotient, and 1 remaining shews the Epact is (11) for 1806.

To find the Moon's Age.

To the Epact add the day of the month, and the Epact or number for the month; the sum, if it does not exceed 30, is her age; but if it does, subtract 30 from it as often as you can, and the remainder is her age.

NOTE. The Epact, or number for each month, is found thus: divide the number of days contained between the 1st of January and the 1st day of any month, by $29\frac{1}{2}$, the remainder will be the number for that month.

Required the Number or Epact for Sept. 1806?

The number of days contained between the 1st of January, 1806, and the 1st of Sept. are 243 days, divided by $29\frac{1}{2}$, gives 8 for the quotient, and 7 for the remainder, which is the number sought; and so for any other month.

EXAMPLE.

Required the Moon's Age, April 29, 1806?

Day of the month	29
Epact	11
Number for the month	2
<hr/>	
	30)42(1
	30
<hr/>	

Moon's age 12

Numbers for the months are nearly as follow:

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
In 'com. years	0	2	0	2	2	4	4	6	7	8	9	10
In leap years	0	2	1	3	3	5	5	7	8	9	10	11

To find the Moon's Southing on any Day of her Age.

Since the sun returns to the meridian he has left in the space of 24 hours, and the moon in about 24 hours 49 minutes; therefore, if the moon leaves the meridian at the same time that the sun does, on any day, the next day she will come to the meridian 49 minutes after him, falling back about 49 minutes every day; whence, to find the time of the moon's southing, or coming to the meridian on any day, we have this easy RULE:

Multiply the day of her age by 49, and divide the product by 60, the quotient is the hours, and the remainder the minutes after-noon when she souths. Or, which is rather easier, and in many respects sufficiently exact for the mariner's purpose; multiply the

moon's

moon's age by 4, and divide the product by 5, the quotient is the hours, and the remainder multiplied by 12, gives the minutes after-noon when she is upon the Meridian; but if this time exceeds 12, subtract 12 hours from it, and the remainder is the time of her southing in the morning.

N. B. From the full moon to the change she comes to the meridian, or souths, in the morning; but from the change to the full, in the afternoon.

EXAMPLE.

Required the Moon's Southing, Aug. 14, 1806?

The Epact is	—	11
Number for the month is		6
Day of the month	—	14
		<hr/>
		30)31(1
		<hr/>

Moon's Age $1 = 49$ min.

Hence it appears that the moon comes to the south at 49 minutes afternoon.

To find the Time of High Water on any Day of the Moon's Age at any Place.

RULE. To the time of the moon's southing on the given day, add the time of high-water at the full and change, at the given place, taken from the Table; the sum is the hour past noon on the given day when it is high-water at that place; and if this hour exceeds 12, subtract 12 from it, and the remainder shews the time of high water in the morning; but if it exceeds 24, subtract 24 from it, and the remainder shews the time of high-water in the afternoon.

Required the Time of High Water at Milford on the 29th Jan. 1806.

EXAMPLE I.

Epact	—	11
No. of Month	—	0
Day of Month	—	29
		<hr/>
		30)40(1
		<hr/>
Moon's Age	—	10
× by	—	49
		<hr/>
÷ by	—	60)490(10
		<hr/>
Moon's South.	—	8 10 afternoon.
Time at Milford	—	6
		<hr/>
		14 10
		12
		<hr/>
		2 10

H. W. Morning

EXAMPLE.

EXAMPLE II.

At what time will it be High
Water at London, August
29, 1809?

$$19)1809(95$$

$$\underline{99}$$

4

× by

$$\underline{11}$$

$$30)44($$

Epact

14

No. of Month

7

Day of Month

$$\underline{29}$$

Subtract

50

$$\underline{30}$$

Moon's Age

20

Multiply by

$$\underline{4}$$

Divide by

$$5)80($$

Moon's Southing

16

Hours

Time at London

2 46

Afternoon

$$\underline{18\ 46}$$

Subtract

$$\underline{12}$$

In the Morning 6 46

So that it is High Water at
46 min. after 6 in the morning;
and by adding 12 hours 24 mi-
nutes, the sum gives the time of
the next High Water.

EXAMPLE III.

Required the Time of High
Water at Dover, Oct. 1, 1806.

$$19)1806(95$$

...

× by

96

$$\underline{1}$$

11

Epact

11

No. of Month

8

Day of Month

$$\underline{1}$$

Multiplied by

20

49

÷ by

60)980(16

...

Dover

16.20

$$\underline{10.16}$$

25.36

$$\underline{24}$$

Afternoon

2.36

Here it is 36 min. past two
o'clock in the afternoon.

EXAMPLE IV.

Required the Time of High Wa-
ter at Aberdeen on the 2d of
June, 1806.

Epact

11

No. of Month

4

Day of Month

$$\underline{2}$$

Moon's Age

17

× by

$$\underline{4}$$

÷ by

5)68(13

... 12

In the Morning

13.36

Time at Aberdeen

$$\underline{12.45}$$

26.21

$$\underline{24.}$$

H. W. Morning

2.21

*Coming into a Port and finding that it is High Water at a certain Hour,
to know when it is High Water there on Full and Change Days.*

RULE. Subtract the time of high-water from the moon's south-
ing on that day, but if required add 12 hours, the remainder will
be the time of the flowing, on the full and change, at that place.

This

This method of finding the time of high-water, at times, will differ hours wide of the truth ; even if the moon's southing be exactly found ; for the floods do not always happen at the same distance of time from each other, but at different distances. according to the times of the moon's age, or as the waters are acted upon by the sum or difference of the attractive forces of the sun and moon, and also on account of winds and storms, even when out of hearing ; therefore pilots, and all concerned, would do well to use the following method, which will in general give the time of high-water nearer the truth, when the tides are not greatly influenced by the wind.

A Table shewing the Day of the Month and Hour of the Day when it is New Moon by Astronomical Calculation.					A Table of Corrections to be added to the Moon's Age to find her Southing.			
Months.	1806. D. H.	1807. D. H.	1808. D. H.	1809. D. H.	Ds.	H. M.	Ds.	H. M.
Jan.	19 . 18	8 . 8	27 . 4	15 . 13	1	0 . 36	16	0 . 45
Feb.	18 . 3	7 . 2	25 . 21	14 . 2	2	1 . 11	17	1 . 19
March.	19 . 19	8 . 21	26 . 14	15 . 16	3	1 . 46	18	1 . 54
April.	18 . 9	7 . 14	25 . 7	14 . 8	4	2 . 21	19	2 . 30
May.	17 . 20	7 . 5	24 . 23	14 . 0	5	3 . 1	20	3 . 11
June.	16 . 4	5 . 17	23 . 13	12 . 16	6	3 . 44	21	3 . 56
July.	15 . 12	5 . 3	23 . 0	12 . 6	7	4 . 37	22	4 . 51
August.	13 . 19	3 . 11	21 . 10	10 . 20	8	5 . 40	23	6 . 0
Sept.	12 . 2	1 . 19	19 . 19	9 . 8	9	6 . 58	24	7 . 18
October.	11 . 12	1 . 3 30 . 13	19 . 5	8 . 20	10	8 . 14	25	8 . 31
Nov.	9 . 24	28 . 24	17 . 15	7 . 7	11	9 . 17	26	9 . 31
Dec.	9 . 14	28 . 13	17 . 2	6 . 17	12	10 . 9	27	10 . 21
					13	10 . 53	28	11 . 3
					14	11 . 33	29	11 . 42
					15	12 . 8	29½	12 . 00

The Use of the foregoing Tables.

Find the day and hour of the last new moon which happened before the day proposed ; to which add the number of days elapsed, to find the moon's age.

To find the Time of High Water.

Look for the moon's age in the Table of Corrections, the hours and minutes opposite to which being added to the time of high-water, on the change and full days, at any place, will, if it does not exceed 12 hours, give the time of high-water there in the afternoon of the given day; but if it does exceed that number, take 12 from it, and the remainder will shew the time of high-water in the morning.

EXAMPLE I.

At what Time will it be High Water at London, April 19, 1806?

In April, I find it was new moon the 18th day; and, reckoning forward to April 19, gives 1 day for the moon's age.

Against 1, in the Table of Corrections, stand 36 minutes, to which add 3 hours, the time of high water at London on the full and change days, and that gives 3 hours 36 minutes, the time of high-water at London in the afternoon.

EXAMPLE II.

Required the Time of High Water at Dover, Aug. 13, 1808?

In October I find it was new moon the 22d day; reckoning forward from the last new moon, July 23, to Aug. 13, I find the moon's age is 20 days; against 20 in the Table of Corrections stand 3 hours and 11 minutes. This, added to 10 hours 30 minutes, the time of high-water on full and change days at Dover, gives 13 hours 41 minutes; from which I take 12, and the remainder 1 hour 41 minutes is the time of high-water in the morning at Dover on the given day.

EXAMPLE III.

What Time will it be High Water at Torbay, May 17, 1809?

By the Table it was new moon on the 14th day, and reckoning forward to the 17th, I find there are three days completely past. Against 3 in the Table of Corrections, stand 1 hour 46 minutes, which, added to 6 hours, the time of high water at Torbay, on full and change days, gives 7 hours 46 minutes, the time of high water in the afternoon on the above day.

In like manner may the time of high-water be found at any other place.

If the place be any distance east or west of Greenwich, the long. must be reduced into time; and if it be east long. at the place, subtract it from Greenwich time; but if west long. add it, to find the corresponding time at the ship, or place, remembering always to reckon the time from the preceding noon.

EXAMPLE I.

When it is Noon at Greenwich, what Time is it 60° or Four Hours to the Eastward of Greenwich?

Twenty-four hours less 4 hours is 8^r A. M. on the day before at Greenwich. And 8 hours A. M. at Greenwich is noon 60°, or 4 hours E. of Greenwich.

EXAMPLE II.

What is Greenwich Time when it is Noon 75°, or Five Hours West of Greenwich?

To 0 or meridian, add 5 hours, gives 5 hours P. M. at Greenwich. And 5 hours P. M. at Greenwich, is noon 75° W. of Greenwich.

A TABLE where the Corrections are to be added to the Time of High Water on the New and Full Moon, to give the Time of High Water on any other Day.

Interval of Time.	Af. New and Full Moon	Bef. First and Third Quarters.	Af. First and Third Quarters.	Bef. New and Full Moon.	Interval of Time.
D. H.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D. H.
0 . 0	0 . 0	5 . 6	5 . 6	0 . 0	0 . 0
0 . 6	0 . 8	4 . 51	5 . 22	11 . 51	0 . 6
0 . 12	0 . 17	4 . 37	5 . 40	11 . 42	0 . 21
0 . 18	0 . 26	4 . 23	6 . 0	11 . 33	0 . 18
1 . 0	0 . 36	4 . 9	6 . 20	11 . 23	1 . 0
1 . 6	0 . 45	3 . 56	6 . 39	11 . 13	1 . 6
1 . 12	0 . 54	3 . 44	6 . 58	11 . 3	1 . 12
1 . 18	1 . 2	3 . 32	7 . 18	10 . 53	1 . 18
2 . 0	1 . 11	3 . 21	7 . 37	10 . 43	2 . 0
2 . 6	1 . 19	3 . 11	7 . 56	10 . 32	2 . 6
2 . 12	1 . 28	3 . 1	8 . 14	10 . 21	2 . 12
2 . 18	1 . 37	2 . 50	8 . 31	10 . 9	2 . 18
3 . 0	1 . 46	2 . 40	8 . 47	9 . 56	3 . 0
3 . 6	1 . 54	2 . 30	9 . 2	9 . 44	3 . 6
3 . 12	2 . 3	2 . 21	9 . 17	9 . 31	3 . 12
3 . 18	2 . 12	2 . 12	9 . 31	9 . 16	3 . 18
4 . 0	2 . 21	2 . 3	9 . 44	9 . 2	4 . 0

To find the Time of High Water.

From page 1. of the month in the Nau. Alm. take out the time of the phase of the moon answering nearest to the given day, which reduce to the meridian of the place by subtracting the long. of the place in time, if it be west, and adding it if it be East: then, under the nearest phase, at the top of the Table, and opposite the difference

difference between this reduced time and the noon of the given day, is the Correction to be added to the time of high water on the new and full moon at the given place, to find the time of high water on the given day.

EXAMPLE I.

Required the Time of High Water at Portsmouth, on the 13th of June, 1808.

	D.	H.	M.
The nearest phase to the 13th of June is 3d quarter	15	10	8
Day of month — — —	13		
	<hr/>		
Diff. of time before the 3d quarter —	2	10	8
	<hr/>		
Between 2d. 6ho. and 2d. 12ho. the equation is +		3	5
Flows at Portsmouth — — —		11	36
	<hr/>		
As it is past the full gives high water 2h. 41 min. A. M. =	14	41	
	<hr/>		

EXAMPLE II.

What Time is it High Water at Portsmouth the 3d of July, 1808.

	D.	H.	M.
To July the 3d the nearest phase is 1st quarter June	30	17	45
July the 3d may be called — June	33		
	<hr/>		
Diff. of time after the 1st quarter — —	2	6	15
	<hr/>		
The equation for 22d. 6 ho. is +		7	56
Flows at Portsmouth — — —		11	36
	<hr/>		
High water 7 Ho. 32 P. M. = — —		19	32
	<hr/>		

EXAMPLE III.

Required the Time of High Water the 10th of July, 1808, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Long. 63° 28' W. where it flows 7H. 30M.

	D.	H.	M.	S.
Time from noon of full moon at Greenwich	7	12	3	:
Long. of Halifax 63 28 in time =	—	4	13	52
	<hr/>			
Time of full moon at Halifax — — —	7	7	49	8
Given day — — —	10			
	<hr/>			
Interval of time past the full moon —	2	16	10	52
	<hr/>			
Correction from the Table for the interval =	+	1	33	
Time of high water new and full at Halifax		7	30	
	<hr/>			
High water at Halifax the 10th of July —	9	30		A.M.
	<hr/>			

But to find the time of the next high water find the diff. of equation for the next 12 hours, which added to the time of the last high water, gives you the time required.

OF THE

LOG-LINE AND HALF-MINUTE GLASS,

AND HOW TO

CORRECT THE DISTANCE GIVEN BY THEM.

THE log is a flat piece of wood like a flounder, or of the figure of a quarter of a circle, having its circular side loaded with lead sufficient to make it swim upright in the water. To this log is fastened a long line of about 150 fathoms, called the log-line, which is divided into certain equal spaces, called knots, each of which ought to bear the same proportion to a nautical mile (60 of which make a degree) that half a minute does to an hour, that being the time allowed for the experiment.

They are called knots, because at the end of each of them there is a piece of twine with knots in it, reeved between the strands of the line; these pieces of twine shew how many knots run out in half a minute, and consequently the ship's rate of sailing per hour,

Mr. NORWOOD, and several other able mathematicians, have found that a degree of a great circle upon the earth contains about 367,200 English feet, therefore a nautical mile being $\frac{1}{60}$ part of 367,200 feet, that is, 6120 feet, and since half a minute is $\frac{1}{120}$ part of an hour, the length of the knot on the log-line ought to be the $\frac{1}{120}$ part of 6120 feet, or 51 feet. (In the requisite Tables published in 1802, the sea mile is accounted 6078 feet.) But as for the most part, the ship's way is found, by experience, to be really more than that given by the log, and as it is safer to have the reckoning before the ship than after it, therefore 50 feet may be taken as the proper length of each knot, and these knots subdivided into ten fathoms, each of five feet, which is certainly the best adapted for practice, and will correspond with all the tables and instruments used in navigation, as they are decimally divided, and consequently, the ship's run determined with greater ease and certainty. But some experienced commanders find, that the allowing 50 feet to a knot generally makes the ship a-head of the reckoning; and to avoid danger mostly divide the log-line into knots of 7 or $7\frac{1}{4}$ fathoms of 6 feet each, to correspond with a glass that runs 28 seconds. Others again divide the seconds the glass runs by 4, and take the quotient for the distance in fathoms between the knots: which last method I have used for 40 years, and always found it answered; but certain it is, that whatever length the knots are, the most convenient way is to divide them into tenths.

In hot or dry weather, the glass runs out faster than in moist or rainy

rainy weather ; therefore care should be taken to try what number of seconds the glass runs.

The knots commonly begin to be counted at the distance of 10, 12, or 15 fathoms from the log, according to the largeness of the ship, that so the log may be out of the ship's wake when it is thrown overboard before they begin to count, lest the eddies should suck the log after the ship ; and for the most ready discovery of this point of commencement, there is commonly fastened at it a piece of red rag ; that part of the line between the red rag and the log is called the stray-line.

The log and log-line being duly prepared and hove overboard from the lee quarter, and the line veered out (by the help of a reel, which turns easy, and about which it is wound) as fast as the log will carry it away, or rather as fast as the ship sails from it, will show how fast the ship has sailed in the given time, or rate of sailing per hour.

The experiment for finding the velocity of the ship is called heaving the log.

Care should be taken to veer out the line as fast as the log takes it, for if the log is left to turn the reel of itself, the log will come home and deceive you in the reckoning.

In King's ships, India ships, and some others, the log is hove every hour, but in coasters, and those using short voyages, every two hours.

Here the ship is supposed to move with equal velocity between the times of trying the experiment. But if the gale has not been the same during the whole hour, or time between heaving the log, or if there have been more sail set, or any handed, that so the ship has run more or less in any part of the hour than she did at the time of the experiment ; or if it should fall little or more wind at that time, there must be allowance made for it according to the discretion of the artist : Sometimes, too, when the ship is before the wind, and a great sea setting after her, it will bring home the log ; in such cases it is customary to allow one mile in ten, and less in proportion, if the sea be not so great.

Care should also be taken to measure the log-line pretty often, lest it stretch, and deceive you in the distance.

The like regard must be had, that the half-minute glass be just 30 seconds, otherwise no account of the ship's way can be kept ; to prove which, if there be no stop watch at hand, let a plummet, of any form or weight, be fastened to a silk string or thread, with a loop to hang on a small pin or nail fastened in any place, so that the plummet may swing freely ; let it be $39\frac{1}{4}$ inches from the end of the loop to the middle of the plummet, and the plummet caused to swing ; each of those swings will be a true second of time, always counting every time it passes the perpendicular let fall from the pin, and every time it passes from the perpendicular to the utmost swing will be half-a-second.

How to correct the Distance given by the Log-Line and Half-Minute Glass.

The distance given by the log may be wrong on three accounts. viz. by an error in the glass, an error in the log-line, or an error in both; for correcting of which take the following cases:

CASE I.

When the log-line is truly divided, and the glass is faulty.

RULE. Say, as the seconds run by the glass are to 30 seconds, so is the distance given by the log to the true distance.

EXAMPLE I.

Suppose a ship runs at the rate of $7\frac{1}{4}$ knots in the time the glass runs out, but measuring the glass I find it runs 34 seconds; what is the true rate of sailing?

As $34 : 30 :: 7,5 : 6,6$ miles, the true distance sailed in an hour.

EXAMPLE II.

Suppose a ship runs at the rate of $6\frac{3}{4}$ knots, but measuring the glass I find it runs only 25 seconds; required the true rate of sailing?

As $25 : 30 :: 6,5 : 7,8$ miles, the true distance sailed in an hour.

CASE II.

When the glass is true and log line faulty.

RULE. Say, as 50 feet is to the distance measured between knot and knot, so is the distance run by the log to the true distance.

EXAMPLE I.

Suppose a ship runs at the rate of $6\frac{1}{4}$ knots in half a minute, but measuring the space between knot and knot, I find it to be 56 feet; required the true rate of sailing?

As $50 : 56 :: 6,25 : 7$ miles, the true distance sailed in an hour.

EXAMPLE II.

Suppose a ship runs at the rate of $6\frac{1}{4}$ knots in half a minute, but measuring the space between knot and knot, I find it to be only 44 feet; required the true rate of sailing?

As $50 : 44 :: 6,5 : 5,72$ miles, the true distance sailed in an hour.

CASE III.

When both the log-line and glass are faulty.

RULE. Multiply thrice the measured length of a knot by the distance run by the log, the product divided by 5 times the measured time of the glass will give the true distance run.

EXAMPLE

HADLEY'S QUADRANT-AND SEXTANT.

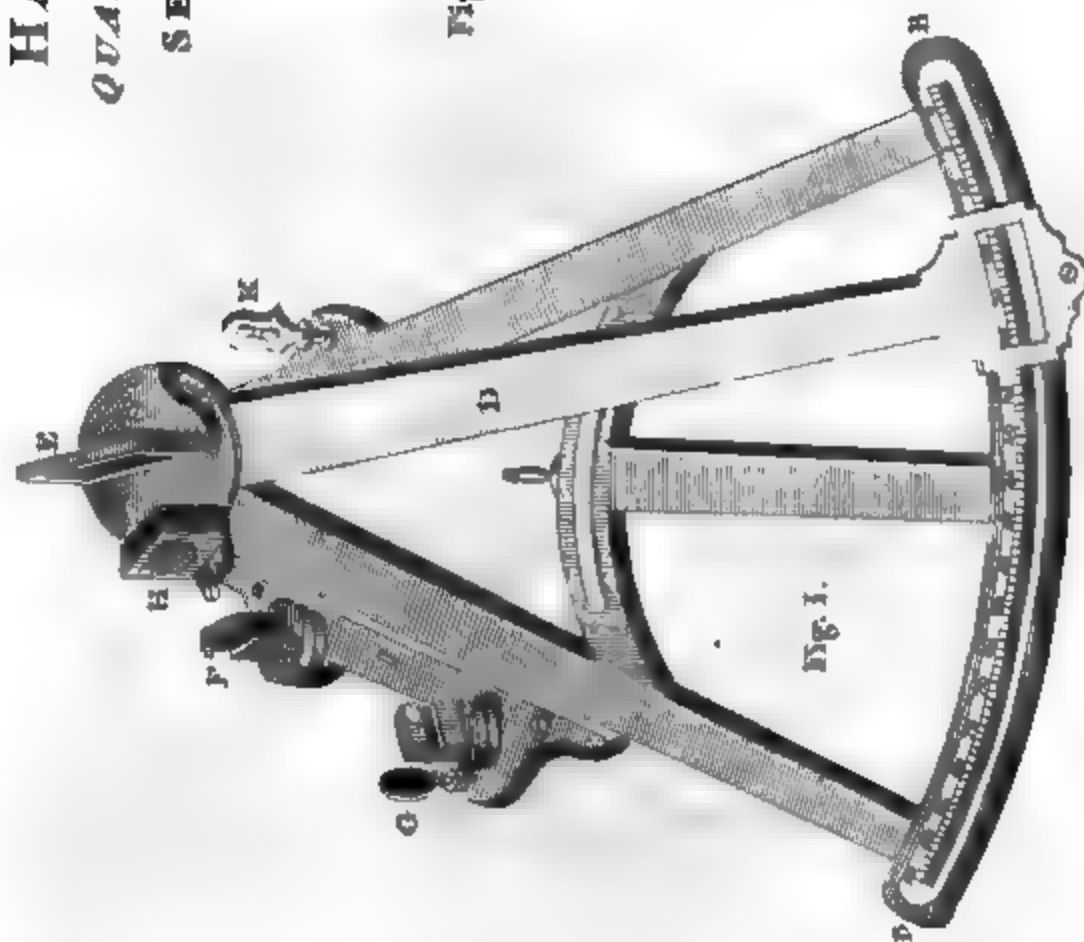


Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

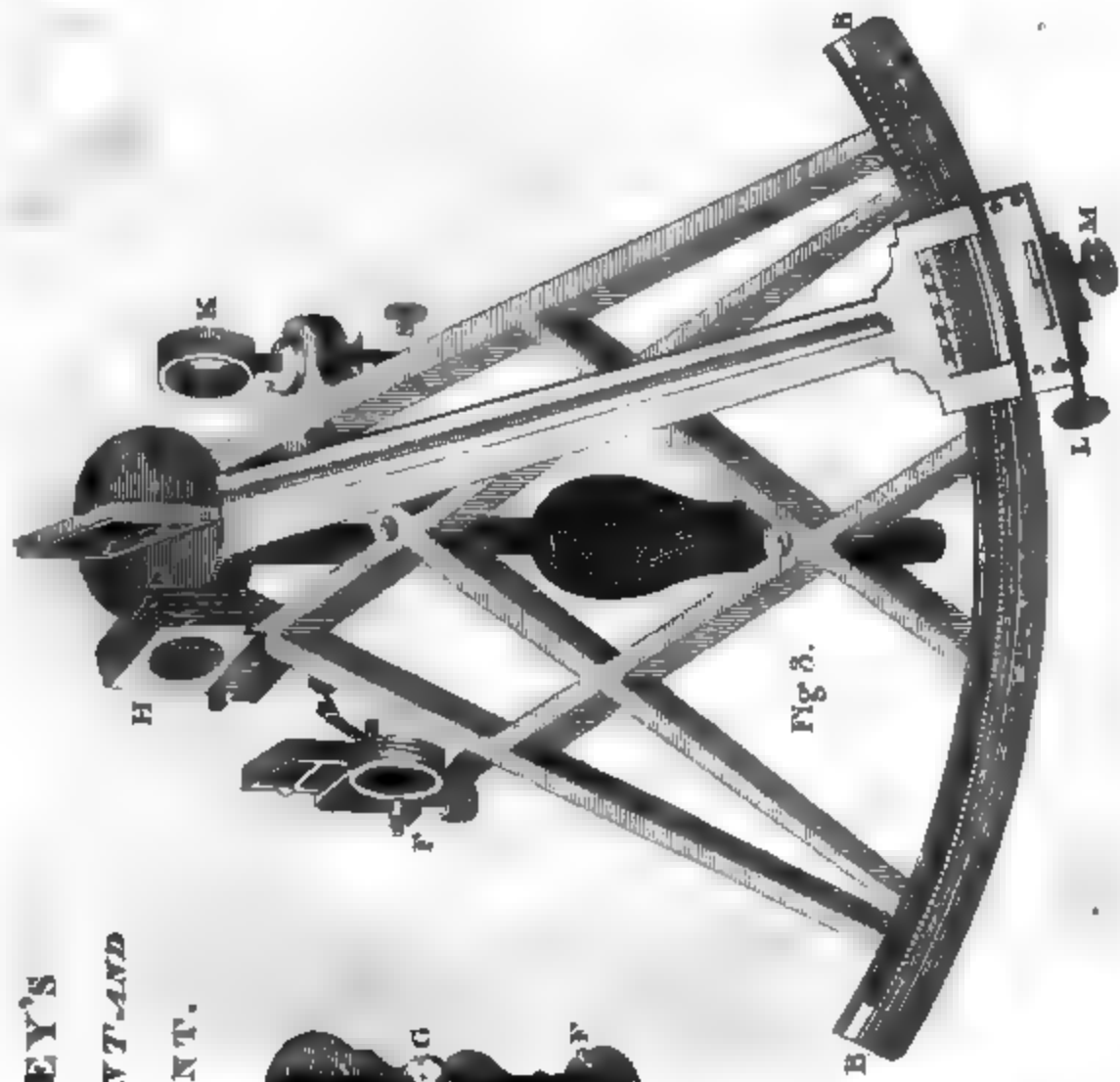


Fig. 3.

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R. Dwyer, Engr.

EXAMPLE.

Suppose a ship runs 5 knots of a log-line of 45 feet to a knot, while a glass of 25 seconds is running out ; what is the true rate of sailing ?

The measured length of a knot	—	45
Multiplied by	—	3
		—
Gives thrice the measured length of a knot		135
Which multiplied by the distance run per log		5
		—
Product		675
		—

And dividing the product by 5 times the time the glass runs, that is $5 \times 25 = 125$, the quotient is 5,4, the number of miles the ship runs per hour.

This rule is only a compound of the two former simple ones, which is contracted a little.

When the glass is faulty, the log-line may be divided as in the annexed Table, shewing the length of the knots of the log-line of different glasses.

Second of Glass.	Length of Knots in Feet.
24	40,0
25	41,8
26	43,4
27	45,0
28	46,8
29	48,4
30	50,0
31	51,8
32	53,4
33	55,0
34	56,8
35	58,4
36	60,0

THE DESCRIPTION AND USE
OF
HADLEY'S QUADRANT AND SEXTANT.

The principal Parts of the Instruments are,

- Fig. I. { The Index D
& { The Index Glass E
III. { The Horizon Glasses G and F
 { The Dark Glasses, or Screens, H.
 { The Sight Vanes K and G

The graduated arch BB of the Quadrant contains only 45 degrees,

degrees, or the 8th part of a circle, but it is to be counted as 90° , and so divided, because, by the double reflection, the angle is doubled.

The divisions run 0, 10, 20, &c. to 90, as in the figure; each degree is divided into 3 parts, of 20 minutes each, which, by the help of the vernier, or divisions on the index, is again subdivided into minutes of a degree, thus:

The index D is a flat bar moveable on the centre of the instrument; that part of the index that slides over the graduated arch, having the first and last divisions thereon corresponding to those on the arch, is called the Vernier or Nonius, and which divides every sub-division on the arch in minutes: thus, 7 divisions on the nonius being divided into 20 parts, it is evident the difference between the first division on the arch and on the nonius is $\frac{1}{20}$ of one of the sub-divisions on the arch, or 1 minute; because 7° there is divided into 21 parts, being 1 in 20 more than on the arch. The difference of the two first divisions will be $2'$, and the difference of the three first 3, and so on; hence it will arise, that in whatever divisions on the vernier and arch cut one another the nearest, the vernier will indicate how many minutes above the next sub-division according as it is numbered to right or left thereof. On the bottom of the index, against the back of the arch, is a screw, made to fix fast the index when required.

The arch, as before observed, is divided into 90 degrees, numbered, $\textcircled{1}$ 10, 20, 30, &c. and each degree into 3 parts, each 20 minutes, and is to be read thus: 1d.—1d.—20m.—1d. 40m.—2d.—2d. 20m.—2d. 40m.—3d. &c. observing to read to the division that the $\textcircled{1}$, or diamond like point of the nonius last passed over; then the nonius will give the number of minutes more, to be added to the division last passed by the nonius. Thus, suppose the $\textcircled{1}$, or Δ of the nonius has passed over 15 degrees and two parts, or 15d. 40m. and stands somewhere between 15d. 40m. and 16d. then observe what division or line on the nonius coincides with any division or line on the arch, that number on the nonius will be the minutes to be added to 15d. 40m. Suppose 15 on the nonius touches some division on the arch, then 15m. must be added to 15d. 40min. and the angle or altitude measured will be 15d. 55m.

The index glass E. is a piece of glass truly ground, silvered on the back, and fixed in a brass frame, perpendicular to the index; its use is to receive the rays proceeding from any object, and reflect them to the horizon glasses F and G; at the back of the brass frame of this glass are two screws, serving to adjust the frame perpendicular to the index.

The horizon glasses F F are smaller pieces of ground glass, one part of which is silvered, and the other part open or unsilvered, in order to look at an object through it; these are set in frames and placed perpendicular on the limb at F and F; their use is to receive the rays of any object reflected from the index glass, and again to reflect those rays to the eye through the holes of the sight vanes K and G.

To adjust the Quadrant or Sextant for the Fore Observation.

First, the index glass must be perpendicular to the plane of the quadrant, which, if not, you may thus discover: hold the plane of the quadrant in an horizontal position, with the index glass near the eye; look right down the quadrant in such a manner as to see the arch of the quadrant direct, and at the same time reflected by the index glass; then, if the arch seen direct, together with its reflected image, appear to be in one line; the index glass is truly adjusted; if not, it must be rectified by means of the screws placed at the back of the index glass: it is easy to discover which way the inclination is, by pressing the index glass with your thumb while you observe the arch.

Secondly, The axis of the horizon glass must be parallel to the axis of the index glass, if not the error is easily discovered and rectified in the fore horizon glass when the index is adjusted, thus: bring ① on the nonius nearly to ① on the graduated arch, and look directly through the sight vane at the moon or any bright star, so as to see the reflected image in the horizon glass, and the object at the same time through the unsilvered part; then move the index backwards and forwards slowly, and observe if both images coincide or pass behind one another, which, if they do, the axis of both are parallel; which if not, you should nicely adjust by the two screws placed on the top block of the horizon glass, and by the lever on the back of the quadrant or sextant.

But to adjust the instruments by the horizon, hold the instrument horizontal, if the real horizon and that reflected in the quicksilvered part of the horizon glass coincide, it is adjusted; if not, adjust by the two screws on the top of the block of the horizon glass, and then with the instrument vertical by the lever on the back Fig. II. remembering to place ① on the graduated arch to ① on the instrument before you begin.

If a small piece of coloured glass set in brass (which I first fixed to a quadrant in 1797) be made to turn round to the sight vane occasionally to guard the eye, and the screens turned back, the same correction may be made by using the sun instead of the moon or star.

To adjust the Quadrant for the Back Observation.

Find the dip of the horizon for the elevation of your eye in Table VIII. double the dip, and advance the index D as many minutes before 0 degrees on the arch of the quadrant, as are equal to double the dip: screw your index fast: shift the screens for the back observation:—hold the plane of the instrument upright with the arch downwards, look through the vane G, and if the horizon line seen through the unsilvered part of the back horizon glass G coincide with the reflected image of the same, seen through the silvered part of the glass, the quadrant is rightly adjusted; if not, slacken the screw in the middle of the lever behind the back horizon glass G, and turn the glass backwards or forwards, as re-
S
quired,

quired, till the horizon lines coincide, then tighten the screw, and the quadrant is adjusted.

Another way to adjust for the Back Observation.

Take the altitude of the sun's lower limb, by the fore observation, when he is nearly on the meridian; then shift the screens as quick as possible for the back observation: if the upper limb of the sun be level with the horizon (allowing for double the dip) the quadrant is rightly adjusted; if not, move the screens of the back horizon glass G till it is so; repeating the operation till you find the quadrant truly adjusted.

To take the Altitude of the Sun by the Fore Observation.

The sun's image at any time, when not much obscured by clouds, may be seen as reflected from the unsilvered part of the horizon glass, by looking through the hole in the sight vane; having put the screens down to guard the eye, hold the instrument vertical, and, turning towards the sun, direct the sight to that part of the horizon beneath the sun, and moving the index, you may bring down the red image of the sun towards the horizon: if the sun's image should be faint you may turn back the screens, and you cannot miss it.

Having brought down the sun's image near the horizon, swing the quadrant backwards and forwards, making your eye the centre of motion, and keep moving the index, at the same time, till the sun's lower edge just touches the horizon, and you will have the apparent altitude of the sun's lower limb upon the arch of the quadrant at that instant. But this altitude is greatest at twelve o'clock, when the sun is on the meridian, from which the latitude is determined; but this apparent altitude requires the following corrections:

The index error, if any, to be added or subtracted,

The dip of the horizon.

The sun's semi-diameter and refraction.

These corrections are necessary to find the true altitude of the sun's centre nearly, the correction of the sun's parallax being so small, that it may always be neglected in determining the latitude.

The back observation is managed the same as the fore observation, only your back must be turned towards the sun, and the screens shifted to the back horizon glass, remembering to subtract the sun's semi-diameter (if the apparent lower limb be taken) and add the dip, subtracting the effect of refraction, and you will have the altitude of the sun's centre.

The correction for the index error is thus: Turn down the small knob of brass placed on the limb, to hinder the index from going off the arch, as it may be in the way. This correction may be accurately estimated by taking the diameter of the sun, or any object before and behind \odot on the arch; that is, bring the upper limb of the object to coincide with the lower, and

note

Note the angle, then take it on the extra arch, as it is called; that is, bring the lower limb to coincide with the upper, and note the angle, half the difference of these two angles will be the true correction of the index error.

EXAMPLE.

Suppose the sun's diameter measures 36 on the arch, and 28 on the extra arch. The difference is 8', half which is the error to be subtracted, because the diameter measures more on the arch, or gives the sun's diameter too much, but had the extra arch given the greater angle, the error would have been additive.

To take the Altitude of the Moon.

The moon's altitude may be either taken by the fore or back observation, exactly in the same manner as the sun's altitude, only here you must bring the edge of the moon into contact with the horizon, which is round and well defined, whether that be the upper or under edge: the corrections to be applied to the observed altitude are as follow:

The index error, as before directed, if any; the dip to be subtracted in the fore observation, and to be added in the back observation; the semidiameter to be found in the nautical ephemeris for every noon and midnight, at Greenwich; if very great accuracy is required, this semi-diameter must be corrected for the intermediate time: which being added to, or subtracted from, the observed altitude, will give the apparent altitude of the centre; and the moon's horizontal parallax for every noon and midnight, at Greenwich, is to be found in the Nautical Ephemeris. This must be corrected for the intermediate time; then take the proportional logarithm of the moon's horizontal parallax out of the Nautical Almanac, increase its index by 10, and subtract the log. co-sine of the moon's apparent altitude from the sum; the remainder will be the proportional logarithm of her parallax in altitude; from which take the moon's refraction (Table VII.) and the remainder will be the correction of the moon's altitude, which being added to her apparent altitude, will give the true altitude of her center.

To take the Altitude of a Star by the Fore Observation.

Set the index at \odot , and holding the plane of the quadrant vertical, direct the sight to the star, and at the same time look for the reflected image of the star in the silvered part of the horizon glass; move the index a little, which will separate the reflected image from the direct image, the former will be easily distinguished from the latter by its motion, when you stir the index; continue to advance the index, and at the same time follow the reflected image of the star with your eye, directing your sight lower and lower, and changing the position of the quadrant or sextant, as the image

of the star descends, till you have brought it down to the horizon; the index will then shew the observed altitude of the star. The corrections to be applied to the observed altitude of the star are: the index error, the dip (these two give the apparent altitude); the refraction gives the true altitude; the fixed stars have neither semi-diameter nor parallax worth notice.

In taking the altitude of a star, or the moon, by night, always get as near the water as possible; in moderate weather a grating may be slung over the ship's side, and an observer sit upon it to take the altitudes; the same may be done to take the altitude of the sun in an hazy horizon; for the nearer the eye is to the surface of the water, the nearer the true horizon will be to the eye.

Advice to Seamen in the Choice of their Quadrants and Sextants.

The joints of the frame must be close, without the least opening or looseness, and the ivory on the arch and nonius inlaid and fixed, so as not to rise at the ends, nor above the plane of the instrument; all the divisions on the arch and nonius must be exceeding fine and straight, so that when the index or nonius is set to any division on the arch, the divisions on the line that coincide may appear distinct, for only the first and last line on the nonius will coincide with the other lines upon the arch, if the quadrant is well divided; likewise try in different parts of the arch, if the nonius, or index plate, cuts regularly in order with those on the arch: if they do not, the divisions are bad, and the quadrant ought to be rejected.

Again, look into the great speculum or index glass slant-ways, holding it about ten or twelve inches from the eye, and observe the image of some distant object; if the image appears clear and distinct in every part of the glass, the speculum is good; but if it appears notched, or drawn with small lines, the glass is veiny, and must be rejected, if more images than one of the same object are seen, it shews that the two surfaces are not ground parallel; the other speculum may be examined in the same manner.

Observe the sun, or a candle, through the dark glasses severally, holding the glass about eight or ten inches from the eye; if they are veiny, the object will appear notched at the edges, but if clear and well defined, the glasses are good.

Quadrants, like watches, may appear well to the eye, and yet be good for little; it is therefore much better to give two guineas and an half, or three guineas, for a good one, that will last a man for life, than purchase those wretched instruments, made up at a low price, which cannot be depended on.

The surprizing improvements made in Navigation since the year 1767, when the first Nautical Almanack was published by Dr. Maskelyne, the present Astronomer Royal, are beyond the most sanguine expectations; and though several nations have contributed towards this important end, the English have (by the encouragement held out by Parliament, and the great improvements

made in nautical instruments and calculations) surpassed them all; so that by the help of the improved sextant, the Nautical Almanack, and the Tables contained in his book, a skilful and expert observer can determine the longitude to a degree of accuracy that people unacquainted with the operation would scarcely think possible.

Hadley's sextant is constructed on the same principles as the quadrant; but as it is used to measure the angular distance between the sun and moon, or the moon and a star, in order to determine the longitude, the arch is extended to 120° , for the purpose of measuring their distance when greater than 90° ; it is also provided with some appendages not generally annexed to a quadrant, in order to take the observation with greater accuracy.

On the adjoining plate is presented a sextant, the frame of which is generally made of brass; the arch BB is divided into 120° , each degree into three parts, of course equal to 20 minutes, which are again subdivided by the nonius into every half minute, or 30 seconds; every second division or minute, on the nonius, is cut longer than the intermediate ones; the nonius is numbered at every fifth of these longer divisions, from the right towards the left, with 5, 10, 15, and 20, the first division towards the right hand being to be considered as the index division.

This is the general way of dividing sextants; but for obtaining greater accuracy, some are divided as follow: the arch contains 120° ; each degree is subdivided into 4, of course equal to $15'$, which are again subdivided by the nonius into $15''$; every fourth division or minute of the nonius, is longer than the intermediate ones; the nonius is numbered every fifth of these long divisions, from the right towards the left with 5, 10, 15; the first division towards the right hand is to be considered as the index division. The present mode of dividing the nonius of the sextant is thus: (beginning from the right hand towards the left) by taking fifteen divisions on the nonius, equal fourteen on the arch, consequently one division on the arch will exceed one on the nonius by $\frac{1}{15}$, that is, by $\frac{1}{4}$ of a minute, where the degrees on the arch are subdivided into $\frac{1}{4}$, equal to 15 minutes.

The nonius, till very lately was divided as the quadrant.

In order to observe with accuracy the contact of the limbs of any two objects, an adjusting screw, L, is added to the index, by which it may be moved with greater regularity than it can by the hand; but this screw does not until the index is fixed by the finger-screw M. Care should be taken not to force the adjusting-screw when it arrives at either extremity of its adjustment. When the index is to be moved any considerable quantity, the screw M, at the back of the sextant, must be loosened; but when the index is brought nearly to the division required, this back screw should be tightened, and the index moved gradually by the adjusting-screw.

N. B. Many quadrants have an adjusting-screw.

In

In many sextants the lower part of the index glass, or that nearest the frame, is silvered as usual and the back surface of the upper part painted black; also a screen is fixed at the base of the index glass, turning on its axis, and may be placed over the silver part when the sun's rays are strong in which case the image is reflected from the polished surface of the upper part, and the error, which might probably arise from the planes of the glasses not being parallel, is thereby avoided.

There are several coloured glasses at H, each of which is set in a different frame, turning on a centre; they are used to screen the eye from the brightness of the solar rays, and the glare of the moon, and may be used separately or together, as occasion requires.

There are other such glasses placed behind the horizon glass at F, to weaken the rays of the sun or moon when they are viewed directly through the horizon glass; the paler glass is sometimes used in observing altitudes at sea, take off the strong glare of the horizon.

The sextant is furnished with a plain tube, without any glasses; and to render the objects still more distinct, it has two telescopes, one representing the objects erect or in their natural position, the other shewing them inverted; it has a large field of view, and other advantages; a little use will soon accustom the observer to the inverted position, and the instrument will be as readily managed by it as the plain tube alone. By a telescope the contact of the images is more perfectly distinguished; and by the place of the images in the field of the telescope it is easy to perceive whether the sextant is held in the proper manner for observing. By sliding the tube that contains the eye-glasses in the inside of the other tube, the object is suited to different eyes, and made to appear perfectly distinct and well defined.

The telescopes are to be secured into a circular ring, at K; this ring rests on two points against an exterior ring, and is held thereto by two screws; by turning one and tightening the other, the axis of the telescope may be kept parallel to the plane of the sextant. The exterior ring is fixed on a brass stem that slides in a socket, and by means of the screw, at the back of the sextant, it may be raised or lowered so as to move the centre of the telescope to point to that part of the horizon glass which shall be judged the most fit for observation.

A circular head, containing a plate, in which there are three coloured glasses, and a fourth it is open, sometimes accompanies this sextant. This head is to be screwed on the eye-end of the tube, or on that of either scope. The edge of the plate projects a little beyond the head on one side, and is moveable by the finger, so that the open ring or any of the coloured glasses, may be brought between the eye-glasses of the telescope and the eye.

To these are added, a small key-driver to adjust the screws,
and

and a magnifying glass to read off the observation with greater accuracy.

The Adjustments of a Sextant to set the index and horizon-glasses perpendicular to the plane of the instrument, and their planes parallel to each other; by the same method as the quadrant, only screwing on the plain tube or telescope; also to set the axis of the telescope parallel to the plane of the instrument; each of these particulars must be examined before an observation is taken, and the adjustments, if requisite, be made.

For correcting the index error, see the rules for adjusting Hadley's Quadrant.

To set the Axis of the Telescope parallel to the Plane of the Sextant.

In measuring angular distances, the line of sight, or axis of the telescope, should be parallel to the plane of the instrument, as a deviation in that respect will occasion a considerable error in the observation; and this is most sensible in large angles. To avoid which, an inverted telescope is used, in whose field there are placed two wires parallel to each other, and equidistant from the centre; to which are sometimes added two others, at right angles to these, but parallel to each other. By means of these wires the adjustment may be made thus: screw on the telescope, and turn the tube containing the eye glass, till the wires are parallel to the plane of the instrument; then take two objects, as the sun and moon, or the moon and a star, whose angular distance must not be less than 90° , because the error is more easily discovered when the distance is great; bring them exactly into contact on the wire which is nearest the plane of the instrument, and fix the index; then, by altering a little the position of the sextant, bring them to appear on the wire farthest from the plane of the instrument; if they remain still in contact, the axis of the telescope is parallel to the plane of the sextant; but if the limbs of the two objects appear to separate at the further wire, it shews that the object-end of the telescope inclines towards the plane of the sextant; this must be rectified by tightening the screw nearest the sextant, which is attached to the ring that holds the telescope, having previously slackened the screw farthest from it. If the images overtop each other when brought to the wire farthest from the sextant, the object end of the telescope is inclined from the plane of the sextant, and must be rectified by slackening the screw nearest the sextant, and tightening the other. Repeat this operation till the contact be rendered perfect on both wires, the axis of the telescope will then be truly adjusted.

To observe the angular Distance between the Sun and Moon.

Screw on the inverted telescope, placing the wires parallel to the plane of the instrument; then turn down the screens, according to the brightness of the sun; place the index at O on the arch, and if the sun's image be very bright, turn up the screen before the horizon

zon glass, and with the screw S, rise the telescope to the transparent part of the horizon glass. Having done this, hold the sextant so that its plane may pass through the two objects: if the sun be to the right hand of the moon, the sextant is to be held with its face upwards; but if it be to the left hand, the face is to be held downwards. With the instrument in this position, look directly at the moon through the telescope and move the index forward, till the sun's image is brought nearly in contact with the moon's nearest limb; then fix the index by the screw under the sextant, and make the contact perfect by means of the adjusting-screw; at the same time move the sextant slowly, making the axis of the telescope the centre of motion, by which means the objects will pass each other, and the contact become accurately discriminated. The index will shew the observed distance of the sun and moon's nearest limbs, which you will read off with a magnifying glass.

Second Method.

It will perhaps be more easy for those who are not accustomed to make observations of this kind, to find the distance nearly, and setting the index forward to it, to look directly towards the moon, holding the instrument as before; the sun will then appear nearly in contact with it, and is to be made perfect by the method above-mentioned. In the Nautical Ephemeris, the distance of the sun and moon is set down for every three hours of time at Greenwich, on such days as the moon is not more than 120° , nor less than 40° distant from the sun, and may be found for any intermediate time by taking proportional parts; from these distances you may compute roughly their distance at the time of observation, thus: Turn the ship's longitude into time by Tab. XVI. and add it to the time of observation, if the longitude be west, but subtract it if the longitude be east, the sum or difference will give the time at Greenwich; then, by the Ephemeris, find the distance nearly at that time, from which subtract 30 minutes for the sun and moon's semi-diameters, and the remainder will give the distance of their nearest limbs at the time of observation.

If a number of observations are to be taken, the following method will not be found unacceptable: Having brought the objects into contact, as before directed, and noted down their apparent angular distance, advance or draw back your index two or three minutes, according as the objects are receding or approaching, and wait till they again come into contact, repeating the operation as often as judged necessary, using the mean of all the observations to determine the longitude. This method will be found easy and accurate.

NOTE.—The contact of the limbs must always be observed in the middle, between the parallel wires.

To observe the Distance between the Moon and a Star.

Turn down the lightest screen before the index glass, and direct the telescope to the star, holding the sextant in its proper position,

as before directed; then move the index forward, till the reflected image of the moon is seen in the telescope; by moving the instrument slowly up and down, the moon will appear to rise and fall by the star. The round and well defined limb of the moon, whether it be nearest or furthest from the star, must be brought into contact with it. When the object to be seen by reflection is to the right hand of that to be seen by direct vision, the instrument is held with its face upwards; but when the object to be seen by reflection is to the left hand of that seen directly, the instrument is held with its face downwards. Having brought the objects into contact, the nonius will shew the observed angular distance.

If the distance between the moon and one of the stars set down in the Ephemeris for finding the longitude, is to be observed, their distance may be roughly calculated as before directed, to which set the index; then look through the telescope, and direct the sight to the star, which is generally a bright one, and lies in a line nearly perpendicular to the horns of the moon, either to the eastward or westward, as denoted in the Ephemeris; then, holding the instrument in the plane of the two objects, give it a slow motion up and down, and if the moon's image come in the field of the telescope, it is a proof you have taken the right star, as no other in that direction will correspond in distance to it.

After the distance is observed between the sun and moon, by a sextant or quadrant, there still remains to be made some corrections to obtain the true distance; the corrections are those for parallax, refraction, and semi-diameter.

The dip of the horizon is an angle made with the height of the eye of the observer and the visible horizon, and which makes the angle of celestial objects appear higher than they really are by the amount of the correction found in Table VIII. and which is to be subtracted from all altitudes.

PARALLAX.

The parallax of the sun and moon is the *difference of the altitude* of either object, if observed at the same moment of time from the *centre*, and from the *surface* of the earth. The parallax of the heavenly bodies is greatest when in the horizon; hence called the horizontal parallax. That of the moon is set down in the Nautical Almanack for every noon and midnight, but may be found for any intermediate time by taking proportional parts. The sun's mean parallax being only $8''.6$, is seldom attended to in nautical calculation, except when his altitude is taken to determine the true time, or the angular distance to determine the longitude. The stars, on account of their great distance from the earth, have no sensible parallax; the parallax of the sun and moon causing them to appear lower than they really are, it is evident this correction must be added to the apparent altitude of the sun and moon, in order to obtain their true altitude. This will be better illustrated by the plate facing page 146. Let C represent the centre of the

T
earth;

earth; a, o, e, part of the moon's orbit; b, d, g, part of the sun's orbit; l, k, part of the starry heavens. Now, to a spectator at m, upon the surface of the earth, let the moon appear at e, in the horizon of m, and it will be referred to f; but if viewed from the centre c, it will be referred to h. The difference between these places, or the arch f, h, is called the horizontal parallax, and the angle m, e, c, the paralactic angle. The parallax will be greater or less, according to the distance of the objects from the earth; thus, the parallax f, h, of e, is greater than the parallax f, n, of g, and with respect to the same object, it is evident when it is in the horizon, the parallax is greatest, and that it diminishes as the object approaches the zenith, where it vanishes. Thus the horizontal parallax of e and g is greater than the parallax in altitude of e and d; but the objects a and b, as seen from m, the surface, or c, the centre, appear in the same place, l, or the zenith.

Having the earth's semi-diameter, and the parallax of any of the planets, their distance may be found thus: As the tangent of the parallax : is to the earth's semi-diameter in miles :: so is radius : to the distance.

Having the distance, the parallax in altitude is found thus: As the distance : is to radius :: so is the earth's semi-diameter : to the tangent of the parallax.

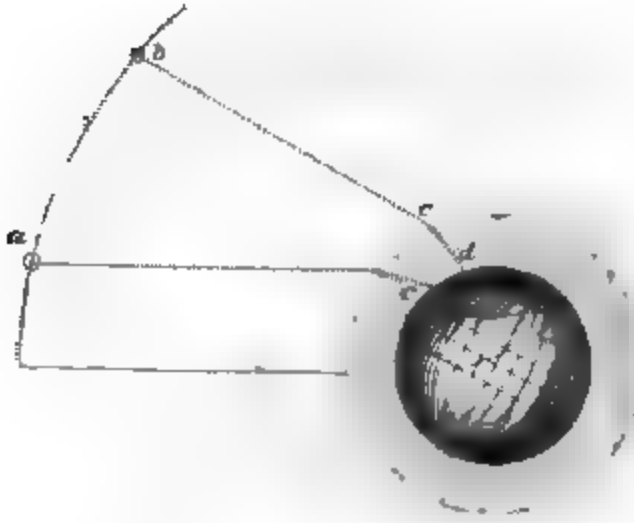
REFRACTION.

From various experiments it hath been found that the rays of light passing through the atmosphere, are bent out of their strait course into an elliptic curve-line, from whence it follows, that all heavenly bodies, except when they are in the zenith, appear higher than they ought to do, and the more so the nearer they are to the horizon, where they are nearly 33 miles. This apparent elevation of the heavenly bodies above their true height is called the Refraction, therefore all apparent altitudes observed, must (after the dip has been allowed for) be reduced to their true altitudes by the correction found in Table VII. which must be subtracted from the apparent altitude, or added to the zenith distance, in order to obtain the true altitude.

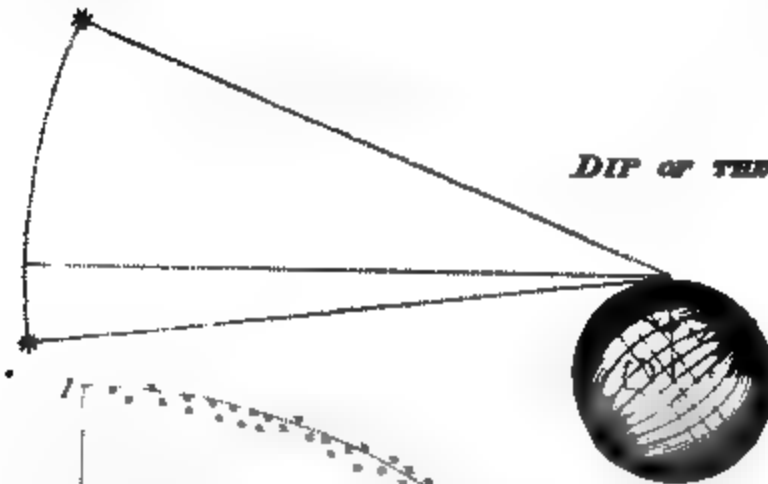
Now, since parallax makes all objects appear lower than they really are, and refraction makes them appear higher than they are, it is evident that the true altitude of an object cannot be obtained without correcting the observed altitude for the difference of these two sums.

SEMI-DIAMETER.

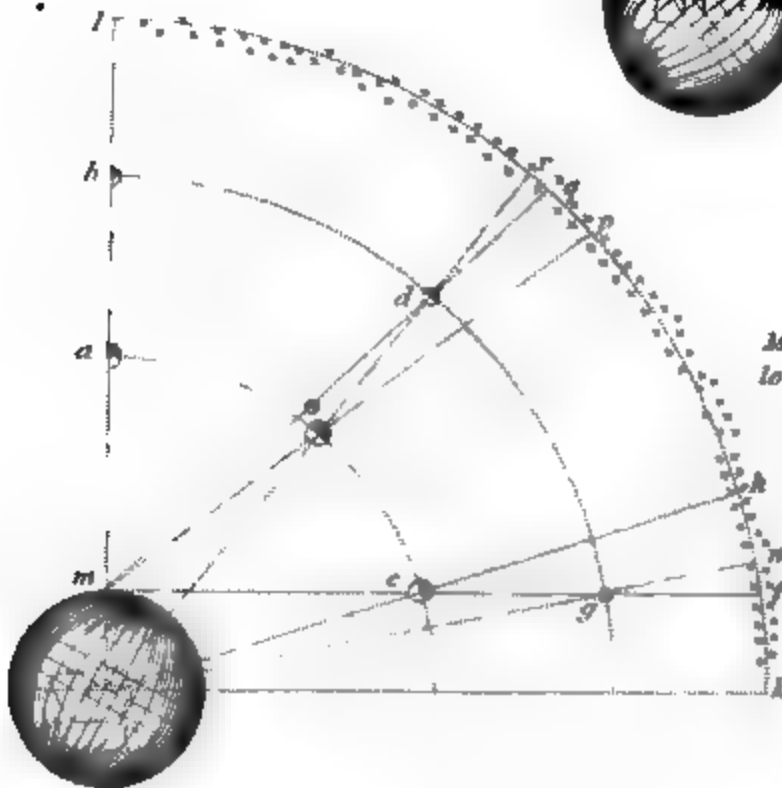
The moon's semi-diameter is smallest when in the horizon, and increasing as she approaches the zenith, where it is greatest; as she is then nearer the spectator by the earth's semi-diameter. This augmentation is set down in Table X. Another reason of the apparent augmentation and diminution of the moon's semi-diameter is, that she moves round the earth in an orbit not circular, but elliptic,



REFRACTION.
The Rays of Light passing through the Atmosphere make Objects appear higher than they are.



DIP OF THE HORIZON.



PARALLAX.
Makes Objects appear lower than they are.

elliptic, and is consequently, at different parts of her orbit, nearer to, or farther from the earth, which occasions an apparent augmentation or diminution of her semi-diameter; on which account her semi-diameter and horizontal parallax for every noon and midnight are set down, page 7, of the month, in the Nautical Almanack, and may be found for any intermediate time by taking proportional parts.

It is evident, that to obtain the true angular distance, the observed distance must be corrected for the semi-diameter of the objects. If the nearest limbs of the sun and moon are observed, the sum of the semi-diameters must be *added*; if the furthest limbs are observed, the sum must be *subtracted* from the observed distance, to obtain the distance of their centres. The same rules hold good in respect to adding or subtracting the moon's semi-diameter, according as her nearest or furthest limb is used when the observation is made between the moon and a star, observing that the star has no semi-diameter.

To work an Observation, or to find the Latitude of a Place, by the Tables of the Sun or Star's Declination, and the Zenith Distance.

The latitude of any place is its distance from the equator, either north or south, counted in degrees, &c. upon an arch of the meridian, contained between the zenith and the equator.

The zenith is that point directly over our heads, and is 90 degrees distant from the horizon.

The zenith distance is the distance of any object from the point directly over our heads, which is always the complement of the altitude; it is said to be south, if the sun or star be south, and north, if the sun or star be north of the observer.

To the observed altitude add the difference between the semi-diameter and the dip, the sum will be the apparent altitude of the sun's centre; but must be subtracted if a back observation is used.

From the apparent altitude subtract the refraction, the remainder will be the true altitude of the sun's center: this being subtracted from 90 degrees, gives the true zenith distance, with which, and the declination, the latitude is found by the following rules.

See Globe, facing page 45.

NOTE. For the dip and refraction, see Tables 8 and 7.

1st. When the sun or star is in the zenith, the declination is the latitude; and is of the same name as the declination, north or south.

2d. When the sun or star is on the equator, consequently hath no declination, the zenith distance is the latitude of the place: if the zenith distance be south the latitude is north; but if north, the latitude south.

3d. When the zenith distance is north, and declination north, if they be both equal, you are on the equator, therefore in no latitude.

4th. When the zenith distance is south, and declination south, then, if the zenith distance is equal with the declination, you are on the equator.

The foregoing need no examples.

1st. But, when the zenith distance is south, and the declination north, the declination added to the zenith distance gives the latitude north.

2d. When the zenith distance is north, and the declination south, the declination added to the zenith distance gives the latitude south.

3d. When the zenith distance is south, and the declination south, if the zenith distance is more than the declination, subtract the declination from it, and the remainder gives the latitude north.

4th. When the zenith distance is north, and the declination north, if the zenith distance be more than the declination, subtract the declination from the zenith distance, the remainder is the latitude south.

5th. When the zenith distance is north, and the sun hath north declination, the zenith distance being less than the declination, subtracting the zenith distance from the declination, gives the latitude north.

6th. When the zenith distance is south, and declination south, if the zenith distance is less than the declination, the zenith distance subtracted from the declination gives the latitude south; for it is plain in these two last cases, the observer is between the sun and equator.

The preceding six rules are exemplified in their regular order below.

EXAMPLE I.

Suppose, on the 4th May, 1806, the altitude of the sun's lower limb to be $56^{\circ} 30'$ south, the eye being elevated 16 feet above the surface of the sea. Required the lat. in?

Obs. alt. sun's l. l. - $56^{\circ} 30' 0''$

Semi-dia. $16' 0''$ } Dif. add. $0^{\circ} 12' 0''$

Dip - $4' 0''$

Sun's apparent altitude $56^{\circ} 42' 0''$

Refraction subtract. $0^{\circ} 1' 0''$

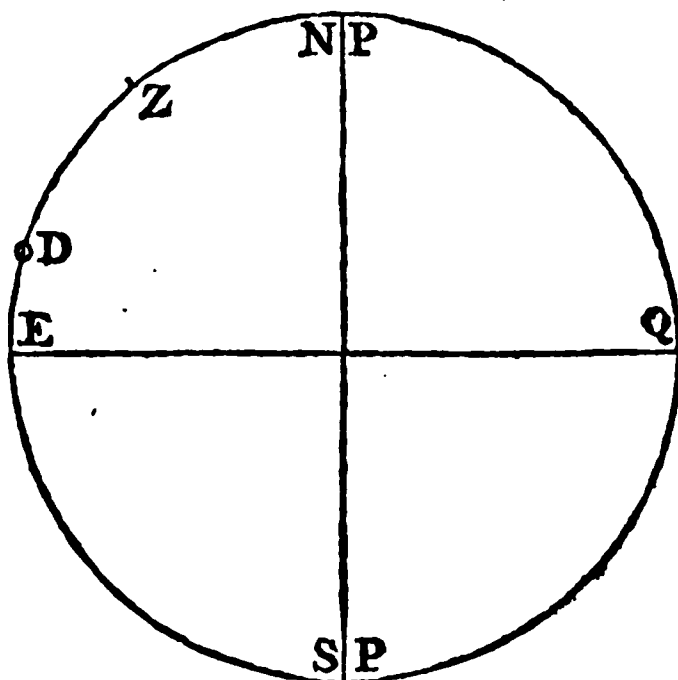
Sun's true altitude - $56^{\circ} 41' 0''$

$90^{\circ} 0' 0''$

Zenith distance - $33^{\circ} 19' 0''$ South.

Declination added - $15^{\circ} 51' 0''$ North.

Latitude - $49^{\circ} 10' 0''$ North.



With the chord of 60 describe a circle to represent the meridian; through the center draw the diameter EQ, to represent the equator, and at right angles thereto, another diameter; mark the upper end, NP. for the north pole, and the lower, SP. for the south pole; set off the declination, $15^{\circ} 55'$, taken from the line of chords, from E to D; take from the line of chords the zenith distance, $33^{\circ} 19'$, and set it off from D to Z. Then will EZ measure on the line of chords, $49^{\circ} 10'$, the latitude. required.

EXAMPLE

EXAMPLE II.

Suppose, on the 14th Jan. 1806, the meridian altitude of the sun's lower limb was found to be $46^{\circ} 20'$ north, the elevation of the eye being 16 feet. Required the latitude?

Sun's observed altitude $46^{\circ} 20' 0''$ North.

Semi-dia $16' 0''$

Dip $- 4' 0''$

Add $0^{\circ} 12' 0''$

Diff. $12' 0''$

Apparent altitude $- 46^{\circ} 32' 0''$ North.

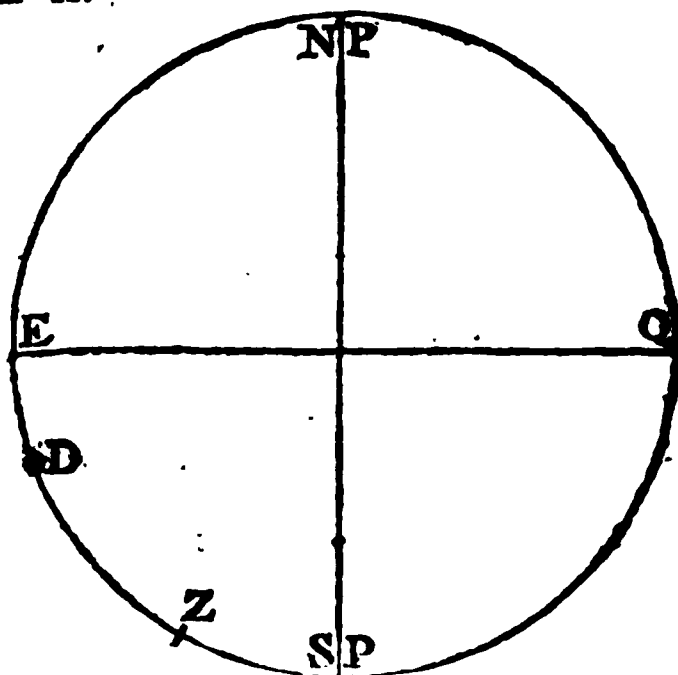
Refraction $- 0^{\circ} 1' 0''$

Sun's true altitude $- 46^{\circ} 31' 0''$
 $90^{\circ} 0' 0''$

Zenith distance $- 43^{\circ} 29' 0''$ North.

Declination $- 21^{\circ} 23' 0''$ South.

Latitude $- 64^{\circ} 52' 0''$ South.



Draw the figure as before; take the declination, $21^{\circ} 20'$, from the line of chords; set off from E towards the south pole, to D; take the zenith distance on the line of chords, and set it from D to Z; then will EZ, measured on the same line of chords, be the latitude required.

EXAMPLE III.

Suppose, on the 20th Jan. 1806, the meridian altitude of the sun's lower limb to be $42^{\circ} 30'$ south, the eye being elevated 20 feet above the water. Required the lat.

Sun's observed altitude $42^{\circ} 30' 0''$ South.

Semi-dia. $16' 0''$

Dip $- 4' 0''$

Diff. $0^{\circ} 12' 0''$

Sun's apparent altitude $42^{\circ} 42' 0''$

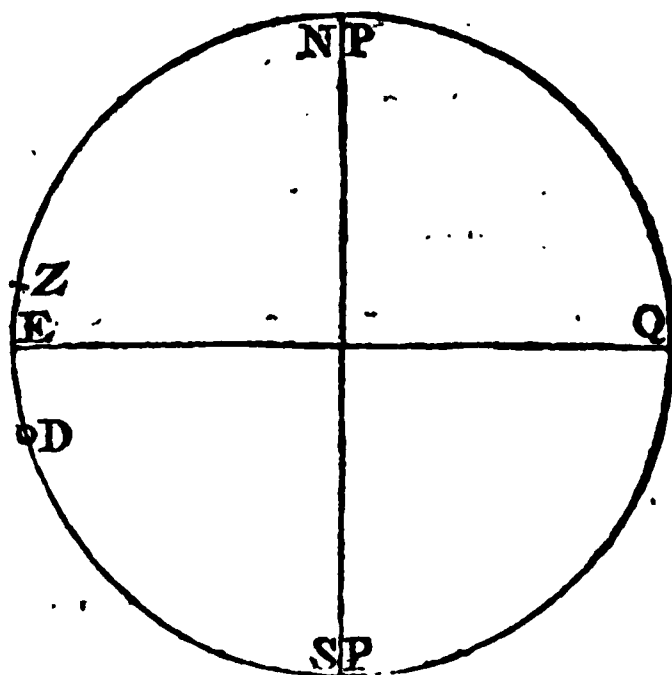
Refraction $- 0^{\circ} 1' 0''$

Sun's true altitude $- 42^{\circ} 41' 0''$
 $90^{\circ} 0' 0''$

Zenith distance $- 47^{\circ} 19' 0''$ South.

Declination $- 20^{\circ} 12' 0''$ South.

Latitude $- 27^{\circ} 7' 0''$ North. Secondly, set off the zenith distance, $47^{\circ} 19'$, contra from D towards the north, to Z; then will EZ measure on the line of chords $27^{\circ} 7'$, the latitude.



Draw the figure as before; set off the declination, $20^{\circ} 12'$, from E towards the south pole to D. Secondly, set off the zenith distance, $47^{\circ} 19'$, contra from D towards the north, to Z; then will EZ measure on the line of chords $27^{\circ} 7'$, the latitude.

EXAMPLE IV.

Suppose, in 1806, the altitude of the star Aldebaran, when on the meridian, be found $40^{\circ} 27'$ north, when the decl. is $16^{\circ} 6' 35''$ north, the eye being elevated 20 feet above the sea. Required the lat?

Observed altitude $- 40^{\circ} 27' 0''$

Dip for 20 feet $- 0^{\circ} 4' 0''$

Apparent altitude $- 40^{\circ} 23' 0''$

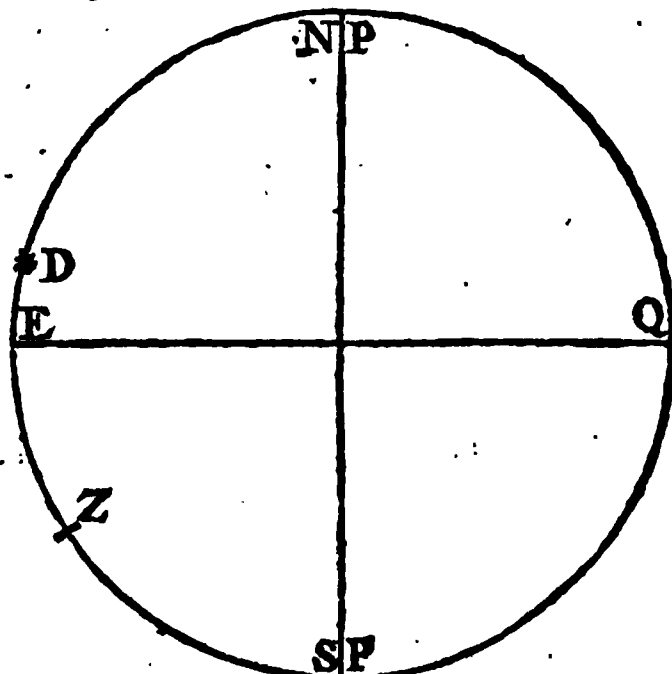
Refraction $- 0^{\circ} 1' 0''$

Star's true altitude $- 40^{\circ} 22' 0''$ North.
 $90^{\circ} 0' 0''$

Zenith distance $- 49^{\circ} 38' 0''$

Star's declination $- 16^{\circ} 6' 35''$

Latitude $- 33^{\circ} 32' 25''$ South.



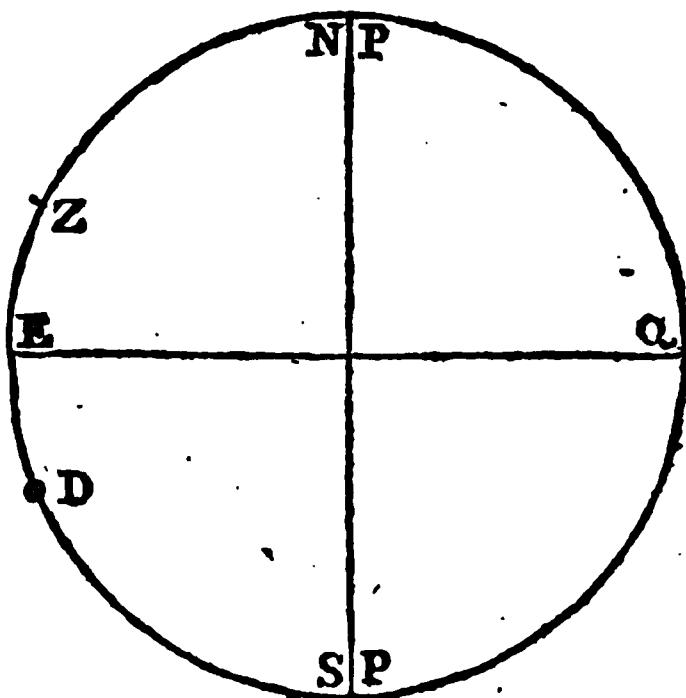
Draw the figure as before; set off the star's declination, $16^{\circ} 6' 35''$ from E to D; then

D; next set off the zenith distance $49^{\circ} 38'$, from D to Z; then will ZE, measured on the line of chords, be $33^{\circ} 32' 25''$, the latitude required, which is south.

EXAMPLE V.

Suppose the sun's true meridian altitude to be $64^{\circ} 20'$ south, and his declination $14^{\circ} 20'$ south, the latitude is required?

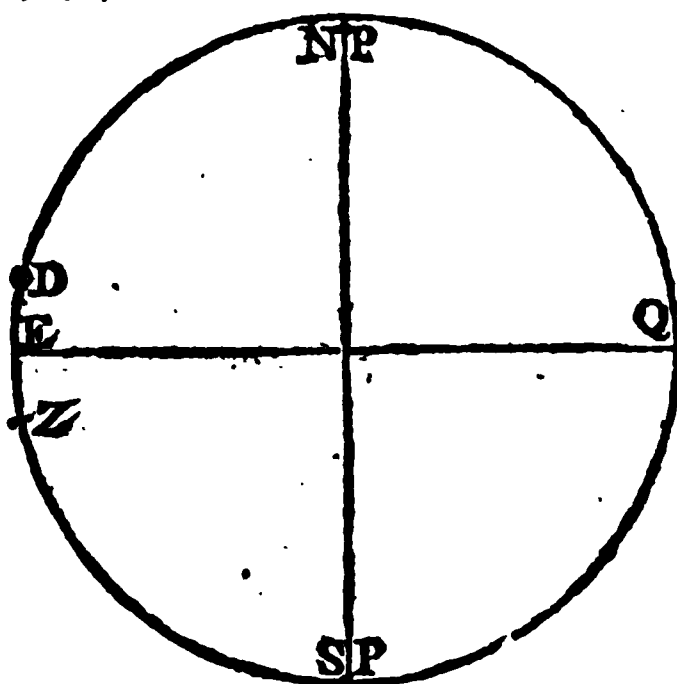
Sun's true merid. alt.	64 20 0
Zenith distance	25 40 0 South.
Sun's declin. subtract	14 20 0 South.
Latitude	11 20 0 North.



EXAMPLE VI.

Given, the true altitude of the sun's center, $64^{\circ} 20'$ north, and the sun's declination, $14^{\circ} 20'$ north. Required the latitude?

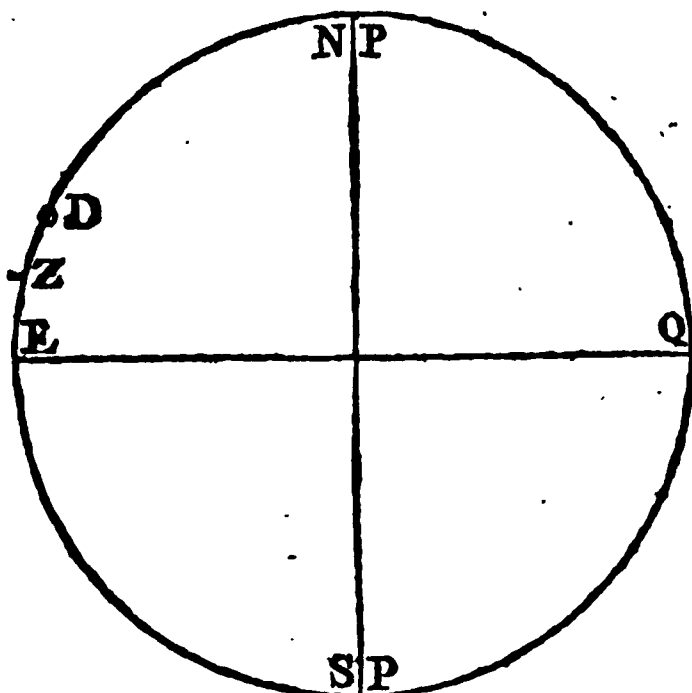
Sun's true merid. alt.	64 20 0
Zenith distance	25 40 0 North.
Sun's declinat. north	14 20 0
Latitude	11 20 0 South.



EXAMPLE VII.

Given, the true meridian altitude of the sun's center $82^{\circ} 10'$ north, and the declination 23° north. Required the latitude?

Observed altitude	82 10 0
	90 0 0
Zenith distance	7 50 0 North.
Declination	23 0 0 North.
Latitude	15 10 0 North.



In the two last examples it is plain the observer is between the sun and the equator.

Suppose on the 12th of March 1806, by a back observation, the observed altitude of the sun is $25^{\circ} 12'$ south, the eye being 40 feet above

above the horizon, required the latitude in the longitude of 64° east and 64° west.

Sun's obs. alt.	$25^{\circ} 12' S.$	Sun's obs. alt.	$25^{\circ} 12' S.$
☉ Semi-dia. 16 } Dip 6 } Sum + 22		☉ Semi-dia. 16 } Dip 6 } Sun + 22	
App. alti. -	$25. 34$	App. alti. -	$25. 34$
Refraction -	2	Refrac. -	2
True alti. -	$25. 32$ $90. 00$	True alti. -	$25. 32$ $90. 00$
True zenith dist.	$64. 28 N.$	True zenith dist.	$64. 28 N.$
Dec. 12	$3. 28$	Dec. 12	$3. 28$
Cor. for 64° E. long. + 4 } From Table	$3. 32 S.$	Cor. for 64° W. long. - 4 } By Table	$3. 24$
Lat. in	$68. 00 N.$	Lat. in	$67. 52 N.$

As the declination in the tables is calculated for the meridian of Greenwich, it is plain that when a ship is to the eastward, and the declination decreasing, it must be more at the ship than at Greenwich; consequently the proportional parts of the daily difference must be added to the declination of that day; but when the ship is to the westward of London, the proportional parts must be subtracted, to find the true declination at the place of observation; but had the declination been increasing, the proportional parts must have been subtracted when to the eastward, and added when to the westward, to obtain the true declination at the ship; whence it follows, that no latitude can be truly ascertained without finding the sun's declination at the place of observation, as above, which is but too often neglected.

Here it may be observed also, that in a back observation, the sun being brought over the observer's head, the upper edge appears to him the lower one; and though the sun appears to the south of him, yet the zenith distance is north. The same may be observed if he is north of the sun. The back observation is seldom used, unless there is a high land, or other obstructions, between the observer and the sun.

The foregoing rules are for observing the sun, or a star, when they are at the greatest altitude, or upon the meridian above the pole; but as in some parts of the earth the sun does not set for several days, and some stars never set, in that case they may be observed when they are at the lowest, or upon the meridian below the pole. To work which observation, take the following

RULE.—Add the complement of declination to the true meridian altitude, the sum is the latitude, of the same name that the declination is of.

Suppose, on the 12th of June, 1806, an observer in a high northern

northern latitude, 65° west of Greenwich, his eye being 28 feet above the level of the sea, should observe the altitude of the sun's lower limb on the meridian below the pole, to be $8^{\circ} 15'$ south, by a fore observation. Required the latitude?

The sun being observed below the pole, it must have been at 12 hours past noon, at the place of observation; and that place being 65° west of London = 4 hours 20' later than at London, it must be 16 hours 20 minutes past noon at London.

Sun's declin. 12th June, $23^{\circ} 8' N.$

13th ditto, $23^{\circ} 12' N.$

Diff. - $0^{\circ} 4'$

Correc. for 65° west of Greenwich, Tab. 18. $0^{\circ} 0' 53''$ } Add.
Decl. 12th June $23^{\circ} 8' 0''$ }

Correct. declin. $23^{\circ} 8' 53''$ North.

Sun's observed alt. $8^{\circ} 15' 0''$

From semi-dia. 16—5 dip, diff. $0^{\circ} 11' 0''$ add.

Apparent altitude $8^{\circ} 26' 0''$

Refraction subtr. $0^{\circ} 6' 0''$

True merid. alt. $8^{\circ} 20' 0''$

Compl. of S.'s dec. $66^{\circ} 51' 7''$

$75^{\circ} 11' 7''$ North.

At sea I took the altitude of the north pole-star, when on the meridian below the pole, and found it $46^{\circ} 21'$. Required the lat.?

Mer. alt. - $46^{\circ} 21' 0''$

Compl. of decl. $1^{\circ} 43' 50''$ North.

Latitude in $48^{\circ} 4' 50''$ North.

The pole star is the last in the tail of the Little Bear, and is known by two stars always pointing to it, commonly called the Pointers. How to find and know the stars, will be further elucidated when we come to treat of finding the longitude at sea.

OF THE VARIATION OF THE COMPASS.

THE variation of the compass is an arch of the horizon contained between the meridian of the place and the magnetic meridian, and is either east or west; or it is the number of degrees, &c. the needle's point stands from the true north or south points of

of the horizon, reckoned to the eastward or westward, and is readily found from the sun's amplitude or azimuth.

To find the true Amplitude.

The sun's true amplitude is an arch of the horizon, comprehended between the true east or west points thereof, and the center of the sun at its rising or setting; or it is the number of degrees, &c. the sun rises or sets to the northward or southward of the east or west point of the horizon.

The sun's magnetic amplitude is the number of degrees, &c. the center is northward or southward of the east or west points of the compass at his rising or setting, and is found with an azimuth compass in the following manner:

Having placed the azimuth compass in a convenient part of the ship, look directly through the sight vanes at the sun's center; and when the sun's lower edge just touches the horizon, stop the card, by a stop which is placed on the compass for that purpose; then the quantity of degrees and minutes contained between the east or west, and the north or south, points of the compass, will be the magnetic amplitude.

The true amplitude is found either by inspection in the Tables of the Sun's Amplitude, or by calculation, as follows:

RULE. As the sine compl. of the lat. or sec. less radius

Is to radius,

So is the sine of the sun or star's declination

To the sine of the true amplitude.

Which is always of the same name with the declination, whether north or south.

EXAMPLE I.

Suppose the sun's declination to be $10^{\circ} 43' S.$ in lat. $51^{\circ} 32' N.$ I demand the true amplitude?

As sine com. lat. $51^{\circ} 32'$	9.79383	Or thus:	
Is to radius	10.00000	Lat. $51^{\circ} 32' N.$ secant	0.20617
So is si. sun's dec. $10^{\circ} 43' S.$	9.26940	Decl. $10^{\circ} 40' S.$ log. sine	9.26940
To si. of true amp. $17^{\circ} 24'$	9.47557	True amp. $17^{\circ} 24' S.$	$= 9.47557$

EXAMPLE II.

In latitude $38^{\circ} 25' N.$ what is the sun's true amplitude when the declination is $18^{\circ} 59' N.$?

As sine com. lat. $38^{\circ} 25'$	9.89405	Or thus:	
Is to radius	10.00000	Lat. $38^{\circ} 25' N.$ secant	0.10595
So is sine declin. $18^{\circ} 59'$	9.51227	Decl. $18^{\circ} 59' N.$ log. sine	9.51227
To sun's true amp. $24^{\circ} 32'$	9.61822	Log. si. $24^{\circ} 32'$ true am. N.	9.61822
	U		To

To find the true Amplitude by the Table of Amplitudes.

Look for the given declination at the top of the table, and the latitude in the first column on the left hand, in the common angle of meeting, will be the degrees and minutes of the amplitude required.

EXAMPLE. I.

In latitude 40° N. when the declination was 17° N. required the sun's true amplitude at rising?

Under declination 17° , and right against the latitude 40° stand $22^{\circ} 26'$ the true amplitude, and is to be counted from the east towards the north, because it is at the sun's rising, and the declination is north; that is, E. $22^{\circ} 26'$ N.

But when the latitude is given in degrees, and the declination in degrees and minutes, find the declination at the top as before, and the nearest degrees to the given latitude in the left-hand column, against which, and under the given declination, stands the true amplitude; or, if the minutes of the declination be near 30, or half a degree, find the amplitude for the given degrees of declination, and the amplitude for one degree above it; add these two amplitudes together, half the sum will be the true amplitude, sufficiently exact for practice at sea.

EXAMPLE II.

Suppose I would know the sun's true amplitude at his setting, in latitude 57° , his declination being $11^{\circ} 33'$ S.

Find the ampli. as before for the $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 11^{\circ} \\ 12 \end{array} \right\}$ which will be $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 20^{\circ} 30' \\ 22 \quad 26 \end{array} \right\}$

Lat. 57, and the declination

Their sum $\begin{array}{r} 42 \quad 56 \end{array}$

Half the sum $21 \quad 28$ is the true amplitude: that is, W. $21^{\circ} 28'$ S. because at sun setting, and the declination south. In like manner, if the declination be in degrees, and the latitude in degrees and minutes, as in

EXAMPLE III.

Suppose it were required to find the sun's true amplitude at setting, in latitude $49^{\circ} 27'$, when his declination was 21° north.

Now 27 minutes being nearly half a degree, therefore,

1 or 1st. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 49 \\ 50 \end{array} \right\}$ and declination 21° $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 33^{\circ} 7' \\ 33 \quad 53 \end{array} \right\}$ the amplitudes are

Sum $\begin{array}{r} 67 \quad 00 \end{array}$

Half the sum is $33 \quad 30$, the true amplitude required; that is, W. $33^{\circ} 30'$ N. because the sun was setting, and the declination N.

When the latitude and declination are both given in degrees and minutes, take the nearest degrees to both, unless they are near 30 minutes, as observed before, and find the amplitude as in Example I.

EXAMPLE

EXAMPLE IV.

Suppose it were required to find the sun's true amplitude at setting, in latitude $49^{\circ} 20'$, his declination being $19^{\circ} 40' N$.

Now as the latitude is nearest to 49° and the declination nearest 20° , therefore against latitude 49° and under declination 20° , stands $31^{\circ} 25' N$. the true amplitude; that is, W. $31^{\circ} 25' N$. the declination being north, and at the sun's setting.

To find the true Azimuth.

The true azimuth is an arch of the horizon contained between the meridian of the place and the azimuth circle passing through the center of the sun or star at the time of observation; or it is the true distance of the sun or star from the true north or south points of the compass.

The magnetic azimuth is an arch of the horizon contained between the magnetic meridian and the azimuth circle passing through the center of the sun or star when observed; or it is the apparent distance of the sun or star from the north or south points of the compass, either in the forenoon; or in the afternoon, when they are 5° , 10° , 15° , &c. above the horizon, and the less the altitude is, the more exact you may perform the observation.

The magnetic azimuth is found by the compass, in the following manner:

Place the compass in a convenient part of the ship; then move it so that the sights may be directed to the sun's center; and the shadow of the string will fall directly on the line marked on the plain which joins the sights; then the degree, &c. in the arch intercepted between the end of the index, and north point of the card, will give the magnet azimuth required. If the sun does not shine strong enough to give a strong shadow, look through one of the sights, and move the compass till one of the strings cuts the sun's center, and then the intercepted arch, as before, shews the sun's azimuth, and the like of the star's.

When there is a rough sea, the observation is best made by two persons, and if the card vibrates much, take the middle degree between the limits which the vibration reaches.

When the azimuth is observed, the altitude of the object must be observed at the same time.

Having the latitude of the place of observation, and the sun or star's declination with the true altitude at the time of observation, the true azimuth is found as follows:

RULE. From the half sum of the complement of the latitude, the complement of the altitude and the sun or star's polar distance: subtract the polar distance, noting the half sum and the remainder. Then add together

The log. sine of the Lat. co ar = co sec. less rad. or
complement of the Alt. co ar = co sec. indexes.

The log. sine of the half sum,

And the log. sine of the remainder, into one sum.

Half the sum of these four logarithms will give the log. co-sine of half the true azimuth, which being doubled, gives the true azimuth, reckoned from the north in north latitude, and from the south in south latitude.

N. B. The polar distance of the sun or star, is their distance from the nearest, or elevated pole, and if the latitude of the place, and the declination of the sun or star, be both north, or both south, then the complement of the declination is the polar distance; but if the latitude and declination be one north and the other south, the declination added to 90° gives the polar distance.

EXAMPLE. I.

In latitude $51^\circ 32'$ N. the sun's altitude was observed to be $39^\circ 28'$, his declination being then $16^\circ 37'$ N. required the true azimuth.

Lat.	$90^\circ 00'$ <u>51 32</u>	Alt.	$90^\circ 00'$ <u>39 28</u>	Dec.	$90^\circ 00'$ <u>16 37</u>
		Com. Alt.	<u>50 32</u>	Pol. dist.	<u>73 23</u>
Co Lat.	38 28	Sine co ar =	{ Co Secant } 0,20617		
Co Alt.	50 32	Sine co ar =	{ less rad. } 0,11239		
Pol. dist.	<u>73 23</u>				
Sum	<u>162 23</u>				
$\frac{1}{2}$ Sum	81 11	Sine			9,99484
Pol. dist.	<u>73 23</u>				
Rem.	7 48	Sine			9,13263
					<u>2)19,44603</u>
Log. co si of $\frac{1}{2}$ the Azimuth	=	$58^\circ 06'$			9,72301
					<u>2</u>
True Azimuth	—	<u>116 12</u>	from the North.		

EXAMPLE II.

In latitude $42^\circ 16'$ N. the sun's altitude was observed to be $18^\circ 40'$, his declination being then $7^\circ 38'$ S. ; required the true azimuth?

Latitude	$90^\circ 00'$ <u>42 16 N.</u>	Altitude	$90^\circ 00'$ <u>18 40</u>	Declination	$90^\circ 00'$ <u>7 38 S.</u>
		Coalt	<u>71 20</u>	Polar dist.	97 38
					Co-lat,

Co-lat.	47 44	Co secant 0,13076
Co-lat.	71 20	Co secant 0,02347
Polar dist.	97 38	
Sum	<u>216 42</u>	
$\frac{1}{2}$ -Sum	108 21	Log. sine 9,97733
Polar dist.	97 38	
Remainder	<u>10 43</u>	Log. sine 9,26940
		Sum <u>19,40096</u>
$\frac{1}{2}$ -Sum log. co-fi.	59, 53	<u>9,70048</u>
	2	
True azimuth	<u>119 46</u>	from the north.

The following questions are set down for the Learner's Exercise :

Quest. I. Being at sea, in latitude $40^{\circ} 38'$ N. in the afternoon, the sun's altitude was observed to be $20^{\circ} 46'$, when his declination was $17^{\circ} 10'$ S. what was the sun's azimuth at that time ?

Ans. $137^{\circ} 50'$ from the north.

Quest. II. What is the sun's true azimuth in lat. $26^{\circ} 30'$ N. in the forenoon, when his altitude is $24^{\circ} 28'$, and his declination $22^{\circ} 40'$ N. ?

Ans. $75^{\circ} 44'$ from the north point of the compass.

Quest. III. At the island of St. Helena, the sun's altitude was observed to be $30^{\circ} 22'$ in the forenoon, his declination being then $22^{\circ} 58'$ S. required the azimuth at that time ?

Ans. $72^{\circ} 22'$ from the south, or $107^{\circ} 38'$ from the north.

Quest. IV. What is the bearing of the star Aldebaran at the Cape of Good Hope, when its altitude is $22^{\circ} 25'$?

Ans. $130^{\circ} 20'$ from the south, or $49^{\circ} 40'$ from the north.

Having found the sun's true amplitude or azimuth by the preceding methods, &c. magnetic amplitude or azimuth by observation, it is evident, that when they agree there is no variation ; but when they disagree, then, if the true and observed amplitudes be both of the same name, that is, both north or both south, their difference is the variation ; but if the true and observed amplitudes be of different names, that is, one north and the other south, their sum is the variation. Again, if the true and observed azimuths be both on the east, or both on the west side of the meridian, their difference is the variation ; but if the true and observed azimuths be one on the east and one on the west side of the meridian, their sum gives the variation ; and to know whether the variation is easterly or westerly, observe this general

RULE,

RULE.

Let the observer's face be turned to the sun ; then, if the true amplitude or azimuth be to the right hand of the magnetic, or observed, the variation is easterly ; but if to the left hand, westerly.

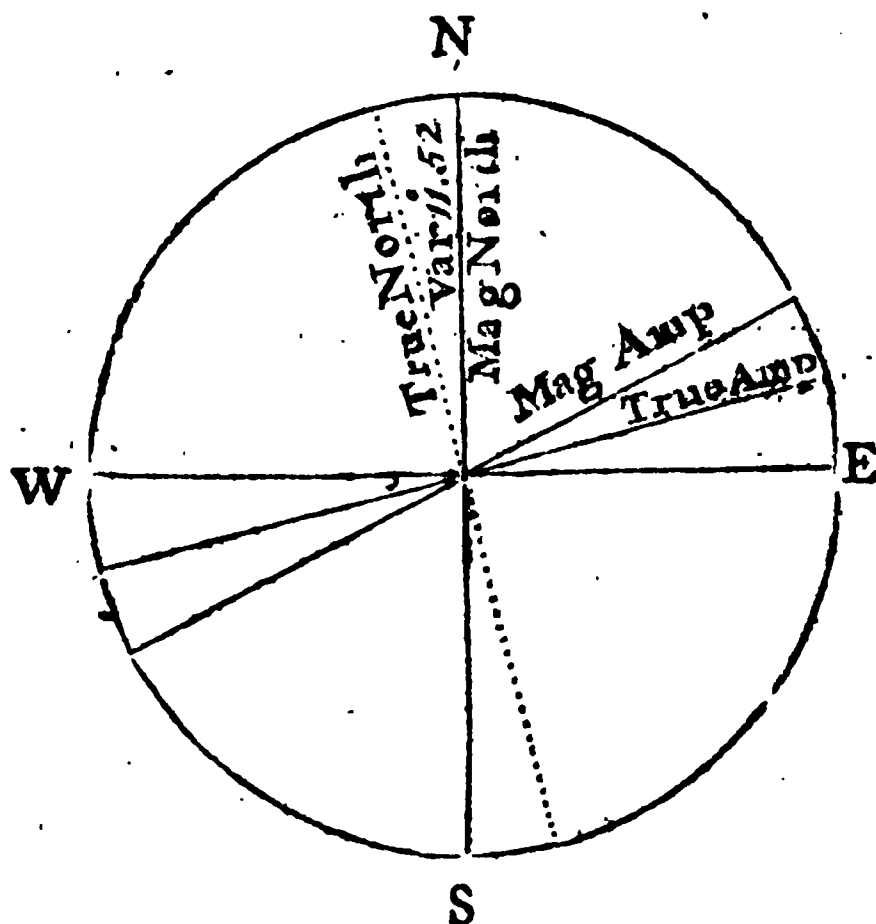
EXAMPLE I.

Suppose the sun's magnetic amplitude at rising is found to be E. $26^{\circ} 12'$ N. but the true is found to be E. $14^{\circ} 20'$ N. ; required the variation ?

From the greater	E. $26^{\circ} 12'$ N.
Take the lesser	E. $14^{\circ} 20'$ N.

Remains the variation	$11^{\circ} 52'$ E.
-----------------------	---------------------

Which is easterly, because in this case the true amplitude is to the right of the observed.



With the chord of 60 describe a circle to represent the compass, through which draw the north, south, east, and west lines ; take the amplitude at rising, $26^{\circ} 12'$ from the line of chords, and setting it from E. towards N. and likewise the true amplitude $14^{\circ} 20'$, and set it from E. towards N. as before, the difference of these two angles, or between the true and magnetic amplitude, viz. $11^{\circ} 52'$ is the variation. Now suppose yourself placed at the centre of the horizon represented by the compass, and looking towards the magnetic amplitude at the sun's rising, it is plain that the true amplitude found by calculation is towards the right hand of the observed, which shews the variation is $11^{\circ} 52'$ E. and must be allowed to the right hand in all courses steered, before they can be put in the Traverse Table or bearings, taken by the compass.

EXAMPLE II.

Suppose the sun's true amplitude at setting be W. $34^{\circ} 26'$ S. and his magnetic amplitude W. $23^{\circ} 13'$ S. required the variation, since they are both of the same name ?

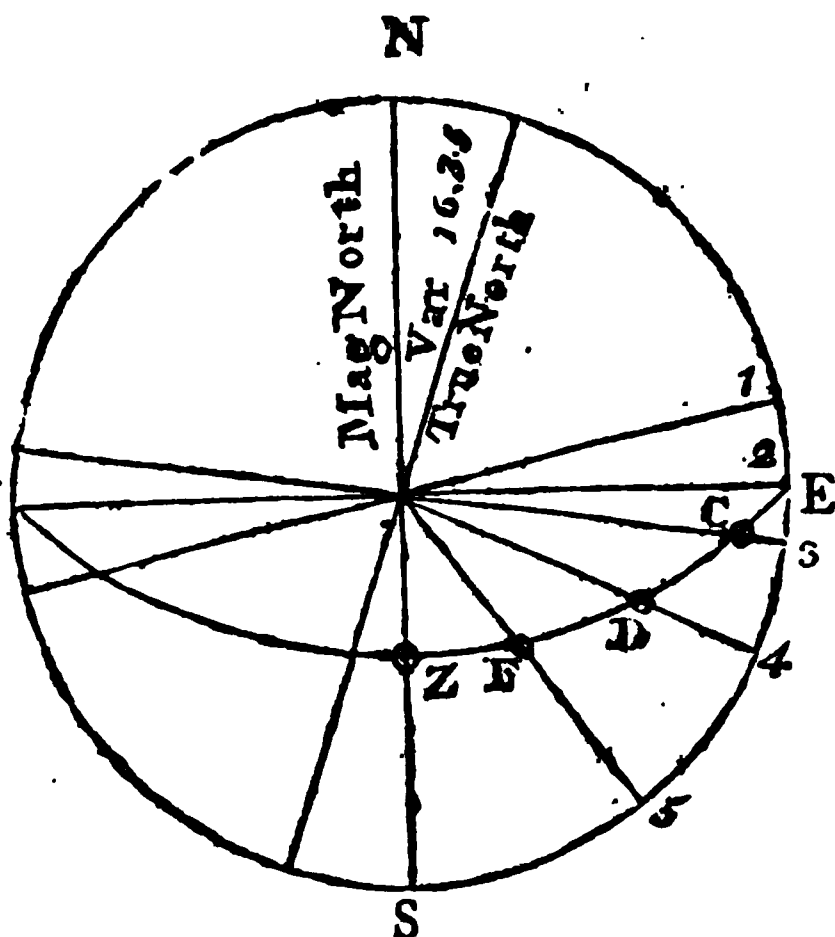
From

From the true	—	W. 34° 26' S.
Take the magnetic	—	W. 23 13 S.
		<hr/>
Remains the variation		11 13 W.

Which is westerly, because the true amplitude is to the left of the observed in this case.

EXAMPLE III.
 Suppose the true azimuth — 84° 40' W.
 The mag. az. 101 15 W. W

 * Variation 16 35



* Let N. E. S. and W. represent the horizon; C, D, F, an azimuth circle, passing through the sun's centre; now an observer, placed at the centre, will see the sun at rising, in the line 1, but when he gets a greater altitude, and arrives at E, he will see the sun in the line 2, and as the sun alters its altitude, will be seen in the line 3, 4, 5, at length will arrive at its meridian, Z, S, and the figures, 2, 3, 4, 5, will represent the different magnetic azimuth; the difference between any of these and the true azimuth found by calculation, is the variation.

EXAMPLE IV.

Suppose the sun's true amplitude at rising is E. 13° 24' N. and his magnetic amplitude E. 12° 32' S. required the variation, and which way?

Since the true amplitude and observed have different names,
 To the true amplitude E. 13° 24' N.
 Add the magnetic amp. E. 12 32 S.

 Their sum is the variation 25 56 W.

Which is westerly, because the true amplitude is to the left of the observed.

EXAMPLE V.

Suppose the sun's true azimuth in the forenoon is N. 86° 40' easterly, but by the compass it is N. 73° 24' easterly; required the variation, and which way?

Since the true and observed azimuths are both on the same side of the meridian,
 From the greater N. 86° 40' E.
 Take the lesser N. 73 24 E.

 Remainder variation 13 16 E.

Which is easterly, because the true azimuth is to the right of the observed.

EXAMPLE

EXAMPLE VI.

Suppose the sun's true azimuth is N. $32^{\circ} 28'$ easterly, and his magnetic azimuth N. $8^{\circ} 50'$ west; required the variation, and which way?

Since they are on the different sides of the meridian,

To the true azimuth, N. $32^{\circ} 28'$ E.
Add to the mag. azim. N. $8^{\circ} 50'$ W.

Sum is the variation 41 18 E.

Which is easterly, because the true azimuth is to the right of the observed.

EXAMPLE VII.

Suppose the sun's true azimuth S. $17^{\circ} 45'$ E. and the magnetic azimuth S. $5^{\circ} 48'$ W. required the variation, and which way?

Since they are on different sides of the meridian,

To the true azimuth, S. $17^{\circ} 45'$ E.
Add the observed az. S. $5^{\circ} 48'$ W.

Sum is the variation 23 33 W

Which is west, because the true azimuth is to the left of the observed.

The use of the variation is to correct the course steered by the compass; when the variation is east, it must be allowed to the right hand upon every course steered quite round the compass; but when the variation is west, to the left hand.

NOTE. The variation may be easily found by taking the sun's altitude in the morning, and observing what point of the compass he bears upon; and in the afternoon when the altitude is the same, the middle point will be the true meridian, the difference between which and the north or south points of the compass is the variation. If the altitudes are taken at 5, 6, or 7 o'clock in the morning, you will have the same altitude at 5, 6, or 7 o'clock in the evening, being equally distant from noon.

The variation of the compass was first observed at London, in the year 1580, to be $11^{\circ} 15'$ easterly; and in the year 1622, it was $6^{\circ} 0'$ E. still decreasing, and the needle approaching the true meridian, until it coincided with it in the year 1662, since that time the variation still continues at London to increase westerly, at the rate of about 11 or 12 minutes every year; and is at this time about $23^{\circ} 30'$ westerly, and in the English channel about $28^{\circ} 00'$ westerly; but how far it will go that way, time and observations will probably be the only means to discover.

The variation at Paris in the year 1640, was 3° E. but in the year 1681 it was $2^{\circ} 21'$ W. and is now about $22^{\circ} 20'$ westerly, still continuing to go westerly.

In short, from observations made in different parts of the world, it appears, that in different places the variation differs, both as to its quantity and denomination, it being east in one place, and west in another; the true cause and theory of which has not yet been discovered, and therefore in long voyages it is absolutely necessary that the mariner should find the variation of the compass by observation as often as possible.

THE

THE METHOD OF KEEPING A SHIP'S RECKONING OR JOURNAL AT SEA.

BY keeping a Ship's Reckoning, or Journal, is meant keeping an account of the ship's way, that the mariner may be able at any time to ascertain the latitude and longitude the ship is in; it therefore should be the great concern of every person who takes upon them the navigating of ships to remote parts, to be expert therein, as the lives and fortunes of so many men are committed to their charge.

When a ship is bound from one place to another, which lies so far from her that she is obliged to go out of sight of land for any considerable time, as from England to Jamaica; at the time of her leaving sight of land, she is said to take her departure, and that part of the land she then leaves is said to be the place she takes her departure from; such as the Land's-end, Lizard, &c. and at the time of taking such departure, the captain or mate generally takes the bearing or distance of that land, (according to his judgment,) and sets it down on the log-board, or in the log-book, against the time it was taken, thus, Land's-end, N. N. E. dist. 7 leagues, or Lizard N. by W. dist. 5 leagues, &c.

In the same manner may the departure from any place be taken, as may be seen in the first day's log of the following journal, where the log-book is marked in columns for hours, knots, fathoms, courses, winds, lee-way, transactions; and under it the columns for courses, distances, northings, or southings, eastings, or westings, the latitude by dead reckoning, latitude by observation, meridian distance, difference of longitude, longitude in, and in the last, bearing and distance of the land.

Notice must be taken, that in the column for course, you are always to set down the course you have made by your reckoning for that twenty-four hours; that is, from the noon of the day before to the noon of the day you work on, the sea account being always kept from noon to noon.

Dead reckoning is that account deduced from occurrences which are written on the log-board.

In the columns for distance you are to set down the distance made by your reckoning for that twenty-four hours.

In the columns of northing and southing, you are to set down the difference of latitude made in that twenty-four hours, marking the column with north, if the difference of latitude be north; and south, if south.

In the column of easting or westing, you are to set down the departure made that twenty-four hours, marking the column with east, if the departure be east, and with west, if westerly.

In the column marked latitude by D. R. you are to set down the latitude you reckon yourself in on that day; and in the column marked lat. by ob. you are to set down the latitude found by obser-

vation; also the difference of longitude made in the 24 hours in the column marked diff. long.; the longitude in, in the column marked long. in; and in the last, the bearing and distance from the land.

The variation, if any, must be allowed upon all courses steered, and upon all bearings that are taken by the compass; that is, if it be easterly variation, it must be allowed to the right hand; if westerly, to the left of the course or bearing. Supposing yourself placed in the centre of the compass, and looking directly forward to the point you are to allow the variation upon.

EXAMPLE.

Suppose I steer S. W. and there is one point westerly variation, then my true course is S. W. by S.; or suppose I set a point of land, and find it to bear by the compass E. S. E. and I know there is half a point easterly variation, then the true bearing is S. E. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.

Leeway must be allowed upon all courses steered, which is the difference between the point which the ship endeavours to sail upon, and the point she really sails upon, and is caused by the force of the wind or surge of the sea, when she is close hauled or plying to windward, which makes her fall off and glide sideways from the point of the compass she capes at, and must be allowed on the right hand of the course steered when the larboard tacks are on board, and to the left hand when the starboard tacks are on board. The allowances that are generally made are as follow:

1st. When a ship is close hauled, if all her sails be set, the water smooth, and a moderate gale of wind, she is then supposed to make little or no leeway.

2dly. The ship being upon a wind, and the small sails in, allow one point for leeway.

3dly. The wind blowing hard, so as to cause one top-sail to be taken in, allow two points for leeway.

4thly. When it blows so hard that both top-sails are taken in, and the sea runs high, allow then three points for leeway.

5thly. The fore-sail being furled, and the ship tries under a main-sail and mizen, allow four points for leeway; for she then makes her way about four points before the beam, as the sea phrase is.

6thly. When the ship tries under the main-sail only, she then makes her way about three points before the beam, that is, allow near five points leeway.

7thly. If the ship tries under the mizen only, the way is about two points before the beam, that is, allow six points for her leeway.

8thly. When she lies hull, that is, with all her sails furled, her way is one point before the beam, and then seven points is her leeway.

9thly. When a ship is lying to under a main-sail, mizen, &c. then observe how she comes up and falls off, and take the middle between the two points, and from that allow the leeway and variation.

NOTE

NOTE. In all cases respect must be had to the smoothness of the water, or to the sea's running high, and the mould and trim of the ship, and then the allowances may be ascertained with the greater certainty, by setting the ship's wake by a compass placed on each rail of the ship's quarter, which is usually set there for that purpose.

For it is well known that some ships, with the same quantity of sail, and with the same gale, will make more or less leeway than others; and also the same ship, when she is out of her trim, or differently loaded, will make different leeways: for it is observable, that the more water a ship draws, the less leeway she makes; because she then meets with a greater resistance in splitting the water with her side, than otherwise she would.

The leeway may be easily found by the azimuth compass, by turning the instrument about until you see the wake of the ship either over the sights or parallel to them; then the point of the card, which is cut by the vertical line in the box, which is nearest to you, is the true course; the difference between that and the course given by the compass in the binnacle, is the leeway required, which ought to be accordingly entered upon the log-board.

There is another way of finding the leeway, by fixing a compass cut in lead (or other metal) on the poop, or some other convenient part of the ship's stern, with the meridian parallel to the ship's keel.

By some of the above methods, the leeway (if there be any) ought to be carefully observed as often as may be judged necessary; and these observations should be punctually set down by the officer of the respective watch; at least, if no observation be made, he ought to set down the leeway according to his judgment once or twice in the watch, and by this means the course made good may be found to a much greater certainty and exactness than by the common method of allowing for leeway, when the day's account comes to be worked (which is generally once in 24 hours); for an observation must certainly be better than any guess. But if no observation be made, the person who is upon deck, and has the care of the watch, is better able to make proper allowances, while things are fresh in his memory, and while he is an eye-witness of the several occurrences that happen; and certainly much more capable than another who was not upon the deck during the whole watch.

I have often admired to see how particularly every thing is stated upon the log-board, excepting the leeway: and yet that (which is one of the most material articles, since the course, according to the compass, must be corrected by it) only allowed for the next day, according to every one's fancy, thereby, as it were, keeping as many different journals as there are artists (so called) on board the ship, and yet not one regular journal properly kept amongst them all, since one of the most material articles is only guessed at.

EXAMPLE I.

Suppose I steer N. E. by E. with my Larboard Tacks on Board, and make one Point Leeway, then my Course made good is E. N. E.

Leeway and Variation, when they are both to be allowed one Way, that is, both to the right Hand, or both to the left, add them together, and allow their Sum the same way they were to be allowed.

But if they are to be allowed, one to the Right Hand and the other to the Left, subtract the less from the greater, and allow the Remainder the same Way the greater was to be allowed.

EXAMPLE II.

Suppose I steer N. N. W. with my Starboard Tacks on Board, and make one Point Leeway, there being at the Time Half a Point Westerly Variation; I would know my true Course?

Leeway to the Left Hand	1 Point.
Variation to ditto	$\frac{1}{2}$ Point.

Their Sum to be allowed to the Left Hand	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Point
--	----------------------

Whence the true Course is N. W. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.

EXAMPLE III.

Suppose I steer S. W. by W. with my Larboard Tacks on Board, and make two Points and a Half Leeway, and I have one Point and a Quarter Westerly Variation, what is my true Course?

Leeway to the Right Hand	$2\frac{1}{2}$ Points.
Variation to the Left Hand	$1\frac{1}{4}$ Point W.

The Remainder to be allowed to the Right Hand	$1\frac{1}{4}$
---	----------------

Whence the true Course W. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Westerly.

EXAMPLE IV.

Suppose a Ship lying to under a Main-fail, with her Starboard Tacks on Board, comes up N. by S. and falls off to N. E. by E. there being one Point Westerly Variation, and she makes 5 Points Leeway, what Course does she make good.

The Middle between E. by S. and N. E. by E. is E. by N. for which allowing 6 Points to the Left Hand, the true Course will be N. by E.

It is plain by the preceding Examples. that if the Leeway is made towards the Meridian, it is taken from the Course steered; but when it is made from the Meridian, it must add to the Course steered, to find the true Course. The same may be observed of the Sum or Difference of the Leeway and Variation, as may be seen by the following Table, which is here set down to exercise the young Navigator in the foregoing Rules.

THE TABLE.

Courses steered.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Variation.	Courses corrected.
N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	N. N. E.	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$ W.	N. $5\frac{1}{4}$ W.
W.	N. N. W.	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	S. $6\frac{1}{4}$ W.
W. S. W.	S.	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	S. $6\frac{1}{4}$ W.
W.	S. S. W.	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	W.
W. by N.	N by W.	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	S. 7 W.
S. W.	W. N. W.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	S. $1\frac{1}{4}$ W.
S.	W. S. W.	$\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	S. S. E.
S. S. W.	W.	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	S $\frac{1}{4}$ E.
S. W.	N. W. by W.	$\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	S. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.
W.	S. S. W.	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	W. by N. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.
W by N.	N. by W.	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	W. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.
S.	E. S. E.	2	$1\frac{1}{4}$	S $\frac{1}{4}$ W.
E. by S.	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.	$\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	E. by N.
E. N. E.	N.	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	E. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.
E.	N.	$\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	E. by N. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.
E.	S.	0	$1\frac{1}{4}$	E. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.
S.	E. S. E.	$\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	S. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.
E. S. E.	N. E.	$\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	E by S. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.
W. S. W.	S.	$\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	S. W. by W.
W. by N.	S. W. by S.	1	$1\frac{1}{4}$	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N.
N. W.	W. S. W.	1	$1\frac{1}{4}$	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.
S.	W. S. W.	1	$0\frac{1}{4}$ E.	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.
N. by E.	N. W. by W.	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	N. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.
N. W. by N.	W. by S.	$1\frac{1}{4}$	1	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.
N. W. by W.	N. by E.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	N. W. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.
W by S.	N. W. by N.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S.

NOTE. In sailing in the Channel, or along a Coast in a Stream Tide or Current, particular Care must be taken to take its setting for a Course, and its drift for a Distance, if possible, which must be entered among the Courses and Distances in the Table of that Day's Reckoning. And where the setting of the Stream Tide and Drift are not known, you must attain the Point it must set upon, from the Chart of the Coast you are sailing along, by the times the Stream ends at different Places on the Coast, and by the Principles of Fluids against such Rocks, Shoals, Sand-Banks, &c. By a strict regard to these, both the drift and setting of the Stream-Tides may be pretty nearly ascertained and allowed for.

Currents, the Way they set you, and the Distance you suppose you are driven by them, is to be set in the Traverse Table for the Day, as any other Course and Distance.

EXAMPLE V.

Suppose I try the Current, and find it to set W. by N. per Compass one Mile per Hour, the Variation being one Point Easterly; then if I sail in that Current 24 Hours, I set down in the Traverse Table, as a Course, W. N. W. Distance 24 Miles.

Heave

Heave of the Sea is to be accounted for in the same Manner as Currents: As, suppose there is a great sea heaving towards the S. W. by my Compass, there being Half a Point Westerly Variation, I then set down in my Traverse Table S. W. by S. half Westerly, with so much Distance as I judge the Sea has heaved the Ship.

At leaving the Land, the opposite Point of the Bearing, with the Variation allowed upon it, and the Distance you judge yourself from it, must be set down in the Traverse Table as a Course and Distance.

E X A M P L E VI.

Suppose, having Two Points and a Half Westerly Variation, the Start bearing by my Compass N. E. dist. 4 Leagues; the opposite Point to N. E. is S. W. which, with the Variation, makes S. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. for the Cou. to be set in the Traverse Table dist. 12 Miles.

When you make the Land the Bearing, itself (with the Variation allowed upon it) and the Dist. you judge yourself from it) is to be set down in the Traverse Table as a Cou. and Dist. This needs no Example.

The Courses marked on the Log-board are the Courses steered by the Compass. In order to obtain the true Course, it is necessary to allow both for the Variation of the Compass, and for the Leeway, upon each Course on the Log-board, as has been shewn, before they are put into the Traverse Table.

Every Day at Noon the Log-board is to be transcribed into the Log-book, which is ruled exactly like the Log-board.

Mariners keep the Reckoning for the Ship's Place. From Noon to Midnight they mark with P. M. signifying after Mid-day; and the second twelve Hours with A. M. signifying after Midnight; ending their Day's Work at the Noon of the civil Day. Hence, their Ship's Account is twelve Hours earlier than their Shore Account of Time. And, as the Sun's Declination used for determining the Latitude at the End of the Sea day is calculated for the Noon of the Common-day at Greenwich, therefore the Declination for the Noon of the civil Day, must be taken for determining the Latitude, &c. at finishing their Day's Account. Thus, a Day's Work marked Tuesday, May 6th, began on Monday at Noon, and ends on Tuesday Noon, so that the Sun's Declination for the 6th of May is used for Tuesday, and fitted to the Meridian of the Ship, according as she is E. or W. of Greenwich.

There are various Methods of keeping a Sea Journal, according to the Sentiments of various Persons with regard to what deserves being recorded: some approve of a Journal including the Log-book, each day's work at some length, and such occurrences as seem of most importance; while others prefer a short Abstract of this long Journal, containing little more than the Course run, the Latitude and Longitude in, and sometimes the Bearing and Distance of the intended Port, for each Day.

In the following Journal the long Form is used, as representing more fully each day's work, and the necessary Corrections; and an Abstract of this may be drawn out in the shortest Form that seems consistent with Distinctness. The Learner ought to be thoroughly acquainted with the long Form, and when he does that, he may either continue it, or take the shortest Form; or retrenching from the first, and adding to the second what Particulars he thinks proper, and may thereby make out a Form adapted to his own particular Taste.

RULES for correcting the DEAD RECKONING by an Observation.

NOTWITHSTANDING the Rules already laid down for keeping a Ship's Way at Sea, yet by reason of the several accidents that may attend a Ship in one Day's Run, such as swelling Seas, different Rates of sailing between the Times of heaving the Log, want of Care at the Helm in letting the Ship fall off, or come to accidental Currents, sudden squalls, when no Account can be kept, &c. the Latitude by Account and Latitude by Observation may very often differ, then it is necessary that proper Corrections be made in the Difference of Longitude.

When you have made all proper allowances you can, such as for Leeway, Variation, Currents, &c. and still find that your latitude by Account will not agree with your Latitude by Observation, then you must correct as follows :

First, consider whether you have made proper Allowances for Currents, Heave of the Sea, if the Course of the Helm has been carefully attended to, if the Log-line and Half-minute Glass be just, and the Log properly hove, or any sudden squalls, or proper Allowances made for the Leeway, &c. which of these you conjecture your error is in ; make what Allowances you think meet to your Difference of Latitude and Departure by Dead Reckoning, and see if that will reform your Latitude by Account, so as to make it agree with your Latitude by Observation ; if it does, you have guessed right ; (for you must always keep to the Latitude by Observation, it being the only thing to be depended on ;) but if it will not agree with the observed Latitude, it is to be supposed that there are Mistakes in your Conjecture, or some other Cause, which produces the Error in the Reckoning, and stands in need of being corrected. In this Case, you are first to examine your Log-line and Half-minute Glass, and if there be an Error in them, allow for it, as in the following Examples :

EXAMPLE. I.

Yesterday at noon, we were in latitude $48^{\circ} 20'$ N. and till this day at noon we have sailed S. S. W. 48 miles, S. W. by S. 36 miles, N. E. 24 miles, and find by good observation that we are in latitude $47^{\circ} 14'$.

TRAVERSE TABLE.

COURSES.	DIST.	N.	S.	E.	W.
S. S. W	48		44,3		18,4
S. W. by S.	36		29,9		20,0
N. E.	24	17,0		17,0	
		17,0	74,2		38,4
			17,0		17,0
			57,2		21,4

By the Traverse Table it appears, that by account the diff. of lat. is 57, 2 S. and the departure 21,4 W.

Now the lat. left was	—	48° 20' N.	Lat. left 48° 20' N.
The diff. of lat. by account		0 57 S.	Lat. obs. 47 14 N.
		—————	—————
			Diff. Lat. 1 6=66

Lat. in by account — 47 23 N.
Differing 9 miles from the true latitude by observation.

Wherefore I examine the log-line and half-minute glass, and find that the former measures 52 feet between knot and knot, and that the latter runs only 27 seconds. Now, as the log-line and half-minute glass are both faulty, I correct my difference of latitude and departure, as in Case III. and find my correct difference of latitude 66,2 S. and my departure 24,7 W.

Now from latitude left	—	48° 20' N.
Take diff. lat. corrected for error in dist.		1 6 S.
		—————

Lat. in, corrected for error in dist.	47 14
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Agreeing exactly with my latitude by observation: I therefore conclude my reckoning sufficiently correct. Then, with the difference of latitude 66,2, and departure 24,7, together with yesterday's latitude, I find the difference of longitude either by Middle Latitude, or Mercator's Sailing.

In the last Example 57,2 and 21,4, multiplied severally by 156, thrice the measured length of a knot, and divide the two products by 135, five times the measured time of the glass, will give the difference of latitude 66,1, and departure, 24,7, which is the same thing as if every course had been corrected separately.

EXAMPLE II.

Yesterday at noon we were in lat. 36° 15' N. and have sailed these 24 hours S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. 55 miles, N. E. by N. 20 miles, W. S. W. 70 miles, S. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. 20 miles, and by observation this day at noon we were in lat. 34° 56' N.

The TRAVERSE TABLE.

Courses.	Dist.	N.	S.	E.	W.
S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.	55		34,9	42,5	
N. E. by N.	20	16,6		11,1	
W. S. W.	70		26,8		64,7
S. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	20		19,1		5,8
		16,6	80,8	53,6	70,5
			16,6		53,6
		Diff. Lat.	64,2	Dep.	16,9

By the Traverse Table it appears, that by Account the Diff. of Lat. is 64,2 S. and the Departure 16,9 W.

Latitude

Latitude sailed from	—	36° 15' N.	36° 15' N.
Difference of latitude by account	1	4 S. Lat. obs.	34 56
<hr/>			
Latitude in by account	—	35 11 N. Diff. lat.	1 19
Differing 15 miles from the latitude by observation.			

I now examine the log-line and half-minute-glass, and find them both right. Next I consider whether there be any current, and I think I have reason to suspect one; upon trial I find there is one setting S. S. W. $\frac{3}{4}$ W. at the rate of 7 fathoms an hour, and judge I have been in it these 24 hours. Then 7 fathoms (or tenths of a knot) per hour, in 24 hours, makes about 17 miles: and to the dist. 17 miles, and course S. S. W. $\frac{3}{4}$ W. the diff. of lat. is 14,6 S. and departure 8,7 W.

	Diff. lat.	Dep.	
Now by tra. table	64,2 S.	16,9 W.	Latitude sailed from 36° 15' N.
And by current	14,6 S.	8,7 W.	Diff. of lat. cor. for cur. 1 19 S.
<hr/>			
Correct for cur.	78,8 S.	25,6 W.	Lat. in, correct for cur. 34 56 N.

Which agreeing with my latitude by observation, I conclude that my reckoning is right; then having the latitude left, and latitude come to, the difference of longitude may be found either by Middle Latitude or Mercator's Sailing, as before.

If, after all proper allowances are made for errors in distance, currents, &c. the latitude by account and observed latitude should disagree, then the reckoning must yet be further corrected; and to do which, the following are the common, and seem to be the most rational, methods:—

CASE I.

If the Course found by Dead Reckoning be less than three Points, or thirty-three Degrees.

RULE. To the difference of latitude and departure by account find a course; with this course and the difference of latitude by observation, find the difference of longitude, either by Middle Latitude, or Mercator's Sailing.

EXAMPLE.

Yesterday at noon we were in lat. 39° 18' N. by an observation, this noon we are in lat. 37° 48' N. and our dead reckoning gives 107 miles of southing, and 64 of westing; required the true difference of longitude?

To the difference of latitude 107, and departure 64, I find the course 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ points; then with the meridional difference of latitude between the two observations 115, and the same course, I find the true difference of longitude 69 miles.

CASE II.

If the Course found by Dead Reckoning be more than three Points, or thirty-three Degrees, and less than five Points, or fifty-six Degrees.

RULE. With the diff. of lat. and dep. by account, find the distance; with this distance, and diff. of lat. by observation, find another departure. Take half the sum of this dep. and dep. by account, for the true dep. with which, and the diff. of lat. by observation, find the diff. of longitude.

EXAMPLE.

Yesterday at noon we were in lat. $52^{\circ} 40'$ N. and are this noon in lat. $54^{\circ} 22'$ N. having by account made 84 miles of northing, and 76 miles of westing; required the true difference of longitude?

To the diff. of lat. 84, and dep. 76, the distance is 113 miles, and the course 42° .

To dist. 113, and diff. of lat. between the two observations 102, the dep. is 49,5; then 76 added to 49,5 is 125,5, half of which is 62,7, the true dep.

To dep. 62,7, and diff. of lat. by observation 102, the course is 31° , and with the course 31° and the meridional diff. of lat. between the two observations 171, I find the diff. of long. is 103 miles.

CASE III.

If the Course by Dead Reckoning be more than five Points, or fifty-six Degrees.

RULE. With the diff. of lat. and departure by account find the distance; then with this dist. and diff. of lat. by observation find the diff. of long.

EXAMPLE.

Yesterday at noon we were in lat. $38^{\circ} 52'$ N. to-day at noon we are in lat. $40^{\circ} 18'$ N. and by account have made 68 miles northing, and 112 miles of westing; required the true diff. of longitude?

With the diff. of latitude 68, and departure 112, I find the distance 131 miles, and to distance 131, and difference of latitude by observation 86, the course is 49° , nearly; with this course, and the meridional difference of latitude between the two observations 111, the difference of longitude is 128 miles.

The reason of the above rule is plain, if we consider, that when a ship sails near the meridian, it will require a sensible error in the course, to make any considerable error in the difference of latitude; which can hardly happen if proper care is taken at the helm; and therefore it is most likely that the error is in the distance run; but when the course is near the middle of the quadrant, or between 3 and 5 points from the meridian, it is then probable the error may be in

in both course and distance; and when the course is more than five points from the meridian, it is then most likely the error is in the course, as it will require a great error in the distance to make any considerable one in the difference of latitude.

NOTE. As the true place of a ship depends upon her latitude and longitude being truly ascertained, I have set these down only, the rest being of less consequence to the mariner.

To correct for several Days.

By help of the three preceding rules, the longitude may always be corrected for a single day, but if an observation has been wanted for one or more days, then mark the latitude and longitude at last observation, or if this be your first observation since leaving the land, mark the latitude and longitude of the land you left; this is the only latitude and longitude you can call certain; all the following part of the reckoning must undergo a correction, which is made as follows:

Take the northings, southings, eastings, and westings, that you have made since your last observation; or, if this be your first observation, then for every day from your leaving the land, minding not to leave out the difference of latitude and departure of the day you correct on, and bring them into the Traverse Table, by which you will have the whole difference of latitude and departure by account since the last observation; and with that same difference of latitude and departure find the course by dead reckoning; then observe which of the foregoing cases that course falls under, and correct by the rule for that case. But when an observation has been wanting for several days, then mark the latitude and longitude you were in at your last observation, or on leaving the land as before, and then you may correct with a greater degree of certainty, especially in high latitudes, by the following rules:

CASE I.

Reckoning from the last certain latitude and longitude.

When the course given by the meridional difference of latitude and difference of longitude by account, taken as difference of latitude and departure, is less than three points, or 33 degrees.

RULE. To the meridian difference of latitude and difference of longitude by account (taken as difference of latitude and departure, as shewn in Mercator's Sailing), find a course; with this course, and the meridian difference of latitude by observation, find a corresponding departure, which will be the correct difference of longitude.

EXAMPLE I.

Having sailed three days ago from latitude $49^{\circ} 57'$ N. and got no observation till this day at noon, and find I am in latitude $45^{\circ} 23'$ N. and by dead reckoning I am in $45^{\circ} 12'$ N. having differed my longitude 173 miles; required my difference of longitude?

	M. Parts.		M. Parts.
Lat. sailed from	49° 57' N. 3470	Lat. sailed from	49° 57' 3470
Lat. by account	45 12 N. 3047	Lat. by obser.	45 23 3063
	<u>4 45</u>		<u>4 34</u>
Merid. diff. of lat. by acc.	423	Mer. diff. of lat. by obs.	407

To meridian difference of latitude by account 423, and difference of longitude by account 173, the course is $22^{\circ} 15'$. Then with the course $22^{\circ} 15'$, and meridional difference of latitude between the observations 407, I find the difference of longitude is 167 miles.

CASE II.

When the course given by the meridional difference of latitude and difference of longitude by account (taken as before) is greater than three points, and less than five points,

RULE. To the meridian difference of latitude and difference of longitude by account, taken as difference of latitude and departure, find a distance; with this distance, and meridian difference of latitude by observation, find a corresponding departure; half the sum of this departure, and the difference of longitude by account, is the correct difference of the longitude.

EXAMPLE II.

Three days ago we were in latitude $45^{\circ} 23' N.$ and have since that time sailed between south and west, have, by dead reckoning altered our latitude 94 miles, and our longitude 147 miles; but by an observation this day, we find we are in latitude $43^{\circ} 34'$; required the correct difference of longitude?

	M. Parts.		M. Parts.
Lat. sailed from	45° 23' N. 3063	Lat. sailed from	45° 23' N. 3063
Lat. by acc.	43 49 N. 2931	Lat. by obser.	43 34 N. 2919
	<u>1 34</u>		<u>1 49</u>
Mer. diff. of lat. by account.	132	Mer. diff. by observation,	153

With the meridian difference of latitude by acc. 132, and difference of longitude by acc. 147, I find the distance 198, and course 48° . Then with the distance 198, and meridian difference of latitude by observation 153, the dep. is 125; now 125 added to 147 is 272, and half this sum, viz. 136, is the correct diff of longitude.

CASE III.

When the course given by the meridian difference of latitude and difference of longitude by account (taken as before) is more than five points, or 56 degrees.

RULE. To the meridian difference of latitude and difference of longitude by account, taken as difference of latitude and departure, find a distance.

To

To this distance and meridian difference of latitude by observation, find a corresponding departure, this departure will be the correct difference of longitude.

EXAMPLE III.

Two days ago I was in latitude $43^{\circ} 34'$ N. and have since then made by account 50 miles by southing, and 256 miles difference of longitude west, but find by observation that I am in $42^{\circ} 30'$ N.; what is my true difference of longitude?

	M. Parts.		M. Parts.
Lat. sailed from $43^{\circ} 34'$ N.	2910	Lat. sailed from $43^{\circ} 34'$	2910
Lat. by account $42^{\circ} 44'$ N.	2841	Lat. by obser. $42^{\circ} 30'$	2822
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	59		1 04
Mer. diff. of lat. by account	69	Mer. diff. of lat. by obser.	88

Then to meridian difference of latitude by account 69, and diff. of longitude by account 256 (taken as difference of latitude and departure), the distance is 265, and course 75 degrees.

And to distance 265, and difference of latitude 88 (the meridian difference of latitude by observation), the departure is 250, which is the correct difference of longitude.

Here we have given, at some length, the different methods of correcting the dead reckoning by an observation, which are readily done by the Table of Difference of Latitude and Departure.

The ship's way is generally greater than the distance given by the log, and it is always safest to have the reckoning a-head of the ship, that the mariner may be looking out for land, and not make it before he is aware of it.

When a great sea sets after the ship, it is common to allow one mile over for every ten given by the log, for the heave of the sea; but if the sea be athwart or against her, her distance must be less than that given by the log.

The error in the ship's reckoning is frequently attributed to unknown currents; for by various causes, yet undetermined, there are many counter motions of the water in the open seas, as well as those observed near the shores, where the motions may be tolerably well accounted for. Some of the observed currents in the great seas may perhaps be owing to the tides following the moon, and to the libratory motion the waters may have thereby, and the unsettled setting and drift of these currents may possibly depend on the change in the moon's declination. However, it is well known from observations, that the trade-winds occasion a considerable current within their limits, particularly within the Torrid Zone, where the motion is perpetually towards the west, at the rate of eight or ten miles a day, but at the extremities of the trade-winds, or near the latitudes of 30° N. or S. it is likely that the currents are compounded of the said western motion, and of one towards the equator; therefore all ships sailing within these limits should allow a course each day for this current.

NOTE. When the difference of latitude by account is less than the difference of latitude by observation, the ship is a-head of the reckoning, but if less, the reckoning is a-head of the ship.

When the mariner is dubious of his account of longitude, he generally runs into the latitude of the intended port, and then sails E. or W. if there be sea room, according as it is situated, and keeps a good look-out for the land.

The method I have chosen to introduce the young mariner into the most capital part of navigation is, by shewing him first how to work a few separate days' works, independent of each other, and then proceed to a continued Journal from London to Madeira and Teneriffe, in which will be inserted most of the occurrences that commonly happen at sea or in harbour.

I have seen many young navigators, who have been taught the principles of Navigation on shore, very deficient in keeping a journal at sea; and therefore must request the teacher not to omit putting the pupils over the following Journal; which will render them ready at working a days' work at sea, and confirm in their memory those rules they have been over.

EXAMPLE

EXAMPLE 1.

Yesterday at noon we were in the latitude of $46^{\circ} 28' N.$ and long. $22^{\circ} 18' W.$ and have sailed till this day noon, as by the log-board, the current having all the time set S. by E. $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour; required the ship's place and the direct course and distance made good?

LOG-BOARD.						TRAVERSE TABLE.					
H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	L. Way	Courses.	Dist	N.	S.	E.	W.
1	6	3	N. N. E.	W.		N. N. E.	31	28,6		11,9	
2	6	2			E. N. E.	35	13,4		32,8		
3	6	5			E by S.	36		7,0	35,3		
4	6	4			S. S. E.	51		47,1	19,5		
5	6	0			S. by E.	60		58,8	11,7		
6	6	1	E. N. E.	N. W.							
7	6	6					42,0	112,9	110,7	Dep.	
8	5	8						42,0			
9	5	6									
10	5	4									
11	5	5	E. by S.	N.							
12	5	3									
1	5	9									
2	6	2									
3	6	0									
4	6	3	S. S. E.								
5	6	4									
6	7	0									
7	6	8									
8	7	3									
9	7	5									
10	7	1									
11	7	9									
12	7	3									
						Diff. Lat. 70,9					
						Lat. left 46° 28' N. M. Par.=3156					
						Diff. lat. 1° 11' S.					
						Lat. in 45 17 N. M. Par.=3054					
						Sum lat. 2)91 45 Mer. D. Lat.=102					
						Mid. lat. 45 52					
						Co. M. lat. 44 08					
						Long. left 22 18 W.					
						Diff. of lon. 2 39 E, or 2° 40'.					
						Long. in 19 39 W.					
						Direct Cou. S. 57° 22' E. Dist. 131 m.					

The courses and winds on the log-board being examined, it appears that the ship sails large and has no lee-way; therefore the several courses from the log-board are entered into the Traverse Table without alteration.

Next the fathoms and knots belonging to each course are summed up, and the results are put in the column of distances in the Traverse Table: and to these courses and distances, the whole difference of latitude, departure, course, and distance made good, are found as above.

Then, having the latitude left, and the latitude come to, find the complement of the middle latitude, and with that and the departure, find the longitude, &c. by middle latitude sailing.

Or, with the course, and meridional difference of latitude, find the difference of longitude, by Mercator's Sailing.

NOTE. When the odd fathoms are above five, we allow one knot, but, if under five, nothing is allowed.

EXAMPLE

EXAMPLE II.

June 19, 1806; being yesterday noon in latitude $25^{\circ} 30' S.$ and longitude $10^{\circ} 15' E.$ we have sailed till this day noon, as per log-board, in a current setting south $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour, the variation $1\frac{1}{2}$ point west; required the ship's place?

LOG-BOARD.						TRAVERSE-TABLE.						
H	K	F	Courses.	Winds.	L. Way	Courses.	Diff.	N.	S.	E.	W.	
1	6	0	S. W.	W. N. W.	1	S. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	30		28.7		8.7	
2	6	2				S. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.	32		30.6	9.3		
3	6	4				S. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.	30		29.9	2.9		
4	6	0				S. E. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.	39		18.4	34.4		
5	5	3				S. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.	60		57.4	17.4		
6	6	0	S. by W.	W. by S.	1							
7	5	1					Diff. Lat.		165.0	64.0	8.7	
8	5	4								8.7		
9	5	2										
10	5	3									55.3	Dep.
11	5	5	S. S. W.	W.	1	Diff. lat.	27 45' S.					
12	5	2				Lat. left	25 30 S.	Mer. parts	1583			
1	5	2										
2	5	0				Lat. in	28 15 S.	Mer. parts	1768			
3	4	6										
4	5	0	S. E. by S.	S. W. by S.	1	Sum lat.	53 45	M. diff. lat.	185			
5	5	1										
6	5	2				Mid. lat.	26 52					
7	5	4										
8	5	4				Co. m. lat.	63 08					
9	6	0										
10	6	0				Long. left	10 15 E.					
11	5	4				Diff. Long.	1 02 E. or 1° 01' $\frac{1}{2}$ E.					
12	5	5										
Con. is S. 18 30 E. Dist. 174 miles.						Long. in	11 17 E.					

The courses and winds on the log-board being examined, it appears that the ship is close hauled, and one point lee-way being allowed, reduces the courses, and taking a course for the current S. these several courses being corrected by the variation $1\frac{1}{2}$ point west, give those in the traverse table, to which the whole difference of latitude and departure is to be found as above.

And hence the latitude and longitude in may be found, either by middle latitude or Mercator's sailing.

NOTE. In the two following examples, the courses are corrected to the nearest degrees, as set down in the Traverse Table, and the odd minutes are rejected.

EXAMPLE III.

Yesterday at noon we were in latitude $33^{\circ} 40' N.$ longitude $16^{\circ} 30'$ west, the sun was observed to set $30^{\circ} 18'$ from the north point of the compass; we have sailed this day noon, as per log-board, in a current setting W. S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile per hour; required the ship's place, and her course and distance to the west end of the Island of Madeira?

LOG-BOARD.						TRAVERSE TABLE.					
H	K	F	Courses.	Winds.	L. & a,	Courses.	Dist.	N.	S.	E.	W.
1	6	2	S. by W.	W.	•	S. 01° E.	40		40,0	0,7	
2	6	0				S. 10° W.	70		68,9		12,2
3	6	3				S. 44° W.	58		41,7		40,3
4	7	0				S. 55° W.	36		20,6		29,5
5	7	2									
6	7	3					Diff. lat.	171,2		0,7	82,0
7	7	2	S. W. by S.	W. by N.	1						0,7
8	7	2									
9	7	4								Dep.	81,3
10	7	6				<p>Before the courses can be corrected for put into the Traverse Table, the variation of the compass must be found from the sun's true amplitude.</p> <p>The declination is $22^{\circ} 30' N.$</p> <p>As cos. lat. $33^{\circ} 40'$: rad. :: sin. $22^{\circ} 30'$: sine $27^{\circ} 22'$. Comp = $62^{\circ} 38'$.</p> <p>So that the true amplitude = N. $62^{\circ} 38' W.$</p> <p>Mag. amplitude = N. $50^{\circ} 18' W.$</p> <p>Variation = $12^{\circ} 20' W.$</p> <p>The courses on the log-board being corrected by this variation and the lee-way, will give the courses fitted for the Traverse Table.</p>					
11	7	4									
12	8	1									
1	8	0									
2	8	5									
3	8	2	S. W by W.	N. W.	0						
4	7	5									
5	7	3									
6	6	6									
7	6	4									
8	6	0									
9	6	2									
10	6	1									
11	6	3									
12	6	1									

Lat. left — $33^{\circ} 40' N.$
Diff. lat. — $2^{\circ} 51' S.$

Lat. in $30^{\circ} 49' N.$

Sum lat. — $64^{\circ} 29'$
Mid. lat. — $32^{\circ} 14'$
Co. mid. lat. — $57^{\circ} 46' N.$

Long. left — $16^{\circ} 30' W.$
Diff. long. — $1^{\circ} 36' W.$

Long. in $17^{\circ} 56' W.$

Madeira's lat. $32^{\circ} 38' N.$ M. parts 2073
Lat. in $30^{\circ} 49' N.$ M. P. 1945

Diff. lat. $1^{\circ} 49' = 109$ miles 128

Sum lats. $63^{\circ} 19'$
Mid lat. $31^{\circ} 39'$
Co. mid. lat. $58^{\circ} 21'$

Madeira's long. $17^{\circ} 5' W.$
Long. in $17^{\circ} 56' W.$

Diff. long. $0^{\circ} 51' E.$
The course N. $21^{\circ} 44' E.$ dist. 117 miles.

In the work for the amplitude, the latitude at sun-set was taken the same as at noon; for although there were about 46 miles of southing in that time, and so the latitude at sun-set was about $34^{\circ} 52'$, yet the amplitude being only $15'$ less, the alteration in variation would scarcely affect the difference of latitude and departure found from the courses so corrected.

EXAMPLE IV.

Yesterday at Noon we were in Latitude $19^{\circ} 30' S.$ and Longitude $0^{\circ} 10' E.$ This Forenoon we observed the Sun's Altitude to be $10^{\circ} 40'$ when he was $80^{\circ} 30'$ from the North Point of the compass, Declination being then $17^{\circ} 27' N.$ we have sailed till this Day Noon, as per Log-board, in a current setting by the compass W. N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Mile an Hour. Required the ships Place, and her direct Course and Distance to the Island of St. Helena.

LOG-BOARD.						TRAVERSE TABLE.										
H	E	F	Courses.	Winds.	Lea way.	Courses.	Dist.	N.	S.	E.	W.					
1	6	7	N. by E.	E. by N.	1	N. 13° W.	38	37.0			8.5					
2	6	2				N. 25 W.	39	35.3			16.5					
3	6	4				N. 47 W.	76	51.8			55.6					
4	6	3				N. 81 W.	12	1.9			12.9					
5	6	1														
6	6	0	North.	E. N. E.	1			126.0	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	92.5					
7	5	8														
8	5	4														
9	5	0														
10	5	3														
11	5	6														
12	5	9														
13	5	7														
14	6	4				N. N. W.	N. E.	1								
15	6	8														
16	7	0														
17	7	3														
18	7	6														
19	7	5														
20	7	2														
21	7	4														
22	6	3														
23	6	0														
Diff. Lat.						19° 30' S.		Alt. 10° 40' Dec. 17° 27' N								
Lat. left						90 00		90 00		90 00						
								Co. Alt. 79 20 P. Dist. 107 27								
						Co. Lat. 70 30		Co. Sec. 0,02565								
						Co. Alt. 79 20		Co. Sec. 0,00757								
						P. Dist. 107 27										
						Sum 2) 257 17										
						1/2 Sum 128 38		Log. Sine		9,89274						
						P. Dist. 107 27										
						Rem. 21 11		Log. Sine		9,55793						
										2) 19,48389						
Diff. Lat.						2° 06' N.		M. Parts.		Co. S. True Azimu. = 56° 30' - 9,74194						
Lat. left						19 30 S.		1193		2						
Lat. in						17 24 S.		1060		True Azimuth 113 00 from the S.						
Sum Lat.						2) 36 54 Mer. dif. L.		133		130 00						
Mid. Lat.						18 27				True ditto 67 00 from the N.						
						90 00				Mag. Azimuth 80 30 from the N.						
Co. Mid. Lat.						71 33				Variation 23 30 W.						
Longitude left.						00° 10' E.				Lat. in 17° 24' S. M.P. 1060 Long. in 1° 27' W.						
Diff. Long.						1 37 W.				St. Hel. L. 15 55 S. M.P. 968 St. Hel. lo. 5 43 W.						
Present long.						1 27 W.				Diff. lat. 1 29 M. D. Lat. 92 Diff. long. 4 16						
										60 60						

In Miles 89 In Miles 256
 With the Meridional Difference of Latitude and Difference of Longitude, the direct Course to St. Helena is found S. $70^{\circ} 14' W.$ and with that Course and the proper Difference of Latitude the Distance is found 263 Miles.

A
JOURNAL OF A VOYAGE
FROM
LONDON TO MADEIRA,
AND
TENERIFFE,
IN THE
ENDEAVOR, of London ;
WILLIAM CLEAR, COMMANDER ;
KEPT BY
JOSEPH BRIGHT *Mate.*

Departure taken from the Lizard in Latitude $49^{\circ} 57' N.$ Longitude $5^{\circ} 12' W.$ bound for Funchal, in Madeira, in Latitude $32^{\circ} 38' N.$ Longitude $17^{\circ} 5' W.$ and to Santa Cruz, in Teneriffe, in Latitude $28^{\circ} 28' N.$ Longitude $10^{\circ} 16' W.$ bearing from the Lizard Point S. $27^{\circ} 20' W.$ distance 1170 Miles.

Begun April 25, 1806.

In the following JOURNAL is exemplified, the Manner of allowing for the Variation, Lee-way, Lying-to, Calms, Currents, Heave of the Sea, &c. and to correct the Dead Reckoning, by an Observation, in all Cases ; with most of the Occurrences that commonly happen at Sea, and the Ship's Way pricked off on MERCATOR'S CHART.

Friday April 25, 1806.	At 5 A. M. the pilot came on board; then weighed and sailed from Tower Wharf; at 11 came to with the best bower at Blackwall. Wind S. S. W.
Saturday 26.	Fresh gales and cloudy weather, with rain. At 5 A. M. weighed and sailed; at 9 came to an anchor at Gravesend; and cleared ship. Wind from S. S. W. to N. N. W.
Sunday 27.	At 4 P. M. weighed and sailed, moderate weather; at 9 came to with the best bower at the Nore in $9\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, fresh gales; at 4 A. M. weighed and sailed; at 11 came to anchor in the Downs in 7 fathoms, Deal Castle bearing W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. distant 3 miles. Wind W. by S.
Monday 28.	At 1 P. M. set the Pilot on shore. These 24 hours, the first and middle parts moderate and fair, the latter part strong gales and cloudy; hoisted the boats in.
Tuesday 29.	Strong gales and cloudy; at 2 P. M. veered out the long service of the best bower, got top-gallant yards and mast down; at 4 P. M. struck yards and top-masts. These 24 hours had very hard gales of wind. Wind W. by S.
Wednesday 30.	These 24 hours, for the most part, fresh gales: at 4 A. M. hove up the best bower, and let go the small bower: at 9 hove up the small bower, and let go the best bower again; all hands employed righting the anchors.
Thursday May 1.	At 6 P. M. strong gales with heavy rain; at 8 veered out the long service, and let go the sheet anchor under foot; at 9 A. M. hove up the sheet anchor. Wind variable from S by W. to W.
Friday 2.	The first and middle parts moderate and fair; the latter part strong gales. Wind W. by S.
Saturday 3.	These 24 hours, fresh gales and fair; at 10 A. M. got up yards, top-mast, and top-gallant masts. Wind E. S. E.

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	REMARKS on board, Sunday, May 4th, 1806.
2			S. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.		At 2 P.M. hove short.
4						At 4 weighed and sailed in Co. with a
6						40 Gun Man of War, and 20 sail of
8						Merchantmen.
10			W.	N. by W.		At 6 S. Foreland bore N.N.W. dist. 4 M.
12			S.W. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.			At 2 A.M. Fairlee bore N. dist. 6 M.
2						At 6 Beachy bore N. by W. 6 Miles.
4			W.N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.		At 8 Beachy bore N.E. by E. 9 miles.
6			W.S.W.	N. by E.		Fresh Gale and clear, several ships
8						standing up Channel; close reefed both
10						Topails.
12						At 12 Bembridge P. bore W.N.W. 27 M.
						still in Company with the Fleet.
H.	K.	R.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	REMARKS on board Mond y, May 5
2			W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S.	N. E.		
4	4	6				Fresh gale and clear.
6	5	5				At 4 P.M. parted with the Fleet, they
8	5	0				being bound to Spithead. Dunnois
10	5	1				bearing W.N.W. distant 21 miles.
12	4	6				At 5 let out one reef of each Top-sail.
2	5	0				At 7 A.M. Portland light bore W.N.
4	4	4				W. 9 Miles.
6	4	5				At 10 A.M. it bore N.E. 12 Miles, 14
8	4	0				Sail in Sight.
10	4	2	W. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	N.N.E.		
12	5	0				

Being upon the Coast this last Day, the Log is hove, and the Bearings and Distances of Lands, Rocks, Sands, &c. as you approach them, must always be set down, and are of the greatest consequence, especially in bad Weather, or when you are in Danger of being drove out of your true Course, in the Night, or in a Fog; so that you may at any Time determine, by your Reckoning, or the Chart, the Ship's Place, and to sail Courses and Distances as Circumstances require, in order to pass Places of Danger, and to have it always in your Power to take your Departure from some known Place, in case you should be drove out to Sea in the Night or in foggy Weather, when no Land can be seen. For it sometimes happens, that in working to Windward in the English Channel, E. of Dunnois, Ships by making too long a Board, have got upon a Sand called the Owers, on which there is now a floating Light. It is therefore absolutely necessary to have good Draughts of the Coasts you sail upon, unless you are well acquainted with them indeed.

H.	K.	F.	Courses	Winds	Lee-way.	REMARKS on board, Tuesday, May 6, 1806.
3						These 24 Hours moderate Gales and fair Weather.
4						
6						
8	4		W. S. W.	N. E.		
10	4	5				At 6 P. M. the Lizard bore N. N. E. Distance 6 Leagues, from which I take my Departure being in the Lat. of $49^{\circ} 57'$ N. and Long. $5^{\circ} 12'$ West of London.
12	5					
2	5		S. W. by W.			
4	5	5				
6	5	5				Several Sail in Sight, standing to Westward.
8	5	5				At Noon, Ushant N. $82^{\circ} 21'$ E. Distance 54 Miles.
10	5	5				Variation $2\frac{1}{2}$ Points Westerly.
12	6					

Courfe.	Dist.	S.	W.	Lat by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Lon.	Long. in.	Bearing and Dist.
8.26.33 W.	107	98	48	48.21 N.		$0^{\circ} 48'$ W.	$1^{\circ} 14'$ W.	$6^{\circ} 26'$ W.	Funch. S. $27^{\circ} 4'$ W. D. 159 M.

The Lizard bearing N. N. E. dist. 6 Leagues from the Ship, is the same as if the Ship had sailed from the Lizard 6 Leagues or 18 Miles upon the opposite, or S. S. W. Point of the Compass, and allowing for the Variation, as before taught, makes it S. half E. dist. 18 M. which is to be set down as the first Course and Distance in the following Traverse Table.

The first Course steered by Compass is W. S. W. which, allowing for the Variation, makes S. W. by S. half W. and the Sum of all the Distances sailed on that Course till two o'Clock, when it alters, is 18 Miles and an half, which being doubled, because the Log is heaved every two hours, gives 37 Miles; so the second Course and Dist. to be set down in the Traverse Table is S. W. by S. half W. 37 Miles. In like manner the second Course steered is S. W. by W. and the Variation allowed makes it S. S. W. half W. and the Dist. on that Course summed up and doubled, gives 56 Miles; therefore the third Course and Dist. to be set down in the Traverse Table is S. S. W. half W. 56 Miles. Having found the whole Difference of Latitude and Departure made upon the several Courses, I then mark down upon my Slate or Paper what every thing that is to be found comes to, and afterwards set them down in their proper Columns as under.

TRAVERSE TABLE.						Now to Diff. of Lat. $9^{\circ} 9'$ S. and Dep. 41.1 W. the Course is $S. 26^{\circ} 33'$ W. Dist. 107 Miles; then Lat. sailed from, or Lizard's Lat. $49^{\circ} 57'$ N. Diff. of Lat. 95.9 — — — — — 136 S.
Courses.	Dist.	N.	S.	E.	W.	
S. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.	18		7	1.8		Lat. in, or Ship's Lat. — — — — — 48.21 N.
S. W. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	37		28.6		23.5	Sum. of Lats. — — — — — 98.18
S. S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	56		49.4		26.4	Middle Lat. — — — — — 49.09
		Diff.	95.9	1.8	49.9	Com. of Middle Lat. — — — — — 40.51
		Lat.			1.8	Then with this Com. of Mid. Lat. $40^{\circ} 51'$ or 4° found as a Course among the Degrees, and the Dep. 48.1 in its Column, in the Diff. Col. stands 74, which is the Diff. of Long.
				Dep.	48.1	

Or, with the Course 26.33 and Meridional Diff of Lat. 147, the Diff. of Long. is found to be nearly 74 by Mercator's sailing.

Longitude sailed from, or Lizard's Longitude $5^{\circ} 12'$ W. } This being the first Day since
 Difference of Longitude 74 Miles } leaving the Land, the De-
 Longitude in, or Ship's Longitude $6^{\circ} 26'$ W. } parture is the Mer. Dist.

To find the Bearing and Distance of Ushant

Latitude in $48^{\circ} 21'$ N. Mer. Parts 3323 Longitude in $6^{\circ} 26'$ W.
 Ushant's Lat. 48.28 N. Mer. Parts 3334 Ushant's Long. 5.4 W.

Difference of Lat. 7 Mer. Diff. of Lat. 11 Diff. of Long. 122

With the Mer. Diff. and Diff. Long. Ushant is found to bear N. $82^{\circ} 22'$ E. and with that Bearing, taken as a Course, and the proper Difference of Latitude, the Distance is found 53 Miles.—The Bearing and Distance to Funchal is found in the same manner.

H.	K.	P.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	REMARKS on board, Wednesday, May 7, 1806.		
2	6		S.W. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	N.		These 24 hours moderate gales, and cloudy weather. At 4 P.M. spoke the Charming Nancy, from South Carolina, bound to London.		
4	5	5		N. W.				
6	5							
8	5							
10	3	■	S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.					
12	3	4				At 6 A.M. got the bower anchor on the gunnel, and unbent the cables and stowed them. At noon C. Ortegal bore S. 0° $27'$ E. dist. 181 miles. Variation $2\frac{1}{2}$ points westerly.		
2	3	4						
4	4	5						
6	4	6						
8	5		S.W. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	W. N. W.				
10	4	5						
12	4							
Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Diff. Dist. long.	Long. in	Bearings and Distance.
S. 30° W.	108	S. 93	W. 53	N. 46	48	W. 1° $19'$	W. 7° $45'$	Funchal S. 26° $44'$ W. Distance 951 Miles.

The Variation being allowed on each Course, and the Distances summed up, as before taught, the Traverse Table will stand thus:

With the difference of latitude and departure the course is found S. 30° $0'$ W. and the distance 108 miles.

Diff. of latitude 1° $33'$ S. Mer. parts. 48 21 N. 3323

Latitude left 46. 48 N. 3181

Latitude in 46. 48 N. 3181

Sum lat. 65 09 Mer. Diff. L. 138

Middle latitude 47 34 90 00

Com. mid. lat. 42 26

TRAVERSE TABLE.

COURSES.	Dist.	N.	S.	E.	W.
S. W. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	43		33.4		27.3
S. S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	39		34.4		18.4
S. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	27		25.9		7.8
		Diff lat.	93.5	Dep.	53.5

The Diff. of Long. is found by Mercator's, or Middle Latitude Sailing, to be 1° $19'$ W. Yesterday's Longitude 6 28 W.

Longitude in — 7 47 W.

This Day's Departure being added to the Mer. Distance Yesterday, gives 1° $41'$, the Mer. Dist. to-day.

To find the Bearing and Distance of Cape Ortegal.

Latitude in 46° 48' N. Mer. parts. 3185 Longitude in 7° 45' W.
Cape's latitude 43 47 N. Mer. parts. 2928 Cape's long. 7 43 W.

Difference of lat. 3 1 Mer. dif. lat. 257 Dif. long. 2

In Miles 181

With the merid. diff. of lat. and diff. of long. the direct course to Cape Ortegal is S. 0° $27'$ E. and with that course, and the proper difference of latitude, the distance is 181 miles.

NOTE. As the Table of Difference of Latitude and Departure are only calculated to Single Degrees, the nearest Degree to the Com. of Middle Latitude is to be taken in working by Inspection to find the Difference of Longitude by: thus the Com. of Mid. Latitude is 42° $26'$, for which I take 42° to find the Difference of Longitude. The same may be observed in finding the Course made good, the nearest Degree or $\frac{1}{2}$ Degree to the Course is always set down, and will be found sufficiently exact.

H.	K.	P.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	REMARKS on board, Thursday, May 8, 1806.			
2	5		W.S.W. 1/2 S.	N. W.	0	These 24 hours moderate gales and clear weather.			
4	4	5				At 6 P. M. saw a ship to the westward.			
6	4	5							
8	4	4	S. W. by S.	W. by N.	1/2	Observed sun's mer. alt. at noon 61 35			
10	4	5							
12	4	6							
2	4	5				Zenith distance - 28 25 S.			
4	4		S. S. W.	West,	1	Declination - 16 58 N.			
6	4								
8	4					Latitude - 45 23 N.			
10	4					At noon C. Ortegal S. 10° 21' E. dist. 99 M.			
12	4					Variation 1 1/2 point westerly.			
Course.	Dist.	Dif. lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Dif. of Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and dist.
S. 13° W.	97	26	22	45 12	45 23	51	00-30	8 6	Funchal S. 28° 34' W. Dist. 87 1/2 Miles.

By allowing for variation and lee-way the work will be as follows.

With the dif. of lat. and dep. the course is found S. 8° 30' W. and the dist. 97 miles.
 Dif. of lat. 1° 36' S. Mer. parts.
 Lat. left 46 48 N. 3185
 3047
 Lat. in by D. R. 45 12
 Mer. diff. lat. 138
 Sum lat. 2)99 00
 Mid. lat. 46 00
 90 00
 Com. mid. lat. 44 00

TRAVERSE TABLE.					
Courses.	Dist.	N.	S.	E.	W.
S. W. 1/2 S.	28		12.7		18.3
S. by W.	36		35.3		7.0
S. 1/2 E.	40		39.8	3.9	
	Dif. lat.	96.3	3.9	25.8	
				3.9	
				Dep. 21.9	
Longitude left		7° 45' W.			
Difference of longitude		30 W.			

Longitude in by account 8 15 W.

Here the latitude, by observation, differing from the latitude by account, I correct for the true longitude; and as this is the first observation got since leaving the land, I correct by Case I. as follows:

Lizard's lat. 49° 57' N. Mer. parts 3470
 Lat. by D. R. 45 12 N. Mer. parts 3047
 Mer. diff. lat. by account 423
 Lizard's long. 5° 12' W.
 Long. in by account 8 6 W.
 Diff. of long. by account 2 54
 60
 In miles 174
 Lizard's lat. 49° 57' N. Mer. parts 3470
 Obs. lat. 45 23 N. Mer. parts 3063
 Mer. diff. lat. by observation 407

With the mer. diff. of lat. and diff. of long. by account, the ship's direct course from the Lizard is found to be S. 23° W.
 With that course, and the mer. diff. of lat. by observation, the diff. of long. since leaving the Lizard is found 174 miles, equal to
 Lizard's longitude 5 12 W.
 Longitude in 8 06 W.

With the course 23°, the proper diff. of lat. 174 miles, the true mer. dist. is found 113 miles.

To find the direct Course and Distance to Cape Ortegal.

Lat. in 45° 23' N. Mer. parts 3063 Longitude in 8° 06' W.
 Cape's lat. 43 47 N. Mer. parts 2926 Cape's longitude 7 43 W.
 Dif. lat. 1 36 Mer. dif. 135 Dif. longitude 0 23

With the mer. diff. of lat. and diff. of long. the direct course to Cape Ortegal is found S. 10° E. and with that course and the proper dif. of lat. 96, the distance is found to be 98 miles.

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	REMARKS on board, Friday, May 9, 1806.			
2	3	5	S. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	West.	1	These 21 hours moderate gales and clear weather.			
4	3	5							
6	3	5							
8	2					At 8 P. M. set up the mizen top-mast shrouds, and back-stays.			
10	3	5				At noon Cape Ortegal S. 12° E. distance 22 miles.			
12	2		S. by W.	W. by S.	1				
2	3					Variation $1\frac{1}{2}$ point westerly, per amp.			
4	2								
6	3								
8	4					Thick hazy weather.			
10	4					Down top-gallant yards.			
12	4								
Courc.	Dist.	Dif. lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Dif. of Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and dist.
S. 9° E.	76	75° S.	12° E.	44.08		W. 1.46	17° E.	$7^{\circ} 49'$ W.	Funchal S $32^{\circ} 10'$ W. dist. 815 miles.

With the diff. of lat. and dep. the course is found S. 9° E. and the dist. 76 miles.

Dif. of lat. $1^{\circ} 15'$ S. Mer. parts 3063

Yesterday's lat. $45^{\circ} 23'$ N. 2957

Lat. in $44^{\circ} 08'$ N.

Sum lat. $2)89^{\circ} 31'$ Mer. diff. lat. 106

Mid. lat. $44^{\circ} 45'$
 $90^{\circ} 00'$

Com. mid. lat. $45^{\circ} 15'$

TRAVERSE TABLE.

Courses.	Dist.	N.	S.	E.	W.
S. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.	46		45.8	4.5	
S. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.	30		29.1	7.3	
	Diff. Lat.	74.9	11.8	Dep.	

Yesterday's longitude $8^{\circ} 06'$ W.

Difference of longitude $0^{\circ} 17'$ E.

Longitude $7^{\circ} 49'$ W.

This day's departure being subtracted from the meridional distance of yesterday, gives $2^{\circ} 46'$, the meridional distance of to-day.

To find the Bearing and Distance of Cape Ortegal.

Latitude in	$44^{\circ} 08'$ N.	Mer. parts	2957	Longitude in	$7^{\circ} 49'$ W.
Cape's lat.	$43^{\circ} 47'$ N.	Mer. parts	2928	Cape's longitude	$7^{\circ} 43'$ W.
Diff. lat.	21	Mer. diff. lat.	29	Diff. long.	6 E.

With the mer. difference of latitude and difference of longitude, Cape Ortegal is found to bear S. $12^{\circ} 0'$ E. and with that bearing taken as a Course, and the proper difference of latitude, the distance is found 22 miles.

NOTE. When the tenths on any side are more than 5, or half a mile, you must call that side one more than you found it to be; but when they are less than 5, then you need not take notice of them; as in the above the difference of latitude and departure are 74.9 and 11.8, which I cal. 75 and 12, because the tenths are above 5.

But when you take the difference of latitude and departure to find the Course, then take them in Miles and Tenths; the same may be observed in calling up the Knots and fathoms.

If, when doubled, the Tenths are more than 5, set one mile more in the Traverse Table; but if less, omit them, as there are no Tenths in the distance column.

A a

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	REMARKS on Board, Saturday, May 10, 1806.
2	3	5	West.	B. S. W.	3	These 24 hours hard gales and squally, with small rains.—Hauled the fore and main courses.
4	3	5				
6	3	5				
8	Lay to up N. W. by N. off N. by E.				5	At 8 1/2 M. saw a ship to windward under jury masts.
10	Drift 1 1/2 mile per hour W.					
12						
2	Up N. W. off North. W. by S.				5	More moderate.
4	Drift 1 1/2 mile per hour. . Worse ship.					
6						Set the reefed courses.
8	4		S. W.	N. W. by W. 1/4 W.	1 1/2	Set the top-sails close reefed.
10	5					C. Finisterre S. 31° 24' W. dist. 83 m.
12	5					Variation 1 1/2 point westerly.

Course.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Diff.	Diff. of Long.	Long. in	Bearing and dist.
W. S. 70°	20	4	25	44° 04'	2.11	11	8.20 W.	Funchal S. 30° 53' W. Dist. 99 miles.

Taking the middle points (viz. N. by W. and N. N. W.) between the point to which the ship comes up, and the point she fell off to for the second and third courses, as taught in the rules for lying to, and then allowing as before for variation and lee-way, the Traverse Table will stand as follows:

With the diff. of lat. and dep. the course is found S. 81° 21' W. and the dist. 25 miles.

Diff. of Lat. 00° 04' S. Mer. parts. Yesterday's lat. 44 08 N. 2957

Latitude in 44 04 N. 2951

Sum Lats. 88 12 Mer. diff. lat. 6

Middle Latitude 44 06
90 00

Com. Mid. Lat. 45 54

TRAVERSE TABLE.					
Courses.	Diff.	N.	S.	E.	W.
W. N. W. 1/4 W.	21	7.1			19.8
N. N. E. 1/4 E.	9	7.7		4.6	
N. by E. 1/4 E.	9	8.5		3.0	
S. by W. 1/4 W.	28		27.2		6.8
		23.3	27.2	7.6	16.6
			23.3		7.6
	Diff. Lat.	3.9	Dep.	19.	

The departure to-day being added to the mer. diff. yesterday, gives 2° 11', the mer. diff. to-day

With the course and mer. diff. of lat. the diff. of long. is found by Mercator to be 42 miles. Or, with the mid. lat. and dep. the diff. of long. is found by mid. lat. sailing 27 miles west.

Diff. longitude 0° 31'
Yesterday's longitude 7 49 W.

Longitude in 8 20 W.

Here the diff. of long. found by mid. lat. differs considerably from that found by Mercator's sailing, but if the mer. parts were taken from a table of miles and tenths it would agree nearer with mid. lat. sailing; but in all cases where the course is so great, and the difference of latitude is in miles and tenths, middle latitude should be depended on.

To find the Bearing and Distance of Cape Finisterre.

Latitude in 44° 04' N. Mer. parts 2951 Longitude in 8° 20' W.
Cape's latitude 42 53 N. Mer. parts 2854 Cape's long. 9 18 W.

Diff. latitude 73 = 1 11 Mer. diff. of lat. 97 Diff. long. 58

With the mer. diff. of lat. and diff. of long. Cape Finisterre is found to bear S. 31° 24' W. and with that bearing and the proper diff. of lat. the distance is found 83 miles.

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-REMARKS on Board, Sunday, May 11th, 1806.
2				Calm	The first 8 hours calm and foggy.
4					Up T. G. Y. out reefs, let T. G. S.
6					Hoisted the boat out, and tried the current, found it to set N. W. by N. 1 mile
8					per hour.
10	3	5	W. S. W.	South.	Moderate and clear.
12	4	4			
2	4	6			
4	4	8			
6	4	6			Variation $1\frac{1}{2}$ point westerly.
8	4	8			
10	4	8			
12	4	5			Cape Finisterre S. $38^{\circ} 10'$ dist. 53 Miles.

Courfe.	D. ft.	Dist. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. of Long.	Long. in.	Bearing & dist.
S. W.	84	S. 15	W. 83	N. 43.49	N. 43.34	W. 3.26	W. 1.55	W. 10.2	Found S. $6^{\circ} 49'$ W. dist. 735 M.

The variation and lee-way being allowed on the course steered, and the setting of the current and its drift in 24 hours being made a course and dist. the work will be as follows:

With the diff. of lat. and dep. the course is found S. $79^{\circ} 57' W.$ and the dist. 84 M.

Diff. of latitude $09^{\circ} 15' S.$ Mer. parts.

Lat. left 44 4 N. 2951

Lat. in 43 49 N. 2931

Sum of lats. 87 53 Mer. dist. lat. 20

Middle lat. 43 56
90 00

Com. mid. lat. 46 04

The diff. of long. found by Mercator's sailing is 113 miles, but by mid. lat. is found 115 miles, equal to

Longitude left 8 20 W.

Longitude in by account 10 15 W.

The diff. of long. found by mid. lat. still differs from that found by Mercator's sailing; the cause is the same as before, and as the ship has made so great a course, we still depend on mid. lat.

The lat. by observation differing from the lat. by account, I correct for the true longitude as follows (it being three days since I had an observation before) by Case II. p. 182.

Last obs. lat. $45^{\circ} 23' N.$ M. pts. 3063

Ship's lat. by acc. 43 49 N. 2931

Mer. diff. lat. by account 112

Ship's long. at last observ. $8^{\circ} 6' W.$

Ship's long. in by acc. to-day 10 15 W.

Diff. long. since last obs. 2 9 W.

Last obs. lat. $45^{\circ} 23' N.$ 3063

Ship's lat. by obs. 43 34 N. 2910

Mer. diff. by obs. 153

With the mer. diff. lat. by acc. 112 and

diff. of long. by account 129, the direct

course since last obs. is found S. $44^{\circ} 21' W.$

and the dist. 132 miles—With that dist.

and the mer. diff. of lat. by obs. 153, the dif.

long. is found 104, this added to the diff. of

long. by account 129, gives 233, which di-

vided by 2, gives the true diff. of long. since

last obs. 116 M. nearly equal to $1^{\circ} 56' W.$

Long in last observation 8 6 W.

Long. in 10 2 W.

The course found since last observation $44^{\circ} 21'$ is of no farther use than to know what Case to correct by.

With the true course since last obs. $37^{\circ} 10'$ and the proper diff. of lat. 109, the dep. is $1^{\circ} 23' + 2^{\circ} 3' W. = 3^{\circ} 26'.$

To find the Bearing and Distance of Cape Finisterre.

Latitude in $43^{\circ} 34' N.$ Mer. Parts 2910 Longitude in $10^{\circ} 02' W.$

Cape's Lat. $42^{\circ} 52' N.$ Mer. Parts 2852 Cape's Long. $9^{\circ} 14' W.$

Difference of Lat. 42 Mer. Diff. of Lat. 58 Diff. of Long. 48

With the mer. diff. of lat. and diff. of long. the direct course to Cape Finisterre is found S. $38^{\circ} 10' E.$ and with that course and proper diff. of lat. the distance is found 53 miles.

H.	K.	"	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	REMARKS on board, Monday, May 12, 1806.			
2	4	5	S. by W.	S. by E.	1	These 24 hours moderate gales, with small showers of rain.			
4	4	5							
6	4	5							
8	4	5							
10	4	5							
12	4	5	S. W.	S. S. E.	2	Var. per. Az. 1 point west. A great swell from the S. W. for which I allow 6 miles. — Hazy weather.			
2	3	5							
4	3	5							
6	3	5							
8	3	5							
10	3	5							
12	2	5							
Course	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Long.	Lat.	Bearing and Dist.
S. 53° 30' W.	84	S. 50	W. 17	N. 42.44		W. 4.14	W. 1.33	W. 11.35	Funchal S. 23° 15' W. Dist. 655 Miles.

In this day's work the swell is considered as a current, whose drift in 24 hours is 6 miles, the allowance made for the swell; and as it comes from the S. W. it heaves the ship towards the N. E. and the variation allowed upon it makes the last course N. E. by N. as in the Traverse Table.

With the diff. of lat. and dep. the course is found S. 53° 30' W. and the dist. 84 miles.

Diff. lat. 0° 50' S. Mer. parts.

Lat. left 43 34 N. 2970

Lat. in 42 44 2841

Sum lat. 86 18 Mer. diff. lat. 69

Middle lat. 43 09

90 00

Com. mid. lat. 46 51

The difference of longitude is found as before to be 1° 33' W.

Yesterday's longitude 10 2 W.

Longitude in this day 11 35 W.

To find the Bearings and Distance of Funchal.

Latitude in 42° 44' N. Mer. parts 2841 Longitude in 11° 35' W.

Funchal's lat. 31 38 N. Mer. parts 2073 Funchal's long. 17 5 W.

Diff. lat. 606 = 10 6 Mer. diff. lat. 768. Diff. long. 330 = 5 30

With the mer. d. of lat. and diff. long. Funchal is found to bear S. 23° 15' W. and with that bearing taken as before, and the proper diff. of lat. the distance is 655 miles.

To find the Bearing and Distance of the intended Port on Mercator's Chart.

Lay a ruler across Mercator's Chart, in lat. 42° 44', and set one foot of the compasses on the meridian of London, and the other in long. 11° 35' W. lay off that same distance from the meridian of London, by the edge of the ruler, and that will shew you the ship's place. Then lay the ruler over the ship's place and Funchal, and take the nearest distance between the ruler and the centre of the compass; slide one foot along the side of the ruler, and the other foot will shew the course to be S. S. W. Again, (keeping the ruler as before) take from the graduated parallel the diff. of lat. between the ship and port (10° 12') in your compasses, and slide one foot along the ruler, holding both points parallel to the N. and S. lines, till the other cuts the E. and W. lines; passing through the ship's place; the distance between where the point rested, by the edge of the ruler, and Funchal, being measured upon the graduated parallel, gives nearly 11°, or 66 miles for the distance. In like manner find the bearing and distance of any other place from the ship; or take the distance between Funchal and the ship in your compasses, and lay it on the meridian, placing one foot as much above Funchal as the other is below the ship's place, and that will be the dist. in degrees or in leagues, if the meridian is marked so.

H.	K.	P.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee way.	REMARKS on board, Tuesday, May 13, 1856.
1	4	5	W.	S. S. W.	1	These 24 hours fresh gales, and clear weather.
4	4	5				
6	4	5				
8	5					
10	5					
12	5		W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.	S. S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	$\frac{1}{2}$	Variation 3 point westerly.
2	5	5				
4	5	5				
6	5	5				
8	5	5				
10	5	5				
12	4					
Course.	Diff.	Lat. by	Lat. by	Mer. Diff.		
	Diff.	Lat.	Dep.	D. R.	Obf.	Diff. long.
W.	120	W.	N.	N.	W.	W.
		120	42	44	42	30
					6.30	2 43
						14 15
						Funchal S 12 48' W.
						Distance 607 Miles.

The variation being allowed on both the courses, and the leeway upon the second, it will be found that the ship has sailed due West these last 24 hours, and by summing up the distances her whole distance is found to be 120 miles, which is also her departure; it is evident she has made no difference of latitude, therefore her latitude by account is the same as yesterday's.

As the ship has sailed upon a parallel with the Equator, her difference of longitude is found by parallel sailing

Yesterday's longitude $2^{\circ} 43' W.$
 $11 \quad 35 \quad W.$

Longitude in by account $14 \quad 18 \quad W.$

The latitude by observation not agreeing with the latitude by account, and it being two days since my last observation, I correct as follows, by Case III. Page 182.

Last obs. lat. $43^{\circ} 34'$ Mer. parts 2910 With the mer. dif. of lat. and dif. long.
 Lat. in by acc. $42 \quad 44$ Mer. parts 2841 by account, the course since last obs. is
 found to be S. $75 \quad W.$ and the distance
 266 miles.

Mer. dif. lat. by account since last obs. 69

Long. in at last observation $10^{\circ} 02' W.$

Ship's long. by account $14 \quad 18 \quad W.$

Dif. long. by acc. since last obs. $4 \quad 16 \quad W.$

Last obs. lat. $43^{\circ} 34'$ M. parts 2910

This day's lat. by obs. $42 \quad 30$ M. parts 2822

Mer. dif. lat. by obs. since last obs. 88

With the course since last observation S. $70^{\circ} 49' W.$ and the proper dif. of lat. 64 miles, the departure (or Mer. dist.) since last observation is found 184 miles, equal to $3^{\circ} 04' W.$

Mer. dist. at last obs. $3 \quad 26 \quad W.$

True Mer. dist. this day $6 \quad 30 \quad W.$

To find the Bearing and Distance of Funchal in Madeira.

Latitude in $42^{\circ} 30' N.$ Mer. parts 2822 Longitude in $14^{\circ} 15' W.$
 Funchal's lat. $32 \quad 38 \quad N.$ Mer. parts 2073 Funchal's long. $17 \quad 5 \quad W.$

Dif. lat. $592 = 9 \quad 52$ Mer. dif. lat. 749 Dif. longitude $2 \quad 50 = 170$

With the mer. difference of latitude and difference of longitude the bearing of Funchal is found to be S. $12^{\circ} 48' W.$ and with that bearing taken as before, and the proper dif. of latitude, the distance is found 607 miles.

■	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	REMARKS ON BOARD, Wednesday, May 14th, 1806.		
1	8		S. S. W.	N. W.		Stiff gales, with showers of rain.		
4	8					Fresh gales.		
6	8	5						
8	8	5						
10	8	5						
12	8	5						
2	9	0	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.	S. W. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	$\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto weather.		
4	6	0				More moderate.		
6	5	5				Var. p. amp. 1 point westerly.		
8	5	5						
10	5							
12	5							
Courses.	D. ?	D. ff	Lat. by	Lat. by	Mer.	Diff.	Long.	Bearings and Dist.
		Lat.	D. R.	Obs.	Dist.	Lon.	in.	
South.	170	S.	N.	N.	W.	W.	14 15	Funchal S. 17° 59' W Distant 444 miles.

Yesterday's lat. 42° 30' N.
 Diff. lat. 2 44 S.
 Lat. is by acc. 39 46 N.

TRAVERSE TABLE.					
Courses.	Dist.	N.	S.	■	W.
S. by W.	118		115.7		23.0
S. S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.	54		48.8	23.1	
	Diff. Lat.	164.5	23.1	23.0	23.0
			0.1	Dep.	

Proper allowances being made for variation and lee-way, it appears from the Traverse Table that the ship has sailed due South 164½ miles, and as she made no departure, her longitude in and mer. dist. is the same as yesterday; but as by observation the ship is found to be in lat. 39° 40' N. it is plain she has got 6 miles a-head of her reckoning, which 6 miles being added to the distance by D. R. gives the true distance and diff. of lat. as above.

To find the direct Course and Distance of Funchal.

Latitude in 39° 40' N. Mer. Parts 2597 Longitude in 14° 15' W
 Funchal's lat. 32 38 N. Mer. Parts 2073 Funchal's long. 17 5 W.

Diff. lat. 422 = 7 2 Mer. diff. lat. 524 Diff. long. 170 = 2 50

With the mer. diff. lat. 524, and the diff. of long. in miles 170, the direct course to Funchal is found S. 17° 59', or 18° W. and with that course and the proper diff. of lat. 422, the distance is found to be 444 miles.

Now a parallel of lat. through 39° 40' on the variation chart, cuts the variation lines in 11° 15' in longitude 14° 0' W. which confirms the longitude by account.

The variation charts might be of great use were they drawn upon a large scale, and the lines of variations well laid down, but as the variation in most places is continually altering, it renders them in a few years useless; I would therefore advise the Mariner to trust more to his reckoning and lunar observations, since the theory of the variation is not yet known.

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	REMARKS on board, Thursday, May 15, 1856.
2	8		S. S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	W. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	$\frac{1}{2}$	Fresh gales and clear weather.
4	8					
6	8	5				
8	8	5				
10	8					
12	8	5				Ditto weather.
2	8	4				
4	8	4				
6	8	6				Variation $\frac{1}{2}$ point W. per Azimuth.
8	8	6				
10	8	5				
12	8					

Course.	Dist.	D f. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and dist.
S. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	192	S. 184	W. 56	N. 36.29	N. 36.36	W. 7 26	W. 1 12	W. 15.26	Funchal S. $14^{\circ} 51'$ W distant 25.1 M.

By examining the Log-Board, it appears that the ship has sailed S. S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. 200 miles.

Latitude left $39^{\circ} 40' N.$
 Dif. latitude $3 11 S.$
 Lat. in by account $36 29 N.$

TRAVERSE TABLE.					
Courses.	Dist.	N.	S.	E.	W.
S. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	200	Dif. lat. 191.4	Dep. 58.4		

The latitude by observation not agreeing with the latitude by D. R. I correct as follows, by Case I. page 179.

With the course one point and a half, and the dif. of lat. by obs. 184, the dist. is found to be 192 miles, and the dep. 56, which being added to the mer. dist. yesterday, $6^{\circ} 30' W.$ gives the mer. dist. to-day $7^{\circ} 26' W.$

Yesterday's latitude	$39^{\circ} 40' N.$	Mer. parts	2597
This day's obs. lat.	$36 36 N.$	Mer. parts	2363
Sum of latitudes	$76 16$	Mer. diff. lat.	234
Middle latitude	$38 8$		
	$90 00$		

Comp. mid. lat.	$51 52$		
The dif. long. is found by Mercator or mid. lat.	$1^{\circ} 11' W.$		
Yesterday's long.	$14 15 W.$		
Long. in this day	$15 26 W.$		

To find the Bearing and Distance of Funchal.

Latitude in	$36^{\circ} 36' N.$	Mer. parts	2363	Longitude in	$15^{\circ} 26' W.$
Funchal's lat.	$32 38 N.$	Mer. parts	2073	Funchal's long.	$17 05 W.$
Dif. lat. 238 =	$3 58$	Mer. dif. lat.	290	Dif. long. 99 =	$1 39$

With the mer. diff. of lat. and the diff. of long. the bearing of Funchal is found, and with that bearing and the proper diff. of lat. the distance is found 252 miles.

H.	K.	F.	Courses	Winds.	Lee-way	REMARKS on board, Friday, May 16, 1806.
1	4	3	W. by S.	S. by W.	1	These 24 hours moderate weather, with rain and much swell.
4	4	5				
6	4	7				
8	5		W. S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	1	Less swell.
10	5	2				
12	5	3				
2	5	5	W. S. W.	South	$\frac{1}{2}$	Pleasant weather.
4	5	5				
6	5	4				
8	5	1				
10	5		S. W. by W.	S. by E.	$\frac{1}{2}$	
12	4	5				Varia. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. per equal alt. of the sun.

Courses.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Mer. Off.	Diff. of Dist.	Long.	Long in	Bearing and Dist.
		S.	W.	N.	W.	W.	W.	W.	Funch. S. 8° 29' E.
S. 65° W.	119	50	1.8	35 52	35 46	9	4. 2. 13	17 39	Dist. 190 miles.

With the diff. of lat. and dep. the course is found S. 68° 10' W. and the dist 118.6 miles

Yesterday's lat. 36° 36' N.
Diff. of latitude 44 S.

Lat. by account 35 52 N.

Yesterday's lat. 36° 36' N. Mer. parts 2363
Obs. lat. 35 46 N. Mer. parts 2301

Diff. lat. by Obs. 50. Mer. diff. lat. 62

Sum lats. 72 22

Middle lat. 36 11
90 00

Com. mid. lat. 53 49

With the proper diff. of lat. by obs. 50' and the distance 119.9 the true course is found 65° 04' and the departure 108 miles, nearly.

The departure 108 being added to the mer. dist. yesterday, gives 9° 14' W. the mer. dist. to-day.

With the comp. of mid lat. and dep. or with the course and mer. diff. of lat. 62, the diff. of long. is found by middle latitude or Mercator's sailing, to be 133 miles = 2° 13' W.

Yesterday's longitude 15 26 W.

Longitude in — 17 39 W.

The latitude by observation not agreeing with the latitude by account, I corrected as follows, by Case III. page 180.

TRAVERSE TABLE.					
Courses.	Dist.	N.	S.	E.	W.
W. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	27		4		26 7
W. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	3		10 4		30.2
S. W. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	43		18 4		38 9
S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	19		11 3		15 3
		Diff. lat. 44		Dep. 110	

To find the Bearing and Distance of Funchal in Madeira.

Lat. in 35° 46' N. Mer. parts 2301 Longitude in 17° 39' W.
Funchal's lat. 32 38 N. Mer. parts 2073 Funchal's long. 17 05 W.

Diff. lat. 188 = 3 8 Mer. diff. of lat. 228 Diff. longitude 34 E.

With the mer. diff. of lat. 228 and diff. of long. 34, Funchal is found to bear S. 8° 29' E. and with that bearing (taken as before) and the proper diff. of latitude, the distance is found 190 miles.

H.	K.	P.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	REMARKS on board, Saturday, May 17, 1806.			
2	6	8	S. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.	S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	$\frac{1}{2}$	These 24 hours moderate gales, and clear weather.			
4	5	8							
6	5	8							
8	5	8							
10	5	2	S. S. E.	S. W.	$\frac{1}{2}$	Var. $\frac{1}{2}$ point westerly.			
12	5	3							
2	5	5	S. S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.	SW by S $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	$\frac{1}{2}$				
4	5	5							
8	5	5				Unstowed the Anchor and bent Cables.			
10	5	6	S. E. by S.	S. W. by S.	$\frac{1}{2}$				
12	5	4							
Course.	Diff.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obf.	Mer. Diff.	Long. in	Bearing and Distance.	
S 35° 20' E	135	120	78	34.01	33.56	7.47	1° 33'	16 01	Funchal S. 32° 7' W. Distance 92 Miles.

With the diff. of lat. and dep. the course is found S. 37° 48' E. and the dist. 133 miles.

Yesterday's lat. 35° 46' N.
Diff. of latitude 1 45 S.

Lat. by account 34 01 N.

Obf. lat. 33 56 N. M. parts 2167
Yesterday's lat. 35 46 N. M. parts 2301

Prop. diff. lat. obf. 1 50 M. diff. lat. 134

Sum of lat. 69 42

Middle latitude 34 51
90 00

Comp. mid. lat. 55 09

With the diff. of lat. 110 and the dist. 133, the dep. is found to be 75, which being added to the former dep. 82, gives 157, half this sum is the true dep. 78 miles; with the dif. of lat. 110 and the depth 78, the true course is found S. 35° 20' E. and the dist. 135 miles.

The dep. 78 being subtracted from the mer. dist. yesterday, gives 7° 49' W. the mer. dist. this day.

The dif. of long. is found by Mercator or middle latitude sailing, to be 1° 35' E.
Yesterday's longitude 17 39 W.

Longitude in 16 06 W.

To find the Bearing and Distance of Funchal in Madeira.

Latitude in	33° 56' N.	Mer. parts	2167	Longitude in	16° 06' W.
Funchal's lat.	32 58 N.	Mer. parts	2073	Funchal's long.	17 05 W.
Difference of lat.	1 18	Mer. dif. of lat.	94	Dif. of long.	0 59

With the merid. diff. of lat. and diff. of long. the direct course to Funchal is S. 32° 7' W. and with that course, and the proper difference of latitude, the distance is found 92 miles.

B b

H	K.	F	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	REMARKS on Sunday, May 18, 1806.			
2	5	5	S. 4 W.	E. N. E.		Moderate and hazy.			
4	5	5							
6	4	5							
8	4	5							
10	5	4	W. by S.	N. N. E.		Made Porto Santo to the westward. Hauled round the S. end, and steered for Funchal. Cleared up, made the Island Madeira Anchored in Funchal-road, hoisted out the boat, and waited on the Go- vernor.			
12	5	4							
2	5								
4	5								
6	5		N N W.						
8	5								
10	5								
12									
Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by Acc.	Lat. by Obs.	M. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in	Bearing and Distance.
S. 32 W.	90°	S. 78.3	W. 47	N. 32° 38'		W. 8° 36'	W 58	W 17 4	Off Funchal ½ Mile.

The variation allowed upon the course, with the distance run upon each course put into a Traverse Table, will produce the difference of lat. and dep. as above with the complement of the middle latitude and departure, the difference of longitude is 58, which added to 16° 6', the longitude in yesterday at noon, gives 17° 4', the longitude in by account; and as it agrees with the longitude of Funchal in the table I conclude that my reckoning is just, and Funchal well laid down.

The ship's place in the preceding Journal is pricked off, and the bearing and dist. at noon are also found by the chart, in order to shew the young Navigator the method, and may be done with a black lead pencil, which he may either let stand or rub out when he pleases.

Between May 18, and June 3, lay moored in Funchal Road, Madeira.

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	REMARKS on Board Tuesday June 3, 1806.			
2				N. E.		Fresh Breezes and clear. At four P.M. unmoored ship and hove in ½ of a cable on the best bower.			
4									
6									
8									
10						Light Breezes and clear. At 6 A. M. weighed from Funchal Road and made sail. Variation 18 30 W.			
12									
2									
4									
6						Ditto W. at noon the S. most Deserta, N. W. by N. 4 W. 7 or 8 leagues.			
8									
10									
12									
Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Lat. by D.R.	Dep.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Diff.	Diff. of Long.	Long. in	Bearing and Distance.
					32° 10' N.				Southernmost Des. to N. W. 5 leagues.

I take my departure from the Southernmost Deserta, which lies in latitude 32° 22' N. long. 16° 36' W.

The first course in the next Traverse Table must be the opposite Point of the Bearings of the Deserta's allowing the Variation and the Distance

H.	K.	F.	Courses	Winds.	Lee-way	REMARKS ON board, Wednesday, June 5, 18-6.
2	6	2	S. S. W.	N. N. E.		Light Breezes and clear. Variation per amplitude $18^{\circ} 30' W.$
4	9		S. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.			
6	2					
8	2					
10	2					
12			Calm.			Made and shortened sail occasionally.
2	4	4	S. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	W. N. W.		
4	5	4				
6	6					
8	6	3				
10	5	6		N. W.		Fresh breezes and clear. Set studding sails. Lat. by obs. $30^{\circ} 31' N.$
12	4					

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat	Dep.	Lat by D. R.	Lat by Obs.	Mer. Diff.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	REMARKS ON Thursday, June 6, 1866
2	6	4	South	West.		Fresh Breeze and clear, all sails set.
4	6	2				Var. 18° W.
6	5	0				
8	4	2				
10	6	3	S. by W.	W. by W.	Do. Weather, two sails in sight.	
12	5	4				
2	5					
4	5					
6	3					Light Breezes
8	3					
10	2	4				
10	2	1					W. by S.	In studding sails.

Course.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by Acc.	Lat. by Obs.	M. Dist.	Long.	Long. in.	Bearings and Dist.
S. 14° E.	117	S.	E.	N. 28 47	N. 28 47	E. 29	1.	W. 16 4	Course and Dist.
		104	26			2.	2.		

Courses corrected.	Dist.	N.	S.	E.	W.	Lat. lit.	30 31 N M P 19 24 Lon. 16 16 W		
S. 18° E.	6-		63.7	12.7		Lat. in.	18 47 MP	1805	Long. in. 16 4W
S. 7 E.	4-		4.7	5.0			2)59 18	1:9 Diff. Long.	12
			1-4.4	2-71					

M. Lat. 29 39 Lat. S. Cru. 28° 27' N.M.P. 1782
 ———— Lat. in. 28 47 N.M.P. 18-5
 C.M.L. 60 21

With the Mer. Diff. of Lat. and Diff. of Long. by Mercator the Bay of Santa Cruz, in Tenerife, bears as above.

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	REMARKS on board, Friday, June 6, 1806.
2	3	4	S. S. E.	S. W.	I	Fresh breeze and cloudy.
4	3					
6	2	4				Heeded top-gallant sails, and in first reef top-sails. At 6, the Peak of Teneriffe bore by compass W S. W.
8	3					
10	3					
12	2	4	W. N. W.	Ditto.	I	Fresh breezes and clear. Variation 18° W.
2	2	4				
4	2					Set top-gallant sails. Hazy with rain. No land in sight.
6	2					Light breezes and clear.
8	3					
10	2	4	S. S. E.	Ditto.	I	At noon made Teneriffe, bearing W. by N 3 1/2 6 or 7 leagues.
12	2	4				

Course.	Dist.	Diff. lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. of Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and dist.
S. 25° E.	20	S. 18	E. 8	N. 28 30		37 E.	10 m. E.	15 54 W.	S. Cruz, Teneriffe.
									S. 82° 14' W. D 2° M.

The courses being corrected for one point leeway, and 18° W. variation all these 24 hours, I find by the Traverse Table the direct course of the ship to be S. 25° E. dist. 20 miles.

Diff. of lat. 0° 18 S.

Lat. left 28 47 N.

Lat. in 28 29 N.

Sum lat. 57 16

Mid. lat. 28 38

Com. mid. lat. 61 22

With the comp. of mid. lat. the diff. of long. is found to be 10 miles; and the bearing and distance of Santa Cruz by mid. lat. is found to be S. 82° 14' W. dist. 20 miles.

Courses corrected.	Dist.	N.	S.	E.	W.
S. 52° E.	30		18 5	23 6	
N. 74 W.	24	6 6			23 1
S. 52 E.	10		6 2	7 9	
		6 6	24 7	51 5	23 1
			6 6	23 1	
		Diff. lat.	18 1	8 4	Dep.

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way	REMARKS on board, Saturday, June 7, 1806.
2	3		W. by N.	N N. E.		Light breezes and clear. Made all sail.
4	3					
6	3					At 5 the east end of Teneriffe N W. 4 miles; at 7 anchored in 9 fathom in Santa Cruz Road, the town of Santa Cruz W. by N. 2 mile.
8						Variation 17° 30' west.
10				Variable.		At 8 A. M. hoisted out the boats and went on shore to wait on the Gov.
12				West.		Moored ship with the small bower to the S. W. in 19 fathom, and stream anchor to the N. E. in 10 fathom.
2						
4						
6						
8						
10				'Calm.		
12				South.		

Course.	Dist.	Diff. lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. of Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and dist.
S. 82° W.	19	S. 2	W. 19	28 17 N		18 E	27 m W	16° 15 W.	At anchor in San. Cruz Rd, Tenerif.

The Courses being corrected for 17° 30' W. variation, I find by the Traverse Table the true course to be S. 82° W. dist. 19 miles.

Diff. lat. 0° 3 S.

Lat. left 28 30 N.

Latitude 28 27

Com. mid. lat. 61 32

Course corrected.	Dist.	N.	S.	E.	W.
S. 82° W.	19		25		18 8
		Diff. lat.	25	Dep.	18 8

With the com. of mid. lat. the diff. of long. is 21 miles.

An Abstract of the foregoing Journal.

Day.	Week.	Month. May	Course.	Dist.	Lat. by Ac.	Lat. by Obs.	Long. in.	Bearings of Funchal.	Dist. Miles.
6	α	6	S. 26° 33' W.	107 48	21 N.		6 26 W	S. 24° W.	1148
7	α	7	S. 30° W.	108 46	48 N.		7 45 W	S. 26° 44' W	953
8	α	8	S. 8° 30' W.	97 45	12	45 23 N.	8 6	S. 28 34	871
9	α	9	S. 4° E.	76 44	8		7 49	S. 32 10	815
10	β	10	S. 79° W.	20 44	4		8 20	S. 30 53	799
11	β	11	S. 80° W.	84 43	49	43 34	10 2	S. 26 49	735
12	β	12	S. 53° 30' W.	84 42	44		11 35	S. 23 15	655
13	β	13	West.	120 42	44	42 30	14 15	S. 12 48 W	607
14	β	14	South.	170 39	46	39 40	14 15	S. 17 59 W	444
15	β	15	S. 6 W. 4 W.	192 36	49	36 36	15 26	S. 18 51 W	252
16	β	16	S. 68° W.	119 35	52	35 46	17 39	S. 8 29 W	190
17	β	17	S. 45° 20' E.	135 34	01	33 56	16 6	S. 32 7 W	92
18	β	18	Anchored in Funchal road. and sailed 3d June for Teneriffe.						
								Desertora.	
								N. W. 4 N.	23
3	β	3			32 10			Saivages.	
4	β	4	S. 1° 30' E.	111 30	31	30 31	16 33	S. 56 58 E.	42
								Santa Cruz	
5	β	5	S. 14 E.	107 28	47	28 47	16 4	S. 27 33 W.	22
6	β	6	S. 25 E.	20 28	30		15 54	S. 32 14 W.	20
7	β	7	S. 82 W.	19		Anchor in Santa Cruz road, 1/2 mile off shore.			

The Method of finding the LATITUDE at SEA, by taking two Altitudes, either in the Forenoon or Afternoon, leaving the intermediate Time measured by a common Watch, with Ease and Accuracy, independent of the Sun's Meridian Altitude.

GENERAL RULES.

1st. **T**o the secant of the latitude by account, add the secant of the sun's declination, (rejecting their indexes) and call that sum the logarithm ratio.

2d. From the natural sine of the greatest altitude, subtract the natural sine of the least altitude, and find the logarithm of their difference, and write it under the logarithm ratio.

The arithmetical comp. of the co-sine of any angle is equal to the logarithmic secant of that angle, omitting the first figure in the index; thus the secant of 46 deg. 50 min is 10.16487, and omitting the first figure 1, leaves 0.16487, the secant half radius, or the arithmet. comp. of co-sine 46 deg. 50 min.

3d. Subtract the hours and minutes when the altitudes were taken from each other, and half the difference call half-elapsed time.

4th. With half the elapsed time enter the tables, and from the column of half-elapsed time take out the logarithm answering thereto, and set it down under the logarithm ratio.

5th. Add these three logarithms together, and with their sum enter the tables in the column of middle time, where, having found the logarithm nearest thereto, take out the time corresponding to it, and put it down under half the elapsed time.

6th. Subtract the less from the greater, and the difference will be the time from noon, when the greatest altitude was taken.

7th. With this time enter the tables, and from the column of rising, take out the logarithm corresponding to it; from this logarithm subtract the logarithm ratio, the remainder will be the logarithm of a natural number which, being found in a common table of logarithms, and added to the natural sine of the greatest altitude, will give the natural sine of the sun's meridian altitude.

Having the meridian altitude of the sun at noon, the latitude is found by the usual method.

N. B. If the latitude, found by the above process, should differ widely from the latitude by account, it will be proper to repeat the operation, using the latitude last found instead of the latitude by account, till the result gives a latitude nearly agreeing with the latitude used in the computation.

EXAMPLE. I.

Being at sea in latitude $46^{\circ} 50'$ north by account, when the sun's declination was $11^{\circ} 17'$ N. at 10 H. 2 M. in the forenoon, the sun's altitude was $46^{\circ} 55'$, and at 11 H. 27 M. in the forenoon, the second altitude was $54^{\circ} 9'$. Required the true latitude, and true time of the day when the greatest altitude was taken?

H. M.	Nat. Sines Lat. $46^{\circ} 50'$ Sec.	0,16487
11. 27	0 Gr. Alt. $54^{\circ} 9'$ —81055 Dec. $11^{\circ} 17'$ Sec.	0,00848
10 2	0 lea Alt. $49^{\circ} 55'$ —73036 Log Ratio	0,17335
Ela. T. 1 25 0	80.9 Com. Log.	3,90412
$\frac{1}{2}$ Ela. T. 42 30	in the column of $\frac{1}{2}$ elapsed Time	0,73429
1 15 30	in the column of middle Time	4,81176
T. f. noon 33 0	in the column of Log rising	3,01488
From which subtract the Log ratio		0,17335
The natural Number in the Logarithms = 694		2,84153
to which the nat. sine of the greatest Alt. 81055		90 00
gives the nat. sine of the Sun's mer. Alt. = 81749		54 50
		35 10

		Sun's Zenith Distance	35 10 N
		Sun's Declination	11 17
			<hr/>
		Latitude	46 27 N
			<hr/>
H. M.		The observation at Noon was	46 28 N
12 0			
11 27			

33 as the time agrees with the observation, the watch is right.

EXAMPLE II.

Being at sea in lat. $47^{\circ} 19' N$. by account, when the sun's declination was $12^{\circ} 16' N$. at 10 H. 24 M. A. M. per watch, the sun's alt. was $49^{\circ} 9'$ at 1 H. 14 M. P. M. his alt. was $51^{\circ} 59'$. Required the latitude?

H. M. S.						
12 0 0						
10 24 0						
<hr/>		Alt.	Nat. S. Lat.	$47^{\circ} 19'$	0,16880	
1 36 0	$49^{\circ} 9'$	75642	Sun's decl.	12 16	0,01003	
1 14 0	$51^{\circ} 59'$	78783				
<hr/>						
			Log. ratio		17883	
Ela. T.	2 50 0	Diff. N.S.	3141	Its log.		3,49707
<hr/>						
$\frac{1}{2}$ El. T.	1 25 0	Its log.	in col. of half elaps. time is			0,44077
<hr/>						
Sub.	0 15 0	Col. of mid. time corresponding to				4,11667
<hr/>						
Tr. Ti	1 10 0	Its log.	in col. of rising is			3,66542
Ti. p. W.	1 14 0	Log. ratio sub.				0,17883
<hr/>						
Wat. fast	0 4 0	3066 the nat. num. of this log.				3,48659
N. S. Sun's gr. alt.		78783	90 00			
<hr/>						
N. S. S. mer. alt.		81849	=	54 56		
<hr/>						
Sun's zen. dist		—	35 4	South		
Sun's decl.—		—	12 16	North		
<hr/>						

Lat. in ——— 47 20 North.

Here the Latitude found by computation may be relied on, as it differs but one mile from that used in the operation.

EXAMPLE III.

Being at sea in lat. $50^{\circ} 40'$ North per account, when the sun's declination was $20^{\circ} 0'$ South, at 10 H. 17 M. A. M. per watch, the sun's alt. was found $17^{\circ} 13'$, at 11 H. 17 M. A. M. per watch, it was found $19^{\circ} 41'$. Required the latitude?

Times

200 THE METHOD OF FINDING THE LATITUDE

Times	Alt.	Nat. S.	Lat. 50° 40'	0,19803
H. M. s.			Decl. 20 00	0,02701
10 17 0	17° 13' = 29599			
11 17 0	19 41 = 33682		Log. ratio	0,22504
<hr/>				
El. T.	1 0 0	Diff. N. S. 4083	Its com. log.	3,61098
<hr/>				
½ El. T.	0 30 0	Its log. from col. half elap. time is 0,88430		
	1 1 0	In col. of mid. time corresponding to 4,72032		
<hr/>				
Tr. time	0 31 0	From noon, its log. from col of rising 2,96067		
T. p. W.	0 43 0	log. ratio sub. 0,22504		
<hr/>				
W. flow	0 12 0	544 N. num. of	2,73563	
		33682 N. S. greatest alt.		
	90° 0'	<hr/>		
	20 1	34226 N. S. the sun's mer. alt. 20° 1'.		
Zen. dist.	69 59			
Decl.	20 0 S.			

Lat. 49 59 N.

But as this latitude differs 41 miles from that by account, it will be proper to repeat the operation, using the lat. last found instead of the lat. by account.

	H. M. S.	Lat.	49° 59'	0,19178
$\frac{1}{2}$ Elapsed time	0 30 0	Decl.	20 0	0,02701
	1 0 0			
<hr/>				
True time	0 30 0	Log. ratio		0,21879
Time per watch	0 43 0			3,61098
				0,88430
<hr/>				
Watch flow	0 13 0	In col. mid. T.	H. M. 1 0	4,71407
<hr/>				
True time	0 30 0	Its log. in col. of rising is		2,93223
		Log. ratio		0,21879
<hr/>				
		517 Nat. num. of		2,71344
		33682 Nat. S. gr. alt.		

Nat. S. sun's mer. alt. 34199 = 20° 0'

Zen. dist. 70 0
Declin. 20 0 S.

The lat. 50 0 North.

The latitude last found, differing only one mile from that used in the operation, may be depended on as the true latitude. Hence it is plain, that the operation is repeated with very little additional trouble, few alterations being necessary.

EXAMPLE IV.

Being at sea in latitude $60^{\circ} 0'$ north by account, when the sun was on the equator, and consequently had no declination at 1 H. 0 M. P. M. per watch, his altitude was $28^{\circ} 53'$, and at 3 H. 0 M. P. M. per watch, it was $20^{\circ} 42'$. Required the true latitude?

Times.			Alt.	N. S.	Lat. $60^{\circ} 0' = 0,30103$	
H.	M.	S.			Dec. $0 0 = 0,00000$	
1	0	0	28 53	=48303		
3	0	0	20 42	=35347	Log. ratio 0,30103	
Elap. T.	2	0	0	12956	Its log. 4,11247	
$\frac{1}{2}$ El. T.	1	0	0	Its log. in col. of $\frac{1}{2}$ Elap. time.	0,58700	
	2	0	0	Its log. in col. of mid. time	5,00050	
T. fr. N.	1	0	0	Its log. from col. of rising	3,53243	
D. per W.	1	0	0		Log. ratio 0,30103	
				1704 N. num.	3,23140	
				48303		

Nat. S. Sun's mer. alt. $50007 = 30 0$ Sun's merid. alt.
 $60 0$ Latitude

The latitude by computation, coming the same with the latitude by account, shews that the latitude by account was right. From the foregoing examples it is plain, that the operation is the same, whether the sun hath north or south declination. And it will be the same whether the ship is in a north or south latitude. It is also clear, that when the sun has no declination, the secant, rejecting the index of the latitude is the log. ratio.

EXAMPLE V.

Wanting to go through the N. Channel among the Maldives, and by account being in latitude $7^{\circ} 40' N.$ the declination being then $22^{\circ} 47' N.$ at 7 H. 25 M. 40 S. A. M. the true altitude of the sun's centre was $22^{\circ} 30'$, and at 10 H. 31 M. 48 S. A. M. it was found $63^{\circ} 40'$. Required the ship's true latitude?

Times			Alt.	Nat. S.	Lat by ac. $7^{\circ} 40' 0,00390$	
H.	M.	S.			Declin. $22 47 0,03528$	
10	31	48	$63^{\circ} 40'$	89623		
7	25	40	$22 30$	38268	Log. ratio. 0,03918	
Elap. T.	3	6	8	51355	Its log. 4,71058	
$\frac{1}{2}$ El. T.	1	33	04	Its log. in col. of $\frac{1}{2}$ elap. time is	0,40368	
				H. M. S.		
				3 1 30	5,15344	
True T.	1	28	26	Its log. in col. of rising is	3,86709	
T. p. W.	1	28	12		Log. ratio 0,03918	
W. flow	0	0	14	6728 Nat. num.	3,82791	
				90 00 89623	N. S gr. alt.	
				Mer. alt. 74,29		
				96355 N. S. Sun's mer. alt. = $74^{\circ} 29'$	Zen.	

Zen. dist. 15 31 N.

Decl. 22 47 N.

Lat. in 7 16 North.

N. B. As the Tables are only calculated to 10 seconds, the log. for any intermediate second is found by taking the difference between the log. next greater and next less; and saying, as 10 seconds is to that difference, so is the given seconds to the difference of the logarithms; or, if it be any even part, take such a part of the difference, and apply it to the next less logarithm; but in these operations a few seconds are not regarded.

SECOND OPERATION.

	Lat.	7° 16'	0,00350
	Dec.	22 47	0,03528
	Log. ratio		0,03878
H. M. S.			4,71058
3 1 20			0,40368
1 33 4			
True time	1 28 26	H. M. S.	5,15304
		3 1 20	3,86709
N. S. gr. alt.	— 89623	Log. ratio	0,03878
	6735 N. num.		
		Log.	3,82831
N. S. Sun's m. alt.	96358 = 74 29.	Hence the lat. in is 7° 16' N.	

The latitude last found, agreeing with that used in the operation, it may be taken as the true latitude; and the operation is repeated with very little additional trouble, few alterations being necessary. Hence it is plain, that if you are mistaken in the latitude by account, yet by repeating the work two or three times, making use of the latitude last found in the next operation, it will at last discover itself to be true, by being equal to the last supposition, which evidently shews the excellency of these Tables.

In the former examples we have considered both altitudes taken at the same place or station; but as that is seldom the case at sea, the necessary correction for any alteration of station may be readily made as follows:

	H. M.
Suppose the first altitude in the forenoon, at	10 26
The second altitude in the afternoon, at 2h. 43 m.	14 43
Difference of longitude made is 30 miles W. equal to	0 2
	14 41
	10 26

Subtracted is the elapsed time

4 15

If a ship has been sailing to the Eastward, the above two minutes must be added; but unless the difference of longitude be considerable, it is not worth notice, as it will make a very inconsiderable error in the latitude.

Again,

Again, if the ship sails or makes towards that point of the compass which the sun bears upon, she must raise the sun's altitude as many minutes as the miles she has run towards it; therefore the miles run towards the sun must be added to the first altitude; but if sailing from the sun, the same must be subtracted; if they are but few, they are not worth minding: and then the seaman may make a very good estimation by looking at the log-board only, who by that will be able to ascertain the distance sailed to, or from the sun, between the observations, which will be of sufficient exactness in the practice of navigation; and if the ship makes an angle with the sun's bearing, it may be readily found by the Table of Difference of Latitude and Departure, and then either add or subtract, according as the case requires; as may be seen in the following examples, which are inserted for the benefit of those who require a greater degree of accuracy.

EXAMPLE VI.

Suppose a ship from the Bay of Biscay, bound to the English Channel, in a brisk gale running N. by E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E. per compass, at the rate of nine knots per hour, at 10 H. 0 M. A. M. per watch; observed the sun's altitude $13^{\circ} 18'$ bearing S. $\frac{3}{4}$ E. by compass, and at 1 H. 40 M. P. M. per watch, the sun's altitude again was found $14^{\circ} 15'$, the latitude by account being $49^{\circ} 17' N.$ and the sun's declination $23^{\circ} 28' S.$ Required the true latitude?

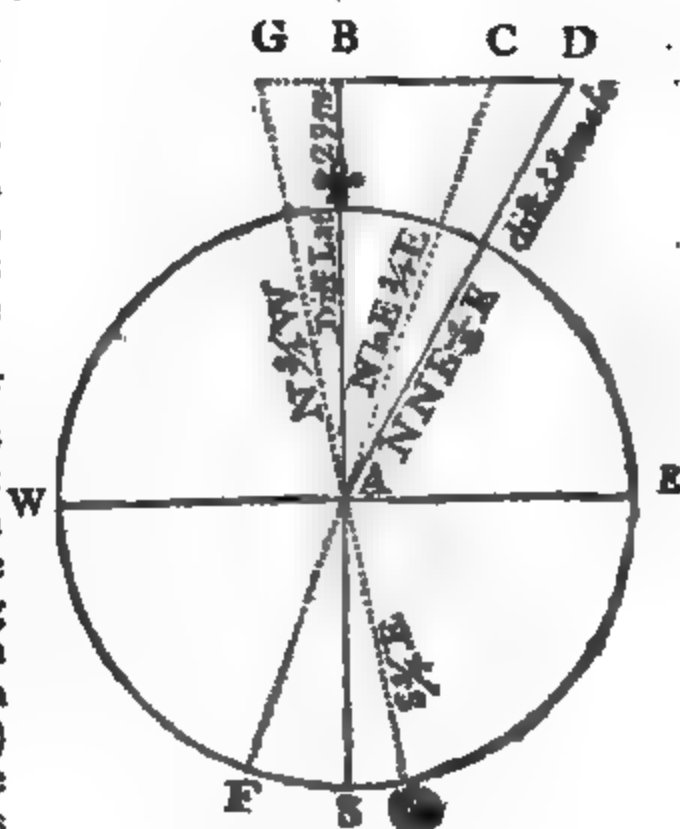
Correction of the first Altitude.

The time of the first observation is 10 H. 0 M. A. M. and of the second 1 H. 40 M. P. M. the elapsed time is 3 H. 40 M. and the rate of sailing is 9 miles per hour; then say, by the Rule of Three, as 1 H. is to nine miles, so is 3 H. 40 M. to 33 miles, the distance run in the elapsed time.

Again, the sun's bearing at the first observation is south $\frac{3}{4}$ E. the opposite to which is N. $\frac{3}{4}$ W. or $\frac{3}{4}$ point, and the ship's course during the elap. time is N. by E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E. $1\frac{3}{4}$ points, so the angle of ship's course with the sun's bearing is $2\frac{1}{2}$ points.

Now in the Table of Difference of Latitude and Departure, to the course $2\frac{1}{2}$ points, and distance 33, the difference of latitude is 29 miles, the ship sails from the sun: therefore from the first observed altitude $13^{\circ} 18'$ take 29', the remainder $12^{\circ} 49'$, is the first altitude corrected, which is to be used in the operation, as follows:

Let the circle represent the compass N, S, E, W, and A the ship's place. Take the ship's course N, by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. or $1\frac{3}{4}$ point, and set it off from the north towards the east; take the sun's bearing S. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. or $\frac{1}{4}$ of a point, and set it off from the south towards the east; the opposite point is A G, N. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. then will G A C be the angle the ship has made during the elapsed time, which angle being set off from the north, (or meridian) to the east, will be the true course the ship has made from the sun, as the



angle BAD. From A to D set off 33 miles, the distance sailed in the elapsed time; from D draw a line parallel to the E. and W. to cut the north or meridian line at B, then AB will be the difference of latitude 29 miles, that the ship has sailed from the sun during the elapsed time.

	H. M. S.	Alt.	Nat. S.	Lat. 49° 17'	0,18554
Times	10 0 0	12° 49' = 22183		Decl. 23 28	0,03749
	1 40 0	14 15 = 24165			
				Log. ratio	0,22303
Ela. T.	3 40 0	Diff. N. S. 2432		Its log.	3,38596
				Its log:	0,33559
2 ^d Ela. T.	1 50 0				
	0 10 0	Time corresponding to			3,94458
	1 40 0	Its log. in col of rising is			3,97170
		Log ratio			0,22303
	90 0		5606	Nat. num. of	3,74867
	17 35		24615		

Zen. dist. 72 25 N. S. M. Alt. 30221 = 17 35 ☉'s mer. alt.
Declination 23 28

Latitude 48 57 N.

But as the latitude by computation differs considerably from that by account, the work must be repeated.

Latitude $48^{\circ} 57' = 0,18262$
Declination $23 \ 28 \ 0,03749$

Log. ratio $0,22011$

				Log. ratio	0,22011
	H. M. s.		Diff. N. S. 2432	Its log.	3,38596
	I 50 0			Its log.	0,33559
					<hr/>
	0 10 0		Time answering to		3,94166
	<hr/>				<hr/>
	90 0 I 40 0		Its log. in col. of rising		3,97170
	17 37		Log. ratio		0,22011
	<hr/>				<hr/>
Zen. dist.	72 23 S.	5644	Nat. num. of		3,75159
Declina.	23 28 S.	24615			

Tr. lat. 48.55 N. 30259 N. S. mer. alt. 17° 37'.

This latitude differing only two miles from that in the above computation, it may be depended upon as the true latitude.

EXAMPLE VII.

A ship sailing N E. half E. by compass, at the rate of nine knots an hour, at 0 H. 31 M. 40 S. P. M. per watch, I found the altitude of the sun's lower limb $28^{\circ} 20'$ above the horizon of the sea, the eye being elevated twenty feet above the surface of the water, and the sun's bearing by compass being at the same time S. by W. and at 2 H. 58 M. 20 S. P. M. by watch, the altitude of the sun's lower limb was $16^{\circ} 41'$ above the horizon, the eye being elevated as before, and the latitude by account, at the time of the last observation, was $48^{\circ} 5'$ north, and the declination $13^{\circ} 17'$ south. Required the true latitude at taking the last observation?

First observed alt. sun's lower limb	28° 20'	Second ditto	16° 41'
Refraction to be subtracted	2		2

Correction for refraction	28 18	16 38
Dip of the horizon subtracted	4	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>
App. alt.	28 14	16 34
Sun's semidiameter added	0 16	0 16
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Correct altitude of sun's centre	28 30	16 50

Correction for the first Altitude.

The time of the first observation o H. 31 M. 40 S. P. M. of the second 2 H. 58 M. 20 S P. M. so the elapsed time is 2. H. 26 M. 40 S : the rate of sailing is nine miles per hour. Then as 1 H. : 9 miles :: 2 H. 26 M. 40 S. : 22 miles, the distance run in the elapsed time.

Again, the sun's bearing at the first observation is S. by W. the opposite point to which is N. by E. or 1 point.

The ship's course during the elap. time is N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. or $4\frac{1}{2}$ pts.
So the angle of the ship's course with
the sun's bearing is } $3\frac{1}{4}$ pts.

In the table of difference of latitude and departure, to the course $3\frac{1}{4}$ points, and distance 22 miles, the difference of latitude is 17 miles, which the ship sails from the sun.

Wherefore, first observed altitude $28^{\circ} 30' - 17' = 28^{\circ} 13'$ the first correct altitude to be used in the operation.

	H. M. S.	Alt.	N.S.	Lat. by ac.	$48^{\circ} 5'$	0,17519
Times	0 31 40	$28^{\circ} 13'$	47281	Declin.	13 17	0,01178
	2 58 20	16 50	28959			
				Log. ratio		0,18697
Ela. T.	2 26 40	Diff. N.S.	18322	Its log.		4,26297
$\frac{1}{2}$ Ela. T.	1 13 20	Its log. from col. of $\frac{1}{2}$ elaps. time.				0,50232
	1 46 27	In col. of mid. time corresponding to				4,95226
	• 33 7	Its log. from col. of rising				3,01794
		Log. ratio.				0,18697
		N.S. gr. alt.	47281			
Mer. alt.	99 0	678	N. numb. of			2,83097
	28 40	N. S.	47959			
Zen. dist.	61 20					
Decl.	13 17					
Lat.	48 3 N.					

And as it differs but two miles from the latitude by account, it may be taken as the true latitude.

Questions for Exercise.

1st. Being at sea in latitude by account $39^{\circ} 28' N.$ when the sun's declination was $20^{\circ} 41' N$ at 11 H. 30 M. 15 S. A. M. per watch, the altitude of the sun's lower limb was observed to be $68^{\circ} 18' 45''$, and at 12 H. 26 M. 28 S. P. M. it was $70^{\circ} 58'$, the height of the eye being 21 feet above the surface of the sea. Required the true latitude of the ship? Answer, $39^{\circ} 28' N.$

2d. Being at sea, in lat. $50^{\circ} 4' N.$ by account, at 10 H. 17 M. 30 S A. M. per watch, the altitude of the sun's lower limb was observed to be $17^{\circ} 4' \frac{1}{4}$, and at 11 H. 17 M. 30 S. it was $19^{\circ} 31'$, the declination being then $20^{\circ} S.$ and the height of the eye 21 feet above the sea. Required the latitude in? Answer $50^{\circ} 2' N.$

3d. Suppose a ship at sea in lat. $47^{\circ} 17' N.$ by account, at 9 H. 55 M. 30 S. by watch, the altitude of the sun's lower limb was $17^{\circ} 24'$, bearing by compass S. by E. $\frac{1}{4} E.$ and at 12 H. 54 M. 10 S. his altitude was $21^{\circ} 45' \frac{1}{4}$, the declin. being then $19^{\circ} 30' S.$ the height of the eye 20 feet above the sea, and the ship's course by compass was E. $\frac{1}{4} S.$ at the rate of 7 knots per hour. What was the latitude? Answer $47^{\circ} 23' N.$

4th. At 11 H. 28 M. 20 S. A. M. per watch, the altitude of the sun's lower limb was $28^{\circ} 18'$, the sun bearing then S. by W. by compass.

compass. At 2 H. 58 M. 20 S.P.M. his altitude was $16^{\circ} 40'$, the height of the eye 20 feet, his declination being then $13^{\circ} 17' S.$ and the latitude then by account $48^{\circ} 08' N.$ the ship's course during the elapsed time was N.E. with her larboard tacks on board sailing at the rate of six knots, and made half a point lee-way. What latitude was she in when the last altitude was taken? Answer $48^{\circ} 9' N.$

By the ship's course per compass is to be understood its course made good; lee-way, if any, being first allowed; or the course, by compass, corrected for the lee-way only, but not for the variation. Had the variation of the compass been applied, both to the ship's course and the sun's bearing, it would not have made any difference in the operation or result, as the angle formed by them will always be the same, whether they are both estimated by the compass, or when the variation is allowed on both.

This method of finding the latitude is of excellent use, since there are so many circumstances at sea, which deny the opportunity of having the sun's meridian altitude; and as the knowing the true latitude is of the greatest consequence, especially in coming into the English channel, &c. where there are frequent obstructions of clouds, every seaman ought to be ready at determining his latitude, by this method, whenever an opportunity offers, lest he should not see the sun upon the meridian.

NOTE. The nearer to noon the observations are taken the better; provided the elapsed time be not much less than half the interval of time, when they are both taken on the same side of noon, nor much greater than once and half the greater interval, when taken on different sides of noon.

To find the LATITUDE by one ALTITUDE of the Sun, when the Time is not more distant than one Hour from Noon.

RULE.

To find the true Time.

WHEN the sun's declination and complement of the latitude are both north or both south, their sum, but if one be north and the other south, their difference, is the meridian altitude.

From the natural sine of the sun's meridian altitude, subtract the natural sine of the observed altitude.

Then add together,

The log. co-secant of the comp. of the lat. } reject their indexes,
The log secant of the sun's declination, }
and the common logarithm of the difference of natural sines into one sum. The sum of these three logarithms being found in the column of rising, the hours, minutes, and seconds corresponding to it, will be the true time from noon when the altitude was taken.

EXAMPLE.

Being at sea in latitude $50^{\circ} 4' N.$ by account when the sun's declination

208 THE METHOD OF FINDING THE LATITUDE BY

elination was 20° south, at 11 H. 17 M. A. M. per watch, sun's alt. was $19^{\circ} 41'$. Required the true time?

Comp. lat. 39.56 N.	Co-sec. 0.19254
Declination 20.00 S.	Sec. 0.02701

Sup. m. alt. 19.56 Nat. sine 34120	L. ra. 0.21955
Obser. alt. 19.41 Nat. sine 33656	

464 Co.L. 2.66652	H. M. s.
	$12.00.00$
Log in col. of rising 2.88607	is = $00.28.25$

True time at sea 11. 31. 35

Having the true time previous to the observation, to find the change of altitude.

Add together the logarithm found in the col. of rising, answering to the minutes and seconds the sun had to rise when the altitude was taken, and the secant of the supposed meridian altitude from this sum, (the index being increased by 5*) subtract the log ratio, the remainder is the log. sine of the change of altitude from the time of observation to noon; which, being added to the observed altitude, gives the sun's meridian altitude.

Log. in col of rising of 28 M. 25 S. 2.88607	Obser. alt. 19.41
Log. sec. m. alt. $19^{\circ} 20' + 5$ Index 5.02683	Cha. of alt. + 20
	Tr. m. alt. 20.01

	7.91290
Subtract log. ratio	0.21955

Log. sine chan. of alt. 20 min.	7.69395
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EXAMPLE.

Being at sea in lat. 60° north by account when the sun was on the equator, at 1 H. 0 M. P. M. per watch, the sun's alt. was $28^{\circ} 53'$. Required the true time and latitude in?

Com. lat. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 30\ 00\ \text{N.} \\ \text{Mer. alt.} \end{array} \right.$	Nat. sine 50000	C. sec. 0.30103	Log. ratio.
--	-------------------	-------------------	-------------

Ob. alt. 28.53	Nat. sine 48303
------------------	-------------------

Ch. of alt. 1.08	1697 Comlog. 3.22968
--------------------	--------------------------

T. m. alt. 30.01	Log. in col. of rising is = 3.53071	H. M.
		= 1.00 Tr T

Zen. dist. 59.99 N.	Log sec. mer. alt. + 5 In. 5.06247
-----------------------	--------------------------------------

The S. being on the equator.

	8.59318
Subtract log. ratio	0.30103

Log sine chan. of alt. $1^{\circ} 08' 8.29215$
--

* The 5 is the index of six hours in the column of rising.

† The sun being on the equator, and having no declination, the co-sec. of the comp. of the lat. gives the log. ratio.

EXAMPLE III.

Being at sea in lat. $39^{\circ} 28'$ north by account; sun's declination $20^{\circ} 41'$ north at 26 M. 28 S.P.M. sun's alt. was $71^{\circ} 10'$. Required the true time and latitude at the ship?

Comp. lat.	$50.32N.$	Co.sec.	0.11239
Declination	$20,41N.$	Nat. sine	94674
		Secant	0.02893
Sup. m. alt.	71.13	Nat. sine	94646
			0.14132
		28 Com. log.	1.44716
Obser. alt.	71.10	Log. in col. of rising is	$= 1.58848 = 630$ T.T.
Chan. alt.	3	Log. sec. sup. mer. alt. +	5.49216 [at sh.
T. mer. alt.	71.13		
Zen. dist.	$18.47 S.$		7.08064
Declination	$20.41 N.$	Subtract log. ratio	0.14132
Lat. in	$39.28N.$	L. sine chan. of alt. 3 m.	6.93932

NOTES.

1st. The altitudes for determining how much the watch differs from apparent time had better be taken in the morning, or evening, when the sun's altitude does not exceed 18 degrees.

2d. An error in the supposed latitude can make very small difference in the change of altitude; and the nearer the altitude is taken to noon the better to find the change of altitude.

3d. This method is not to be depended on should the apparent time exceed an hour from noon, and, in some instances, not then; such as altitudes taken near the equator; or when the meridian altitude exceeds 60 degrees; nor is there much occasion for this method, or that of the double altitudes there, since there is generally a clear horizon, and consequently a meridian altitude is easily obtained.

To find the Latitude by the Meridian Altitude of the Moon.

To the Longitude of the given place in time add the number from (I. XVII.) corresponding to that Longitude, and the daily variation of the moon's passage over the meridian on the given day, (Nau. Alm. p. vi.) if the Longitude be west; but subtract the sum if the Longitude be east: the sum or difference will be the time at Greenwich when the moon was on the meridian of the given place.

In page 7th of the month in the Almanack, find the moon's semi-diameter, and horizontal parallax, at the nearest noon, or midnight, to the reduced time, which will be sufficiently accurate for the purpose of finding the latitude. For Parallax, see the use of the sextant.

Take the difference between the moon's semidiameter and dip, and add it to the observed altitude, if the lower limb was observed, but subtract their sum if the upper limb was observed; the sum or difference will be the apparent altitude of her centre.

From the proportional logarithm of the moon's horizontal parallax, increasing its index by 10, subtract the log. co-sine of

D d

the

410 THE METHOD OF FINDING THE LATITUDE BY

the moon's apparent alt. the remainder will be the prop. log. of the moon's parallax in altitude, from which take her refraction, the difference will be a correction, which, being added to the apparent altitude, will give the true altitude of her centre: hence the zenith distance, to which apply her declination, and you will have the latitude.

NOTE. The moon's declination is set down in page the 6th of the month for every noon and midnight in the Nautical Almanack.

Therefore find the declination for the nearest noon and midnight, both before and after the reduced time, and take the difference.

From (T. XVIII.) take out the number corresponding to the hours at top, and the minutes in the left hand column, with the time at Greenwich, with which multiply the difference; from the product cut off four figures from the right hand, the remainder is a correction to be added to the declination, if increasing, but subtracted if decreasing; the result will be the declination at the given time.

EXAMPLE I.

Suppose, on Oct. 1, 1806, in longitude 45° W. the altitude of the moon's lower limb, when on the meridian, south of the observer, should be $60^{\circ} 43' 0''$, the eye being 23 feet above the sea. Required the latitude?

The longitude 45° west turned into time equal to 3 hours, and the correction 7 M. from (T. XVII.) added to 15 H. 13 M. the time the moon passes over the meridian on the given day, gives 18 H. 40 M. time at Greenwich.

Hor. par.	57' 10" P. L.	10,4981	Moon's ob. alt.	$60^{\circ} 43' 0''$
App. alt.	60 54 L. co-fi	9,6869	M. sem. dia.	15 35 } + 11 1
			Dip	— 4 34 } ————
Par. in alt. =	27 48 P. L.	8112		60 54 1
Refrac.	— 23			

	27 25	Cor. of the moon's alt.	+	27 25
Moon's dec. midnight	$21^{\circ} 31' N.$	True alt.		61 21 26
Do. at noon	22 24 N.	Dec. $21^{\circ} 31'$		90

Diff. in 12 hours	53 +	Zen. dist.	28 38 34 S
Then $53 \times$ by ,5278 (T. XVIII.) gives	+28		

Moon's dec. at reduced time	21 59	21 59 N
	Latitude	50 37 34 N

EXAMPLE II.

Suppose, on Dec. 27, 1806, in longitude 60° east, the altitude of the moon's upper limb should be observed, when on the meridian, being then south, $54^{\circ} 30'$; the eye 20 feet above the sea. Required the latitude?

The

The longitude 60° east in time equal to 4 hours, less the correction 9 M. found in (T. XVII.) subtracted from 14 H. 18 M. the time the moon passes over the meridian on the given day, leaves 10 H. 27 M. time at Greenwich?

Hor. par. $60' 28''$ P.L. 10,4738 Moon's ob. alt. $54^\circ 30' 0''$
 App. alt. $54^\circ 9' 0''$ co-si. 9,7676 M. sem. dia. $16' 29''$ } — 2045
 ————— Dip 4 16

Par. in alt. 36 25 P.L. 7062

Refraction — 41

35 44 Moon's cor. to be added + 54 9 15
 35 44

Moon's dec. at noon $16^\circ 37' N.$ $16^\circ 37' 0'' N.$ 54 44 59

Do. at midnight 14 26 N. 90

2 11 —

Zen. dist. 35 15 18

$2' 11'' = 131'' \times \text{by } 8708$

gives $114'' = 1' 54''$ (T. XVIII.) } — 1 54 16 35 6N

Moon's dec. at reduced time 16 35 6N. Lat. 51 50 7N

To find the Latitude by the Meridian Altitude of a Planet.

In page 4th of the month in the Nautical Almanack, are given the declinations and times of the planet's passage over the meridian of Greenwich every six days.

Reduce the longitude into time, and add it to, or subtract it from, the times of their passage over the meridian of Greenwich, according as the longitude is east or west: the sum or difference will be the time they pass the meridian of the place of observation: correct the observed altitude for the dip and refraction, with this corrected altitude and declination find the latitude.

EXAMPLE I.

Suppose, in longitude 15° West, on Oct. 7, 1806, the meridian altitude of Jupiter, when South of the observer, should be $29^\circ 12'$, the eye being elevated 22 feet above the surface of the sea, and the latitude be required?

By the Nautical Almanack, Jupiter passes the meridian of Greenwich that day at 5 h. 14 m. afternoon; and 1 h. the longitude in time added to it, gives 6 h. 14 m. the time of his passage over the meridian of the place of observation.

Mer. alt. $29^\circ 12' 00''$
 Dip $4' 28''$ + Refra. $1' 41'' 00$ 6 9

29 5 51

90 00 00

Zen. dist. 60 54 9 S.

Decl. 23 32 00 S.

Lat. 37 22 9 N.

D d 2

EXAMPLE

EXAMPLE II.

Suppose, in lat. by account, $47^{\circ} 12' N.$ and lon. $15^{\circ} W.$ bound for the English Channel, and having had no observation for several days, I find the meridian altitude of Venus, bearing south of me, is $18^{\circ} 15'$, the eye being elevated 22 feet above the horizon, and the declination $23^{\circ} 51' 00'' S.$ Required the latitude?

Dip $4' 28''$ + Refra. $2' 54''$	$18^{\circ} 15' 00''$
Mer. alt.	$00 \quad 7 \quad 22$
True alt.	$18 \quad 7 \quad 38$
Zen. dist.	$90 \quad 0 \quad 0$
Decl.	$71 \quad 52 \quad 22 \text{ S.}$
Lat.	$23 \quad 51 \quad 00 \text{ S.}$
	$48 \quad 1 \quad 22 \text{ N.}$

A
COMPENDIUM OF NAUTICAL ASTRONOMY.

IT is a complaint frequently made by seamen, that it is a thing impracticable to find and know the stars. Recurring to the existing Treatises on the subject of Nautical Astronomy, the complaint does not seem altogether ill-founded, if we consider that seamen have but little time to acquire those sciences which are necessary for the understanding a regular system of astronomy. It has, therefore, been attempted to simplify and render practicable, the method of finding and knowing the stars. For the attainment of which purpose, we beg leave to introduce the following methods:—

RULE.

Look for the right ascension of the sun and star in Tables XIV. and XV. and subtract the sun's right ascension from the star's; but if the sun's right ascension be greatest, add 24 hours to the star's right ascension, and then subtract the sun's from it, the remainder will be the time of the star's coming to the meridian. When the sun's right ascension is least, the star comes to the meridian in the afternoon: but before noon, when the sun's is the greatest.

EXAMPLE

EXAMPLE I.

At what time will the star Arcturus be on the meridian of Greenwich, Dec. 1, 1806?

	H.	M.	S.
Arcturus right asc.	14	6	48
	24		
<hr/>			
Sun's right asc.	38	6	48
	16	27	46
<hr/>			
	21	39	2
	12		
<hr/>			

In the morning 9 39 2

That is, the star Arcturus will be on the mer. of Greenwich 39 min. after nine in the morning.

EXAMPLE II.

At what time will the star Virgin's Spike be on the mer. of Greenwich, Sept. 1, 1806?

	H.	M.	S.
Virgin's Spike right asc.	13	14	59
Sun's right asc.	10	39	49

The star culminates 2 35 10

So that the star Spica Virginus, or Virgin's Spike, comes to the meridian of Greenwich at 35 minutes after two in the afternoon.

To find what Star comes on the Meridian at a given Time.

RULE. Add the time from noon to the sun's right ascension, the sum will be the right ascension of the star required to be known; look in the Table of the star's right ascension, and find what star's right ascension agrees with, or comes nearest to it; and that is the star required.

EXAMPLE I.

I would know what star will be on the meridian of Greenwich about ten at night, Jan. 26, 1806?

	H.	M.	S.
☉ asc. for noon. Jan. 26	20	33	19
And for 10 h. more	2		
given time 10 P.M.	10	0	0
<hr/>			
	30	35	19
	24	00	00
<hr/>			

Nearly ansr. to Sirius 6 35 19

EXAMPLE II.

What star will be upon the mer. of Greenwich 30 minutes past 4 A. M. May 10, 1806?

	H.	M.	S.
☉ right asc. May 10 at noon	3	6	31
and for 16 H. more	3		
given time 16 hours 30 min. from noon of the 10th	16	30	0

Answering nearly to

Altair 19 39 31

Having found the time of the star's coming to the meridian by the foregoing method; in order to determine whether you have observed by the right star, observe the following rules:

1st. If the latitude in and declination be of the same name, subtract the declination from the latitude, the diff. subtracted from 90° gives the altitude.

2d. If the lat. and dec. be of contrary names, add the dec. to the lat. the sum subtracted from 90° gives the alt. of the star required.

EXAMPLE

EXAMPLE I.

What will be the altitude of Arcturus at Greenwich when on the meridian Jan. 25, 1806?

	H.	M.	S.
Lat. of Greenwich	51	28	40N.
* Declination	20	11	50N.
	<hr/>		
	31	16	50
	90		
	<hr/>		
* Altitude	58	43	10

EXAMPLE II.

What will be the altitude of the star Virgin's Spike at Greenwich, Sept. 1, 1806?

	H.	M.	S.
Lat. of Greenwich	51	28	40N.
* Declination	10	8	39 S.
	<hr/>		
	61	37	19
	90		
	<hr/>		
* Altitude	28	22	41

Of the Celestial Globe.

The Celestial Globe is a round body, upon the surface of which is represented the concavity of the heavens; that is to say, a right line being drawn from the eye of the spectator, placed at its centre through any star thereon represented, will point to the same star in the heavens; whence it follows, that the celestial globe being elevated to the latitude of a given place, the sun's place in the ecliptic brought to the brazen meridian, and the hour index set to the upper twelve, by turning the globe round to any given hour, all the stars represented on the globe will point to their corresponding stars in the heavens; thus exhibiting all the stars at that time visible above the horizon.

From these data the following problems may be solved.

PROBLEM I.

Required the time of rising, passage over the meridian, and setting, of the star Regulus, on the 6th of Jan. 1805, in lat. 52° north?

First, elevate the pole as many degrees above the horizon as correspond with the given latitude, which, in this instance, is 52° north: then look in the horizon for the day of the month, which is the 6th of Jan. opposite to which stands 16° of Capricorn; find 16° of Capricorn on the ecliptic, and bring it to the eastern side of the brazen meridian; set the hour index to the upper twelve; then, by turning the globe round, you will find the star Regulus rises at a quarter before eight in the afternoon, comes to the meridian at a quarter before three in the morning, and sets at a quarter before ten in the forenoon.

PROBLEM II.

Required the altitude and azimuth of the star Regulus, at eleven o'clock in the afternoon of the 6th of January?

The sun's place being brought to the brazen meridian, as before, and the hour index set at twelve; screw the quadrant of altitude in the zenith, or over 52° , counted on the brazen meridian, from the equinoctial; turn the globe to the westward, till the hour index points to eleven; then lay the quadrant of altitude over the

the centre of the star, and you will find its altitude, counted on the graduated edge of the quadrant, 30° , and its azimuth 18° east, southerly; that is, 108° , reckoned from the north point of the compass.

Thus may the time of rising, passage over the meridian, and setting, of any star, together with its altitude and azimuth, be found. But as ships are seldom provided with globes, we shall endeavour to work such problems as are necessary for seamen to know, by the plans subjoined to this 17th edition.

The first plan divides the celestial globe into two equal parts, the northern and the southern hemisphere, extending from the equinoctial to each pole. Upon the equinoctial is marked in time and degrees, the right ascension, beginning at the first point of Aries, and reckoning to the eastward, including 360° , or 24 hours.

The declination is reckoned in degrees, beginning at the equinoctial, and counting towards each pole, ending at 90° .

The ecliptic begins also at the first point of Aries, and ends at Libra, extending in the northern hemisphere nearly $23^{\circ} 28'$. The other part of it begins at Libra, extends nearly $23^{\circ} 28'$ southerly, and ends at Aries again. On this circle are marked the twelve signs of the zodiac, in which may be found the sun's place for every day in the year. From this it is clear, any star may be found, whose right ascension and declination are known.

EXAMPLE I.

Required to find the star Regulus?

Enter Table XV. where you will find the star's right ascension is $149^{\circ} 30' 15''$, and declination $12^{\circ} 54' 38''$ N. nearly.

Lay a ruler from the pole over the right ascension; take the declination in your compasses, and set it off by the side of the ruler from the equinoctial, and that will give the place of the star required.

EXAMPLE II.

Required to find the star Aldebaran?

Enter Table XV. where you will find the star's right ascension is $66^{\circ} 12'$, and declination $16^{\circ} 6' 35''$ N. nearly.

Lay a ruler from the pole over the right ascension; take the declination in your compasses, and set it off by the side of the ruler from the equinoctial, and that will give the place of the star required.

EXAMPLE. III.

Required to find the star Antares?

In Tab. XV. before directed, find the star's right ascension and declination, which in this instance is $244^{\circ} 22' 45''$ right ascension, and declination $25^{\circ} 59' 16''$ S. nearly.

Lay a ruler from the pole over the right ascension; take the declination in your compasses; set it off along the ruler from the equinoctial, and it will give the star's place as required.

This

This projection of the celestial globe upon the plane of the equator, is sufficient for the purpose of finding the stars in either hemisphere, independent of the other. But as it may in many instances be necessary to trace the relative situation of the stars in both hemispheres, another plan has been subjoined, which, it is trusted, will, together with the foregoing one, answer every situation the mariner may find himself in.

As it is very difficult to lay down a sphere on a plane, the following method has been suggested: that is, by laying down the equinoctial on a plane, and the hour circles extended in the same proportion as the degrees on the equinoctial, having the distance both to the north and south expanded so as to correspond nearly with those circles upon the globe itself, by which means the right ascension and declination will cut each other at right angles; the first reckoned from the first point of Aries, and the latter from the equinoctial, either north or south, having the ecliptic laid down as in the former plan. This plan being laid flat, pointing N. S. E. W. will shew the face of the heavens. The right ascension and declination of a star being given, it may easily be found by laying a ruler over the right ascension, and taking the degree of declination in the compasses, and laying it off from the equinoctial alongside the ruler. To prove which, let us make use of the first of the three foregoing examples. Thus, by laying a ruler over the right ascension of Regulus, which is $149^{\circ} 30' 15''$, and taking the declination $12^{\circ} 54' 38''$ N. in your compasses, and laying it off by the ruler, counting from the equinoctial, you will have the star's place as required. Any other star may be found by the same method.

The right ascension in these examples is given in degrees, but may easily be converted into time by Tab. XVI.

Some practical Directions for knowing the Stars.

Having shewn how to find the stars by their right ascension and declination, we shall next proceed to shew how they may be known by their mutual bearings and distances from each other. It was judged better adapted to the practice of seamen, to enable them to know the stars from which the moon's distance is computed in the Nautical Almanack, to give the bearings and distances of the brightest stars surrounding each of them, than by following the usual method of delineating the constellations, which are arbitrary appellations, there being no marks in the heavens bearing any resemblance to the forms in which they are usually exhibited.

1st. Required to know the star α Arietis, Jan. 6, 1806?

By the foregoing rules I find that α Arietis comes to the meridian at 7 h. 11 m. afternoon; and to be certain of this, I take his altitude, and find it correspond with my latitude, as before directed. For further conviction, I find the bright star Algol, bearing N. E. by N. distant about 23° ; the star Menkar, S. E. by S. distant about 26° ; the star Mirach, N. W. by W. 21° ; and the star Shedir, N. N. W. 38° ; as exhibited by dotted lines on the plan.

2d. Re-

2d. Required to know the star Aldebaran, Nov. 25, 1806?

By the foregoing rules, I find that the star Aldebaran comes to the meridian at 0 h. 2 m. 48 s. in the morning. For further satisfaction, I compare his altitude with my latitude; and further, I find the star Capella bearing N. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. distant about 30° ; Betelgeux, E.S.E. 29° ; Bellatrix, S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. 21° ; and Pleiades, W. N.W. 16° .

3d. To know the star Pollux. Find the time of his coming to the meridian as before, when you will see the following stars, viz. Acubens, bearing S. E. easterly, distant 28° ; Procyon S. 23° ; and Castor N. W. by W. 5° .

4th. To know the star Regulus. Find the time of his culminating, as before; and further, you will see the two stars in the constellation of the Great Bear, called the Pointers, in the following bearings, viz. the Lower Pointer, N. by E. 46° ; Dubhe, or the Upper Pointer, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. 51° —N. B. A line drawn directly through the Pointers leads within a degree of the north pole star.

5th. To know the star Virgin's Spike. Find the time of her culminating; and further, you will see the star marked α , in the constellation of the Cross, bearing S. by W. distant about 53° ; and a bright star amongst the Oars, marked β , bearing S.S.W. 71° .

6th. To know the star Antares. Find the time of his culminating, as before; and further, you will see the star Zubenelg, bearing N. W. by W. 29° ; and Zubenesh, W. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. 30° .

7th. To know the star Altair, or α Aquilæ. Find the time of his coming to the meridian, as before directed; and further, you will see the star Lyra, bearing N. N. W. westerly, distant about 36° ; and Ras Alagus, W. by N. 46° ; Ras Algethi, W. by N. northerly, 52° .

8th. To know the star Fomalhaut, in the mouth of the Southern Fish. Find the time of his coming to the meridian, as before directed; and further, you will see the bright star in the tail of the Whale, marked β , bearing E. N. E. 32° ; Achernar, S. E. by S. 41° ; and a star in the preceding wing of the Crane, marked α , bearing S. S. W. 21° .

9th. The star Markab, or α Pegasi, will be known by finding the time of his culminating, as before; and further, you will see the star Denib, bearing N. W. by N. 46° ; Alderamin, N. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. 55° ; and Scheat, N. 13° .

The bearing and distance of a great number of the principal stars are here given, making those from which the moon's distance is computed in the Nautical Almanack severally the focus. These directions may with ease be reduced to practice, by taking the distance with a sextant or quadrant, and the bearing by the compass, allowing the variation.

Observing these rules will, in a short time, render seamen expert in knowing the principal fixed stars.

N. B. The method of knowing the planets is given after Table XIX.

**TO FIND THE APPARENT TIME, AND THEREBY REGULATE
THE GOING OF THE WATCH.**

IT is necessary here to premise, that there are three divisions of time in use, the Civil, the Astronomical, and the Nautical. The Civil day begins at midnight, and ends at the midnight following, being divided into two equal parts of 12 hours each; the first 12 being marked A. M. that is, ante meridiem, or before noon; the latter 12, P. M. that is, post meridiem, or afternoon. This division of time is most generally used.

The Astronomical Day, so called from its being used by astronomers, begins at the noon of the civil day, and continues to the noon of the civil day following (the hours being counted in regular succession from 1 to 24) so that the first part of the astronomical day is the last part of the civil day; and the last part of the astronomical day includes the first part of the civil day following.

The Nautical Day, in use amongst seamen, is, in one respect, the direct reverse of the astronomical day, as it ends when the astronomical day begins. This it has in common with the civil day, that it is divided into two equal parts of 12 hours each, but the first twelve hours are marked P. M. and the latter 12 A. M. An example will best illustrate this. By the sea reckoning, Tuesday begins immediately after meridian on Monday; all occurrences happening from Monday noon to midnight, though the first part of Tuesday by the nautical reckoning, are marked as happening at such an hour P. M.; and all occurrences happening from midnight to Tuesday noon, are marked as happening at such an hour A. M. Thus it appears that the hours in the nautical day are regulated by the civil day, but the nautical day itself begins 12 hours before the civil day. I have been the more explicit on this subject, as I do not remember to have seen it clearly elucidated in any book of navigation extant. From what has been said, it will appear, that the noon of the civil day, the beginning of the astronomical day, and the end of the nautical day, take place at the same time,

The different kinds of time are two, mean and apparent. Mean time is that shewn by a clock or watch, regulated to mean solar time. Apparent time is reckoned from the passage of the sun over the meridian of any place. Mean and apparent time will sometimes differ from each other near a quarter of an hour, owing to the irregularity of the earth in her orbit, or the variation in the inclination of her axis. This difference is called the equation of time, and is contained in page 2, in the Nau. Alm. It is only requisite to take notice of it in determining the longitude by a time-keeper, but not in any other nautical observation, as the calculations in the Nau. Alm. are adapted to apparent time.

To find the apparent Time by equal Altitudes of the Sun.

Take the sun's altitude at any convenient time in the forenoon, 2, 3, 4, or 5 hours distant from the meridian; set down the altitude with the corresponding time by watch exactly; set the index to the same altitude, and wait till the sun comes to that altitude in the afternoon; note the time by watch; half the sum of these two times is the apparent time shewn by the clock or watch, when the sun was on the meridian of that place. But it must here be observed, that if the change of declination be considerable during the elapsed time, it must be allowed for, by adding the difference to, or subtracting it from, the second altitude, according as it is increasing or decreasing. Lest that an altitude taken in the forenoon, cannot, by the interposition of the clouds, have a corresponding one in the afternoon, it is adviseable to take several in the forenoon, in order to secure a corresponding one in the afternoon. And if several equal altitudes can be taken on both sides of the meridian, it will be best to find the noons for each pair, and the mean of all the noons thus found, for the true noon.

EXAMPLES.

May 20, 1806, suppose that at 8 h. 40 m. in the forenoon, and 3 h. 16 m. afternoon, by watch, the sun had equal altitudes, and the going of the watch be required?

	H.	M.
Add together	12	0
	8	40
	3	16
	<hr/>	
	2)	23 56
	<hr/>	
$\frac{1}{2}$ gives noon per watch	11	58
True noon	12	0
	<hr/>	
Watch slow	-	- 2
	<hr/>	

March 18, 1806, suppose at 8 h. 11 m. foren. and at 3 h. 58 m. 32 s. aftern. you have equal altitudes of the sun. Required the going of the watch?

The distance of the time from noon when the first alt. was taken, is 3 h. 49 m., and the daily decrease of decl. at this time is $23' 43'' = 1423''$, which, multiplied by the number corresponding to 3 h. 49 m. (T. XV. II.) cut off four figures to the right hand, leaves $453'' = 7' 33''$.

Hence the index of the quadrant must be set $7' 33''$ forward on the arch, to correspond with the morn. alt. whence the watch will be found $4' 46''$ too fast.

Here it is supposed that the ship is lying too, or makes no way through the water; but if she is sailing to or from the sun, proper allowance must be made for her run during the elapsed time.

To find the apparent Time by the Sun's Altitude.

Find the ship's latitude and longitude by account, at the time of observation, by carrying the reckoning forward to that time.

With a quadrant well adjusted, take the altitude of the sun's lower limb.

Take the difference between the semi-diameter and dip of the horizon, and add it to the observed altitude; the sum will be the sun's apparent altitude.

Take the difference between the sun's refraction and parallax in altitude, and subtract it from the apparent altitude; the remainder will be the true altitude of the sun's centre; hence the true zenith distance.

Turn the ship's longitude into time, and either subtract it from, or add it to, the time per watch, according as it is east or west; the sum or difference will be the reduced or supposed time at the place of observation.

Look in the Nautical Almanack, page 2 of the month, for the sun's declination on the noon immediately preceding, and the noon immediately following the reduced time, and find their difference.

With half the reduced time take out the number (T. XVIII.) corresponding to the hours at top and minutes in the left-hand column, with which multiply the diff. of decl. cut off four figures from the right hand of the product, the remainder is the correction to be added or subtracted according as the decl. is increasing or decreasing the result is the decl. or reduced time at the ship; with this decl. find the polar distance; then add together the zen. dist. co-lat. and polar dist. into one sum.

From half this sum subtract the zenith distance, noting the half sum and remainder; then add together,

The log. co-secant of the comp. of the lat.

The log. co-secant of the polar distance,

The log. sine of the half-sum, and

The log. sine of the difference into one sum,

} Rejecting their indices.

Find the log. sine of half the sum of the four logarithms, which being doubled, and brought into time, as before, will give the time from the midnight before the altitude was taken.

Half the sum of these four logarithms will give the log. co-sine of half the hour angle, which being doubled and turned into time, by allowing fifteen degrees for every hour, &c. or more briefly by the table, will give the true time, if the altitude was taken in the afternoon; but if in the forenoon, its complement to 24 hours will be the true time, reckoned from the preceding, or noon before.

NOTE.—The refraction is found in Table VII of this book;

The dip of the horizon, Table VIII. in ditto;

The sun's parallax in alt. Table IX. in ditto;

The sun's declination in page 2, of the month; and,

The sun's semi-di. in page 3, of the month, in the Nautical Almanack.

EXAMPLE I.

Suppose, on the 7th May, 1806, at 5 h. 30 m. 32 s. P. M. per watch, in lat. $39^{\circ} 54'$ N. and lon. $35^{\circ} 30'$ west of Greenwich, by account,

account, the altitude of the sun's lower limb should be found to be $15^{\circ} 45'$, the eye being 18 feet above the surface of the sea, and the true apparent time when the observation was made were required?

Obs. alt. sun's l. l.	$15^{\circ} 45' 0''$	Lat.	- - -	$39^{\circ} 54' 0''$
Semi. $15' 52''$	} Diff. $+ 0 11 48$			$90 0 0$
Dip $4 4$				<hr/>
Ap. alt. sun's l. l.	$15 56 48$	Co. lat.	- - -	$50 6 0$
Refra. $3' 17''$	} Diff. $- 0 3 9$	Sun's decl. May 7th		$16 41 56 N.$
Par. $0 8$		Ditto - 8th		$16 58 29 N.$
				<hr/>
Sun's true alt.	$15 53 39$	Diff. in 24 hours	-	$0 16 33$
	$90 0 0$			<hr/>
Zenith dist.	$74 6 21$	$16' 33'' \times 3282$ gives		$5 26$
		Sun's decl. 7th May	-	$16 46 5$
				<hr/>
Time at ship	$5 30 32$	True dec. for lon. and time	$16 51 31$	
Long. W. in time	$+ 2 22 0$		$90 0 0$	
				<hr/>
Reduced time	$7 52 32$	Polar dist.	-	$73 8 29$
				<hr/>
Co. lat.	$50 6 0$	Co. sec. }		$0,11511$
Polar dist.	$73 8 29$	Co. sec. }	less rad.	$0,01908$
Zen. dist.	$74 6 21$			
				<hr/>
Sum	$2) 197 20 50$			
				<hr/>
$\frac{1}{2}$ Sum	$98 40 25$	Log. sine	- - -	$9,92500$
Zen. dist.	$74 6 21$			
				<hr/>
Remainder	$24 34 4$	Log. sine	- - -	$9,61885$
				<hr/>
		Sum 4 log.	- - -	$2) 19,74804$
				<hr/>
		$41 34 0$ log. co-fi. $\frac{1}{2}$ Hourly angle	- - -	$9,87402$
				<hr/>
				H. M. S.
Hour angle	$83 8 0$ in time	- - -		$5 32 32$
		Time at ship per watch	- - -	$5 30 32$
				<hr/>
		Watch slow	- - -	$0 2 0$
				<hr/>

NOTE.—By turning the long. W. into time, and adding it to the time at the ship, gives the reduced time, 7 h. 52 m. 32 s. and the difference of declination between the 7th and 8th of May, is $16' 33'' = 993''$, which multiplied by 3282, a number found in T. XVIII. corresponding to 3 h. 56 m. 16 s. half the reduced time from the product; cut off four figures from the right, the remainder $5' 26''$ is the correction to be added to the dec. for May 7, gives the true declination at the reduced time. Or it may be worked thus:

As	24 h.	=	1440 m.	..	Log. 6,84164	co. ar.
Is to	$16' 29''$	=	$989''$	..	Log. 2,99695	
So is	$7 h. 52 m. 32''$	=	$472 m. 533$	Log. 2,67444		
					<hr/>	
To	$325'',9$	=	$5' 26''$	..	Log. 2,51303	

NOTE.

NOTE.—If the reduced time be any even part of 24, as $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, &c. take such aliquot part of the daily diff. of decl. and apply it to the decl. of the last noon; the sum or diff. will be the true decl. at reduced time.

EXAMPLE II.

Suppose that in the forenoon, or A.M. on the 10th of October, 1806, in lat. $51^{\circ} 30' N.$ and long. $52^{\circ} E.$ the alt. of the sun's lower limb should be found as under, the eye being 18 feet above the surface of the sea, and the true apparent time of the day were required?

H. M.	Alt.			
20 14	$12^{\circ} 28'$	Lat.	-	$51^{\circ} 30' 0''$
20 19	13 20			90 0 0
20 30	14 51			<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Co. lat.	-	<u>38 30 0</u>
3)61 3	40 39	Sun's dec. Oct. 9th	6 6 25 S.	
Mean	20 21	Ditto	10th	<u>6 29 17 S.</u>
Lon. E. in t.—	<u>3 28</u>			
Red. T.	16 53	Diff. in 24 hours		0 22 52
S.'s sem. $16' 3''$	} Diff. + 0 11 59	$22' 52'' \times ,7042$ gives	16 6	
Dip 4 4		Dec. Oct. 9, at n.	<u>6° 6' 25'</u>	
Ap. alt		Tr. dec. for lon. & t.	6 22 31	
Refra. $3' 48''$	} Diff. - 0 3 39		90 0 0	
Par. 0 9				
Sun's true alt.	13 41 20	Polar dist.	<u>96 22 31</u>	
Zenith dist.	76 18 40			
Co-lat.	38 30 0	Co-sec. } lefs. rad {	0,20585	
P. dist.	96 22 31	Co-sec. }	0,00270	
Sum	2)211 11 11			
$\frac{1}{2}$ Sum	105 35 35	Log. fine	9,98371	
Zenith dist.	<u>76 18 40</u>			
Remainder	29 16 55	Log. fine	<u>9,68940</u>	
		Sum 4 log.	2)19,88166	
		60 39 log. fine $\frac{1}{2}$ hor. angle	<u>9,94033</u>	
		2		
Hour angle	<u>121 18</u>			

			H.	M.	S.
Hour angle	121 18	in time from last mid.	8	5	12
		Time per watch	8	21	0
		Watch fast	0	15	48

As the time is before noon, the sine of half the sum of the logs. is taken and doubled, which gives the hour angle, reckoned from the last midnight ; for there seems to be no necessity for taking the co.sine of half the four logs. unless the observation be made in the afternoon.

Another Method of finding the apparent Time.

RULE.

When the sun or star's declination and complement of latitude are both north, or both south, their sum*, but if one be north, and the other south, their difference is the meridian altitude.

From the natural sine of the sun or star's meridian altitude, subtract the natural sine of the true altitude.

Then, the sum of the log. co-sec. of the comp. of the lat. the log. sec. of the sun or stars decl. rejecting their indices, and the log. of the difference of the natural sines being found in the column of rising, the hours, minutes, and seconds corresponding to it, will be the true time from the noon when the altitude was taken. We shall work the two foregoing examples by this method.

EXAMPLE I.

Co-latitude	50° 6' 0" N.	Log. co-sec.	} less. rad.	0,1511
Sun's decl.	16 51 30 N.	Log. sec.		0,01908
Meridian alt.	66 57 30	N. sine		92022
True alt.	15 53 39	N. sine		27386

	Diff. nat. sines	64636	Its log.	4,81047
In col. of rising gives true time	5h. 32' 30" the app.			
time P. M. of the given day differing 2" from the	other method.			4,94466

EXAMPLE II.

Co-latitude	38° 30' 0" N.	Log. co-sec.	} less rad.	0,20585
Sun's decl.	6 27 57 S.	Log. sec.		0,00277
Meridian alt.	32 2 3	N. sine		53042
True alt.	13 41 20	N. sine		23665

Diff nat. sines	29377	Its log.	4,46803
			4,67662

* If the sum exceeds 90°, subtract it from 180°, and the remainder will be the meridian altitude.

Corresponding to 3h. 53' 18", the apparent time from noon, which subtracted from 12, leaves 8h. 6' 42", the apparent time on the morning observation.

A Question for Exercise.

At sea, April 18, 1806, in lat. $45^{\circ} 37' N.$ and lon. $50^{\circ} 19' W.$ from Greenwich, at 4 h. 20' 30", P. M. per watch, the alt. of the sun's lower limb was found $25^{\circ} 20' 30''$, the eye of the observer being 20 feet above the surface of the sea. Required the apparent time of observation?

Answer,

	H.	M.	S.
True time	4	17	40
Ship's time	4	20	30
<hr/>			
Watch too fast	0	2	50
<hr/>			

To find the apparent Time by the Altitude of a fixed Star.

Correct the observed altitude for the dip and refraction.

Find the ship's latitude by account, at the time of observation.

Find the star's right ascension and declination in T. XV.

From half the sum of the zenith distance, co-latitude, and polar distance, subtract the zenith distance, noting the half sum and remainder.

Then half the sum of the log. co-sec. of co-latitude; log. co-sec. of polar distance; log. sine of the half sum; and the log. sine of the remainder will be the log. co-sine of half-hour angle; and when doubled, you will have the hour angle. Turn this hour angle into time, and apply it to the star's right ascension by subtracting it when the star is east of the meridian, or adding it when it is west of the meridian, their sum or difference will be the right ascension of the mid-heaven, or meridian.

From the right ascension of the meridian (increased by 24 if necessary) subtract the sun's right ascension the preceding noon at Greenwich, taken from page 2d of the month in the Nautical Almanack, the remainder will be the apparent time at ship nearly.

To this time apply the longitude of the ship from Greenwich turned into time, by adding it when it is west, or subtracting it when it is east, the sum or difference will be the apparent time of the observation nearly by the meridian of Greenwich.

Then the daily variation of the sun's right ascension, multiplied by a number in T. XVIII. corresponding to half the app. time, cut off four figures from the right hand, the remainder is a number of minutes and seconds, which, subtracted from the above time, leaves the correct app. time at ship.

EXAMPLE I.

Suppose on Sept. 7, 1806, in lat. $7^{\circ} 45'$ south, and lon. $30^{\circ} 18'$ east of Greenwich, the altitude of the star Procyon, being then east of the meridian, should be $28^{\circ} 16'$, and the eye 18 feet above the surface of the sea. Required the true time?

Star's

THE TIME AT SEA.

2

Star's obs. alt.	28° 16' 0"		90° 0' 0"
Ref. 1' 46" } Sum	— 5 50	Star's dec. 1806	5° 43' 36" N.
Dip. 4 4 }			

Star's true alt.	28 10 10	Pol. dist.	95 43 36
Lat. 90° 0' 0"		Alt. 90° 0' 0"	
7 45 0		28 10 10	

Co-lat.	82° 15' 0"	Co-sec.	0,00399
Polar dist.	95 43 36	Co-sec.	0,00218
Zen. dist.	61 49 50		

Sum 2)239 48 26

Half sum 119 54 13
Zen. dist. 61 49 50

Rem. 58 4 23

Sine - 9,93787

Sine - 9,92877

Sum 4 logs. 2)19,87281

Co-sine 9,93640

$\frac{1}{2} H < 30^{\circ} 15' 20''$
2

Ho. ang. 60 30 40 = 4 2 3

Star's right ascension 7 29 8

Right ascen. of mer. 3 27 5
Increased by 24 0 0

S.'s right asc. at noon 27 27 5
11 1 32

Time at ship nearly 16 25 33
Ship's lon. 30° 18' E.
in time 2 1 12

Ti. at Greenw. nearly 14 24 21

H. M. S.
S.'s right asc. Sept. 7, 11 1 32
Ditto Do, 8, 11 5 8

Daily difference 0 3 36

3,36 x,6009 gives 2 10

Time at ship 16 25 33
Cor. subtracted 0 2 10

True time 16 23 23
12 0 0

After midnight 4 23 23

EXAMPLE II.

Suppose, on April 14, 1806, in lat. 48° 56' N. lon. 66° W. the observed alt. of Aldebaran, when west of the meridian, should be 22° 24' 29", the height of the observer's eye 21 feet above the surface of the sea. Required the true apparent time at ship?

Obs. alt. star Aldebar. 22° 24' 29"

Refra. 2' 18" } Sum	— 6 39	Star's dec. 1806	16° 6' 35'
Dip 4 22 }			

F f

						H. M. S.		
Star's true alt.	22	17	50	Star's right asc.	1806	4	24	48
90° 0' 0"				90° 0' 0"		90°	0"	0'
Lat. 48 56 0	Dec.	16	6	35	Alt.	22	17	50
			Polar dist.	73	53	25	Zen. dist.	67 42 10
Co-lat. 41 4 0	Co-sec.	0,18248						
Pol. dif. 73 53 25	Co-sec.	0,01740						
Zen. dif. 67 42 10								
Sum 2) 182 39 35								
$\frac{1}{2}$ Sum 91 19 47	Sine	9,99988						
Zen. dif. 67 42 10								
Rem. 23 37 37	Sine	9,60290			☉'s right asc.	14th	1	29 9
						Ditto	15th	1 32 51
Sum 4 logs. 2) 19,80266						Daily difference	0	3 41
$\frac{1}{2}$ H. < 37° 10' 40"	Co-sine	9,90133						
			H. M. S.					
Ho. ang. 74 21 20 =	4	57	25	3' 41" x, 5124 gives	1' 53"			
Star's right asc.	4	24	48					
						H. M. S.		
Right asc. of mer.	9	22	13	App. time at ship	7	52	50	
Sun's right asc.	1	28	16	Correction	0	1	53	
App. time at ship	7	53	57	True time at ship	7	50	57	
Lon. 66° W. in time	4	24	0					
App. time at Greenw. 12 17 57								

NOTE.—This method of finding the time is certain, could a good horizon be obtained in the night; but as that is seldom the case, it is best to regulate the watch by the sun.

The Method of finding the LONGITUDE by the Moon's Distance from the Sun or a fixed Star, commonly called THE LUNAR OBSERVATIONS.

A VARIETY of methods for discovering the longitude have at different times been brought forward, the most celebrated and practicable of which is that by means of measuring the angular distance of the moon from the sun or a fixed star. This method was originally proposed by John Werner, but owing to the imperfection

fection of instruments for measuring the angular distance, and the insufficient knowledge of the moon's true place, it could not, in his time, be brought to the degree of accuracy to which it is at present arrived.

These difficulties are at length happily surmounted by the invention of Mr. Hadley, in producing his Quadrant and Sextant; and by the ingenuity of Professor Mayer, of Gottingen, who has succeeded in constructing tables agreeing to the moon's motion in every part of her orbit, with surprising exactness.

Finding the difference of longitude between any two places, may be reduced to the problem of finding the difference of time between two places. For, as it is evident that the sun passes over a whole circle of the earth, or 360° , in 24 hours, it follows that the difference of time between the noon of one place and another, will always be the same proportional part of 24 hours, as the difference of their longitude is of 360° . *And the difference between any two given instants of time will be in like proportion.* For if an observer knew that at the same instant that it was two o'clock in the afternoon under the meridian where he was, it was only mid-day at another place, it would be clear he was 30° to the eastward of the given place: since $24 \text{ h.} : 2 \text{ h.} :: 360^\circ : 30^\circ$, and the longitude is east, since the time at the place of observation is latest.

To ascertain the difference of longitude between the first meridian and a given place, the angular distance of the moon from the sun or a fixed star is to be observed. For as the distance of the moon from the sun and several fixed stars east and west of her is given in the Nautical Almanack, for every three hours, calculated for the meridian of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, it is clear that the distance between the same objects being observed at any other place, the time at Greenwich may be deduced therefrom, which, compared with the apparent time, points out the difference of time, and, consequently, the difference of longitude between the two places.

As the angular distance of objects is conceived to be measured from their centres, the observed distance must be cleared from the effects of parallax and refraction, in order to obtain the true distance. For effecting which purpose, the following methods, by Mr. Lyons and Mr. Witchell, are the most in use.

The necessary Preparations for working a Lunar Observation.

1st. To reduce the time at ship to the time at Greenwich.

Turn the longitude of the ship, carried forward to the time of observation, into time, by allowing 15° for every hour, and add it to the time at ship, if the longitude be west, or subtract it if it be east; the sum or difference will be the supposed time at Greenwich, which call reduced time.

2d. To correct the observed altitude of the sun or star.

Take

Take the sun's semi-diameter from page 2 of the month in the Nautical Almanack, from which subtract the dip of the horizon; the remainder, added to the observed altitude of the lower limb, or the sum subtracted from the observed altitude of the upper limb, will give the true altitude of the sun's centre.

From the sun's refraction take his parallax in altitude, the remainder will be the correction of the sun's altitude. This correction, subtracted from the apparent altitude, will give the true altitude of the sun's centre.

If a star has been observed, from the observed altitude subtract the dip of the horizon, the remainder is the star's apparent altitude, from which take the refraction answering to that altitude, the remainder is the star's true altitude.

3d. To correct the observed altitude of the moon.

Take the moon's semi-diameter and horizontal parallax from page 7 of the month in the Nautical Almanack, for the nearest noon and midnight before and after the reduced time, and find their difference, which multiplied by the number found in Table XVIII, corresponding to the hours and minutes of reduced time, gives a number of seconds, which being added to the moon's semi-diameter at the noon or midnight immediately preceding the reduced time, if it be increasing, but subtracted therefrom, if decreasing, the sum or difference will be the moon's semi-diameter at the time of observation. To the moon's semi-diameter, thus corrected, add the augmentation answering to her observed altitude, the sum will be the moon's true semi-diameter: when the reduced time is any even part of 12 hours, as $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, or $\frac{3}{4}$; such parts of the difference of the semi-diameter and horizontal parallax may be taken and applied as above, without being at the trouble of working by the numbers in Table XVIII.

From the moon's true semi-diameter subtract the dip of the horizon, the remainder, added to the observed altitude of the lower limb, or their sum subtracted from the observed altitude of the upper limb, gives the apparent altitude of her centre.

To obtain the correction of the moon's altitude, proceed as follows:

Having taken out the horizontal parallax at the noon and midnight immediately before and after the reduced time, and having found their difference, as before directed,

Multiply it by the number found in Table XVIII, corresponding to the hours and minutes of reduced time, gives a number of minutes and seconds, which, being added or subtracted from the horizontal parallax, at the noon or midnight immediately preceding the reduced time, according as it is increasing or decreasing; the sum or difference will be the moon's horizontal parallax at the reduced time.

To the prop. log. of the moon's horizontal parallax add the log. secant less radius of the moon's apparent altitude, the sum will

will be the prop. log. of the moon's parallax in altitude; from which take the retraction, the remainder will be the correction for the moon's altitude.

4th. To correct the observed distance.

To the observed distance of the sun and moon's nearest limbs, add both their semi-diameters, and the sum will be the apparent distance of their centres.

To the observed distance of the moon from a star, add the moon's semi-diameter, if her nearest limb was taken, but subtract it if her farthest limb was taken, the sum or difference will be the apparent distance.

NOTE. There are 12 pages in each month in the Nautical Almanack.

The sun's declination is found in page II.

The sun's semi-diameter III.

The moon's semi-dia and horizont. parallax VII.

The distance of the moon from the sun, &c. VIII. IX. X. XI. XII.

Having the apparent Altitude of the Object, and their apparent Distance, to find their true Distance, by Mr. LYON'S Method.

1st. Add together the prop. log. of the correction of the sun or star's altitude, the log. co-sine of the sun or star's apparent altitude, the log. sine of the apparent distance, and the log. co-secant of the moon's apparent altitude; their sum (rejecting 30 in the index) will be the prop. log. of the first arch.

2d. Add together the prop. log. of the correction of the sun or star's altitude, the co-tang. of the sun or star's apparent altitude, the log. tang. of the apparent distance; their sum (rejecting 20 in the index) will be the prop. log. of the second arch.

Take the difference between the first and second arches, which add to the apparent distance, if less than 90° , and the first arch be greater than the second, but if it be less subtract it.

But if the dist. be more than 90° , adding both arches to the apparent dist. will give the dist. corrected for the refraction of sun or star

3d. Add together the prop. log. of the correction of the moon's altitude, the log. co-sine of the moon's apparent altitude, the log. sine of the dist. corrected for the sun or star's refraction, the log. co-sec. of the sun or stars true altitude; their sum (rejecting 30 in the index) will be the prop. log. of the third arch.

4th. Add together the prop. log. of the correction of the moon's apparent altitude, the log. co-tang. of the moon's apparent altitude, the log. tang. of the dist. corrected for the sun or stars refraction; their sum (rejecting 20 in the index) will be the prop. log. of the fourth arch.

Take the difference between the third and fourth arches, and subtract it from the distance corrected for the sun or star's refraction, if

if less than 90° , and the third arch be greater than the fourth; or, add it to the distance corrected, if the fourth arch be greater than the third; but, if the distance be more than 90° , the sum of both arches must be subtracted from it; and the sum or difference will be the distance corrected for the sun or star's refraction, and the principal effect of the moon's parallax.

In Table XXVI. look for this last corrected distance in the top column, and the correction of the moon's altitude in the left-hand side column; take out the number of seconds that stand under the former and opposite to the latter.

Look again in the same table for the corrected distance in the top column, and the principal effect of the moon's parallax in the left-hand side column, and take out the number of seconds that stand under the former and opposite the latter. The difference between these two numbers must be added to the corrected distance if less than 90° , but subtracted from it if more than 90° ;

The sum, or difference, will be the true distance.

Having the true Distance and Time, to determine the Longitude.

IN the Nautical Almanack, among the distances of the objects, look for the computed distance between the moon and the other object observed on the given day; if it be found there, the time at Greenwich will be at the top of the column, but if it falls between two distances, as it generally will, take the difference between the distances that stand immediately before and after the computed distance, and also the difference between the distance standing before it and the computed distance.

Then take the proportional logarithm of the first difference, which is the difference in three hours, and the proportional logarithm of the second difference, which is the difference between the computed distance and the distance before it.

The difference between these two logarithms will be the proportional logarithm of a number of hours, minutes, and seconds, which being added to the time standing over the first distance in the Nautical Almanack, will give the true time at Greenwich.

The difference between Greenwich-time and that at the ship turned into longitude, will be the longitude in, at the time the observations were made, which will be east if the time at the ship be greater than that at Greenwich, but if it be less, the longitude will be west.

Or the proportional part of time may be found by saying;

As the first difference : is to 3 hours :: so is the second difference : to a proportional part of time, which being added as above directed will give the true time at Greenwich.

NOTE. In working the following examples, it will save some time, if all the logarithmic lines, tangents, secants, and proportional logarithms, which fall at the same opening

opening of the book, be taken out at the same time, both in the first and second part of the operation.

Thus, the co-sine and co-tangent of the star's apparent altitude, and co-secant of its altitude, may all be taken out at the same time, and written down in different parts of the paper (or in a formula) and so may the co-sine, co-tangent, and co-secant of the moon's apparent altitude, the sine and tangent of the apparent distance, and the sine and tangent of the distance corrected, for the refraction of the sun or star.

EXAMPLE I.

Suppose, on the 23d of May, 1809, in longitude $13^{\circ} 13'$ west of Greenwich by account at 6h. 10m. P. M. by a watch well regulated, the distance of the sun and moon's nearest limbs were observed to be $104^{\circ} 38' 14''$, when the moon's altitude of her lower limb was $43^{\circ} 20' 20''$, the altitude of the sun's lower limb $12^{\circ} 39' 28''$, the eye of the observer 20 feet above the surface of the sea. Required the true longitude?

H. M.	M. S.	M. S.
Time by watch 6 10	☾'s semi-dia. n. 15 41	☾'s hor. par. at noon 57 33
Long. in time + 54	Do. midnight 15 49	Do. midnight 58 4
Red. time 1 4	Diff. in 12 hours + 8	Diff. in 12 hours + 28
	8 × 5888 gives + 5 28	28 × 5888 gives + 16
☉'s obs. alt. $12^{\circ} 39' 28''$	☾'s semi-dia. noon 5 41	☾'s par. at noon 57 33
Se. dia. 1549		
Dip 4 17	11 32	15 46 ☾'s par. at red. ti. 57 49
	Augmentation 11	☾'s ap. alt. 43 32
App. alt. 12 51 0		P.L. 0.4932
☉'s ref. 46	☾'s semi-dia. 15 57	☾'s par. in alt. 41 55
☉'s par. 9	3 57 Dip 4 17	Refraction 1
		P.L. 0.6329
☉'s true alt. 12 47 3	11 40 ☾'s correction	40 55
Obs. alt. 43 20 20	Ap. dist. of ☉ and ☾'s nearest limbs	$104^{\circ} 38' 14''$
	☉ and ☾'s semi-dia. 15 49 + 1547 31 46	
☾'s ap. alt. 43 32 0		☾'s App. dist. 105 10 0

To find the Distance by Mr. LYON'S Method.

D. M. S.	P. L.	P. L.
Cor. f r ☉'s ap. alt. 3 57	P.L. 1 6587	P.L. 1 6587
☉'s ap. alt. 12 51 0	Co-sine 9 9890	Co-tang. 0 6418
App. Dist. 105 10 0	Sine 9 9846	Tang. 0 5669
☾'s ap. alt. 43 32 0	Co-sec. 0 1619	First arc 2' 53"
		Second arc 14
First arc 2 53	P.L. 1 7942	P.L. 2 8674
	Cor. for ☉'s refraction 3 7	
	App. dist. 105 10 0	
	Dist. correc. for ☉'s refraction 105 13 9	
Cor. for ☾'s ap. alt. 40' 55"	P.L. 0 6434	P.L. 0 6434
☾'s ap. alt. 43 32 0	Co sine 9 8603	Co-tang. 0 0222
Correc. dist. 105 13 7	Sine 9 9845	Tang. 0 5654
☉'s alt. 12 47 3	Co-sec. 0 6551	
		Fourth arc 10' 34"
Third arc 12 57	P.L. 1 1433	Third arc 12 57
	Principal effects of the ☾'s par. 23 31	
	Dist. correc. for ☉'s refraction 105 13 7	
		Dist.

Dist. cor. for ☉'s ref. and priv. ef. of ☽'s par.	104 49 36
Cor. from table 16 } Difference	—
Ditto 19 }	3

To determine the Longitude.	True distance	104 49 33		
	Dist. at 6 hours	104 13 8	104 13 8	
	Do. at 9 hours	105 46 19	—	
		36 25	P. L.	6940
	1 33 11		P. L.	2859
Time over first dist.	6			—
	1 10 20	P. L.		4081
N.B. The longitude is west, because the time at the ship is least.	True time at Greenwich	7 10 20		
	Time at ship	6 10		
	Long. in time	1 0 20	=	15° 5' W.

EXAMPLE II.

Suppose, on the 10th of March, 1809, in longitude 23° east of Greenwich, at 5 h. 36 m. P. M. by a watch well regulated, the distance of the sun's nearest limb to the sun was $68^{\circ} 9' 57''$, when the altitude of the sun's lower limb was $31^{\circ} 48' 9''$, the alt. of the moon's lower limb $23^{\circ} 41' 7''$, the height of the eye of the observer 18 feet above the sea, the true longitude is required?

H. M.	M. S.	M. S.
Time at Ship 5 36	☽ semi dia. at noon 16 1	hor. par. noon 58 48
Long. in time 1 32	Do. at midnight 15 58	Do. midnight 58 35
Red. time 4 4	diff. in 12 hours— 3	diff. in 12 hours— 11
	3 × .3388 gives— 1 11	× .3388 gives— 4
Obs. alt. of ☉ LL 31 48 9	☽ semi-dia. at n. 16 1	hor par. noon 58 46
☉ semi-dia. 16 7		
Dip. 4 4	+ 12 3	semi-dia. 16 0
	Augmentation 7	H. P. red. time 58 42 P L 4866
App. alt. 32 0 12		☽ app. alt. 24 0 10 Sec. 0393
Refrac. 1 31	☽ semi-dia. 16 7	☽ par. in alt. 53 38 P L 5259
☉ par. 8	— 1 23	dip. for 18 feet 4 4
		refrac. — 2 8
☉ true alt. 31 58 49	12 3	cor. ☽ alt. 51 30
	☽ Obs. alt. 23 41 7	
		Obs. dist. ☉ and ☽ $68^{\circ} 9' 57''$
	☽ App. alt. 24 0 10	dia. ☉ and ☽ 16 7 + 16 7 + 32 14
		App. dist. of centres 68 42 11.

To find the Distance by Mr. Lyon's Method.

Cor. for ☉'s app. alt.	1' 23"	P. L.	2 1143	P. L.	2 1143
☉'s app. alt.	32 0 12	Co-sine	9 92 4	Co-tang.	0 2042
App. distance	68 42 11	Sine	9 96 3	Tang.	0 4091
☽'s app. alt.	24 0 10	Co-sec.	0 3907		
			2d arc.	21" P.L.	2 7276
First arc.	43	P. L.	2 4027	1st arc.	43
		Correction for ☉'s ref.	+ 22		
		App. dist.	68 42 11		
		Corrected dist.	68 42 33	for ☉'s ref.	

EXAMPLE III.

Times

Times.	Alt. of Regulus.	Alt. of γ 's Low. Limb.	Dist. of γ and \star
H. M. S.	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "
10 44 37	19 50 30	19 54 43	31 30 43
10 27 29	20 2 0	19 9 43	31 30 30
10 30 4	20 15 0	19 28 13	31 33 0
10 32 8	20 29 0	19 48 43	31 34 0
10 34 16	20 40 0	19 57 43	31 35 45
5 52 38 34	101 16 30	97 14 5	157 44 58
10 33 43	20 15 18	19 29 49 + 7 30	31 32 59 + 25
Mean 10 33 43	20 15 18	19 34 19	31 33 24

Time at ship	H. M. S. 10 33 43	γ 's hor. par. noon	54 16
Long. in time	40	Ditto midnight	54 23
Reduced time	9 53 43	Diff. in 12 hours	+ 7
γ 's semi-dia. noon	14 47	7 \times 825 gives	+ 6
Ditto midnight	14 49	γ 's hor. par. noon	54 16
Diff. in 12 hours	+ 2		54 22
γ 's semi-dia.	14 49	γ 's app. alt.	19 44 50
Augmentation	+ 5		P. L. 0 5199
			Sec. 0 0263
γ 's semi-dia.	14 54	Hor. par. red. ti.	51 10
Dip	4 23	Refraction	— 2 37
			P. L. 0 5462
γ 's obs. alt.	19 34 19	γ 's correction	48 33
		\star 's obs. alt.	20 15 18
γ 's app. alt.	19 44 50	Dip.	— 4 23
Obs. dist. of γ and \star	31 33 24		
γ 's semi dia.	14 54	\star 's app. alt.	20 10 55
		Refraction	— 2 34
Ap. dist. of \odot & γ cent. 30 18 30		\star 's true alt.	20 8 21

To find the Distance by Mr. LYON'S Method.

\star 's correc.	2 34 P. L. 1 8459	P. L. 1 8459	
\star 's app. alt.	20 10 55 co-sine 9 9725	co-tang. 0 4347	tr. dist. 31 13 43
App. dist.	31 18 30 sine 9 7157	tang. 9 7840	dist. 9h. 31 41 2
γ 's app. alt.	19 44 50 co-sec. 0 4713		
		2d arc. 1 33 P. L. 2 0646	
First arc.	1 46 P. L. 2 0054	1st arc 1 46	first diff. 27 19
		+ 13	dist. at 9h. 31 41 2
		31 18 30	dist at 12h. 30 13 9
Distance corrected for the \star 's refraction.	31 18 43		
γ 's correc.	48 33 P. L. 9 5691	P. L. 0 5691	2d diff. 1 27 53
γ 's ap. alt.	19 44 50 co-fi. 9 9737	co-tan. 0 4449	1st diff. 27 19 p. l. 8188
Cor. dist.	31 18 43 sine 9 7157	tang. 9 7841	2d diff. 1 27 53 p. l. 3117
\star 's tr. alt.	20 8 21 co-se. 0 4631	4th ar. 38 39 P. L. 0 7981	
		ti. 1st diff. 9	
Third arc.	34 11 P. L. 0 7216	3d arc. 34 11	55 58 p. l. 5071
Prin. effects of the γ 's par.	— 5 32		
	31 18 43		
Cor. Tab. XXVI. 33" }	31 13 11		
Ditto 1 } diff. +	32		
True dist.	31 13 43		
		Greenwich time	9 55 58
		Time at ship	10 33 43
		Long. in time	37 45 = 926 15 E.

Here I have given one method of finding the longitude, illustrated by a sufficient number of examples, all of which are reduced to the year 1809, in order that the reader, or teacher, may have sufficient time to furnish himself with a N. A. for that year, which is now printed. But as many would wish to have some other method of reducing the distance, that, by comparing them together, they may not only have the advantage of proving their calculations, but also of making choice of which they prefer to work by; the second method I shall present the Reader with, is chiefly deduced from that invented by Mr. Witchell, late Master of the Royal Academy at Portsmouth, as it is short, and requires but four places of figures in the logarithms, besides the index; the preparations in both methods being exactly the same.

RULE.

First. Add the sun, or star's and moon's apparent altitudes together, half the sum; subtract the less from the greater, and half the difference; then add together, the co tang. of half the sum, the tang. of half the difference, and the co-tang. of half the apparent distance; their sum (rejecting 20 in the index) will be the log. tang. of an angle, which call A.

Secondly. When the sun or star's altitude is greater than the moon's, take the difference between angle A, and half the apparent distance; but if less, take their sum. Then add together the co-tang. of this sum or difference, the co-tang. of sun or star's apparent altitude, and the prop. log. of the correction of the sun or star's altitude; their sum (rejecting 20 in the index) will be the prop. log. of the first correction.

Thirdly. If the sum of angle A and half the distance was taken in the last article, take now their difference, but if their difference, now take their sum; then add together the co-tang. of the sum, or difference, the co-tang. of the moon's apparent altitude, and the prop. log. of the correction of the moon's apparent altitude; their sum (rejecting 20 in the index) will be the proportional logarithm of the second correction.

Fourthly. When the angle A is less than half the apparent distance, the first correction must be added to, and the second subtracted from, the apparent distance; but when the angle A is greatest, their sum must be added to the apparent distance, when the sun or star's altitude is less than the moon's; but when the moon's altitude is least, their sum must be subtracted to give the corrected distance.

Fifthly. In Table XXVI. look for the corrected dist. in the top column, and the correction of moon's alt. in the left-hand side column; take out the number of seconds that stand under the former and opposite to the latter. Look again in the same Table for the corrected distance in top column, and the second correction in the left-hand side column; take out the number of seconds that stand under the former and opposite the latter, the difference be-

tween these two numbers will be the third correction, which must be added to the corrected distance, if less than 90° , but subtracted from it, if more than 90° ; the sum, or difference, will be the true distance.

To illustrate this last method of reducing the apparent distance to the true distance, I shall take the apparent altitudes and distances as they stand in the first examples, worked by the former method.

EXAMPLE I. See Example 1. p. 231.

Given, the apparent distance of the sun and moon's centres. $105^\circ 10' 0''$, the sun's apparent altitude $12^\circ 51'$, that of the moon $43^\circ 32'$, and horizontal parallax at reduced time $57' 49''$. Required the true distance of their centres by Mr. Witchell's method?

	M. S.						
☉'s refrac.	4 6	☾'s hor. par. at red. ti.	57 49	P.L.	0 4932		
☉'s parallax	9	☾'s ap. alt.	42 32	Sec.	0 1397		
☉'s correc.	3 57	☾'s par. in alt.	41 55	P.L.	6329		
		Refraction	—	1			
		☾'s correction	40 55				
☉'s ap. alt.	$12^\circ 51' 0$						
☾'s ap. alt.	$43^\circ 32' 0$						
Sum	56 23 0	Half sum	28 11	Co-tang.	10 2710		
Diff	30 41 0	Half diff.	15 20	Tang.	9 4381		
Ap. dist.	105 10 0	Half dist.	52 35	Co-tang.	9 8837		
1st. cor.	+ 3 8						
		Arc A	21 23	Tang.	9 5928		
	105 13 8						
2d cor.	— 23 33	Sum	73 58	Co-tang.	9 4584		
		☉'s ap. alt.	12 51	Co tang.	10 6418		
	104 49 35	☉'s cor.	3 57	P.L.	1 6587		
3d cor.	3						
		1st. cor.	3 8	P.L.	1 7589		
Tr. dist.	104 49 32						
		Diff.	31 12	Co-tang.	0 2178		
		☾'s ap. alt.	43 32	Co-tang.	0 0222		
		☾'s cor.	40 55	P.L.	0 6434		
		2d cor.	23 33	P.L.	0 8834		

EXAMPLE II. See Example p. 232.

Given, the apparent distance of the sun and moon's centres $68^\circ 42' 11''$, the sun's apparent altitude $32^\circ 0' 12''$, apparent altitude of the moon $24^\circ 0' 10''$, the sun's correction $1' 23''$, the moon's correction $51' 30''$. What is the true distance of their centres by Mr. Witchell's method?

sun's

☉'s ap. alt $32^{\circ} 0' 12''$

☽'s ap. alt. $24 \quad 0 \quad 10$

Sum	56	0	22	Half sum	28°	0'	11"	Co-tang.	0	2743
Diff.	8	0	2	Half diff.	4	0	1	Tang.	8	8447
Ap. dist.	68	42	11	Half dist.	34	21	5	Co-tang.	0	1653
1st. cor.	+		22							
				Arc A	10	53	30	Tang.	9	2843
	68	42	33							
2d cor.	—	23	8	Diff.	23	27	35	Co-tang.	0	3625
				☉'s ap. alt	32	0	12	Co-tang.	0	2042
	68	19	25	☉'s cor.		1	23	P.L.	2	1143
3d cor.	+		7							
				1st. cor.			22	P.L.	2	6809
True dist.	68	19	32							
				Sum	45	14	35	Co-tang.	9	9963
				☽'s ap. alt.	24	0	10	Co-tang.	0	3514
				☽'s cor.		51	30	P.L.	0	5435
				2d correc.	23	8		P.L.	0	8912

EXAMPLE III. See Example p. 233.

Given, the apparent distance of the moon's centre from the star Regulus $31^{\circ} 18' 30''$, the apparent altitude of the star $20^{\circ} 10' 55''$, that of the moon $31^{\circ} 18' 30''$, the star's correction $2' 34''$, that of the moon's correction $48' 33''$. What is the true distance of their centres by Mr. Witchell's method?

☉'s ap. alt. $20^{\circ} 10' 55''$

☽'s ap. alt. $19 \quad 44 \quad 50$

Sum	39	55	45	Half sum	19°	57'	52"	Co-tang.	0	4398
Diff.		26	5	Half diff.		13	2	Tang.	7	5788
Ap. dist.	31	18	30	Half dist.	15	39	15	Co-tang	0	5525
1st. cor.	+		14							
				Arch A	2	7	59	Tang.	8	5711
	31	18	44							
2d cor.	—	5	36	Diff.	13	31	16	Co-tang.	0	6190
				*'s ap. alt.	20	10	55	Co-tang.	0	4347
	31	13	8	*'s cor.		2	34	P.L.	1	8459
3d cor.	+		34							
				1st. cor.			14	P.L.	2	8936
True dist.	31	13	42							
				Sum	17	47	14	Co-tang.	0	4937
				D's ap. alt.	19	44	50	Co-tang.	0	4450
				D's correc.	48	33		P.L.	0	5691
				2d correc.	5	36		P.L.	1	5078

First.

Another Method.

First. From half the sum of the apparent altitudes of the sun and moon, or moon and star, and the apparent distance, subtract the sun or star's apparent altitude; the difference call the first remainder, the moon's apparent altitude taken from the half sum leaves the second remainder.

Secondly. To the log. sine of thirty degrees add the log. sine of the apparent distance, the log. co-sine of the moon's apparent altitude, the log. secant of the half sum, the log. co-secant of the first remainder, and the prop. log. of the moon's correction; reject the tens in the index, the remainder will be the prop. log. of the first correction.

Thirdly. To the log. sine of thirty degrees add the log. sine of the apparent distance, the log. co-sine of the sun or star's apparent altitude, the log. secant of the half sum, the log. co-secant of the second remainder, and the prop. log. of the sun or star's correction; reject the tens in the index, the remainder will be the prop. log. of the second correction.

The difference between the correction of the moon's altitude, and the first correction, call the difference of corrections.

Enter Table XXVI. with the apparent distance at the top, and the moon's correction in the left-hand side column, the corresponding number will be the third correction; in the same column, and corresponding to the difference of corrections, you may find the fourth correction.

Fifthly. Subtract the moon's, the second, and fourth corrections from the apparent distance, to the remainder add the sun or star's, the first and third correction; the sum will be the true distance.

EXAMPLE I. See Example p. 231.

Given, the apparent distance of the sun and moon's centres $105^{\circ} 10'$, the sun's apparent altitude $12^{\circ} 51'$, that of the moon $43^{\circ} 32'$, the sun's correction $3' 57''$, and the moon's correction $40' 55''$. Required the true distance?

30° 0' Sine	9 6990	9 6990	D's cor.	40' 55"
Ap. dist. 105 10 Sine	9 9846	9 9846	2d cor.	49
D's ap alt. 43 32 Co-sine	9 8603		4th cor.	19
C's ap alt. 12 51 Co-sine		9 9890		— —
				— 42 3
Sum	161 33			105 10 0
Half sum	80 46	Secant 0 7946		— — —
1st. rem.	67 55	Co-sec. 0 0331		104 27 57
2d rem.	37 14	Co-sec.	0 2182	C's cor. 3 57
C's cor.	3 57	P.L.	2d 1 6587	1st. cor. 17 23
D's cor.	40 55	P.L.	0 6434	cor. — — 3d cor. 16
			— — 49" P.L. 2	3441
1st. cor.	17 23	P.L.	1 0150	True dist. 104 49 33
Dif. cor.	23 34			

EXAMPLE

EXAMPLE II. See Example p. 2.

Given, the apparent distance of the sun and moon's centres $68^{\circ} 42' 11''$, the sun's apparent altitude $32^{\circ} 0' 12''$, apparent altitude of the moon $24^{\circ} 0' 10''$, the sun's correction $1' 23''$, the moon's $51' 30''$. Required the true distance?

	$30^{\circ} 0' 0''$	Sine	9 6990	9 6990	D's cor.	$57' 30''$
Ap. dist.	$68 42 11$	Sine	9 9693	9 9693	2d cor.	1 0
D's ap. alt.	$24 0 10$	Co-si.	9 9607		4th cor.	0 1
☉'s ap. alt.	$32 0 12$	Co-si.		9 9284		
					Sum	$52 31$
Sum	$124 42 33$					$68 42 11$
Half sum	$62 21 16$	Secant	0 3335	0 3335		
1st. rem.	$30 21 4$	Co-sec.	2964			$67 49 40$
2d rem.	$38 21 6$	Co-sec.		0 2073	☉'s cor.	$+ 1 23$
☉'s cor.	$1 23$	P.L.		2 1143	1st. cor.	$+ 28 22$
D's cor.	$51 30$	P.L.	0 5435	2d		$+ 9$
				cor. 2 2518		
1st. cor.	$28 22$	P.L.	8024	$1' 0''$ P.L.	True dist.	$68 19 34$
Diff. of cor.	$23 8$					

EXAMPLE III. See Example p. 233.

Given, the apparent distance of the moon's centre from the star Regulus $31^{\circ} 18' 30''$, the apparent altitude of the moon $19^{\circ} 44' 50''$, the apparent altitude of the star $20^{\circ} 10' 55''$, the star's correction $2' 34''$, the moon's correction $48' 33''$. What is the true distance of their centres?

	$30^{\circ} 0' 0''$	Sine	9 6990	9 6990	D's cor.	$- 48' 33''$
Ap. dist.	$31 18 30$	Sine	9 7157	9 7157	2d cor.	$- 2 20$
D's ap. alt.	$19 44 50$	Co-sine	9 9737		4th cor.	$- 0$
★'s ap. alt.	$20 10 55$	Co-sine	9 9725			
					Sum	$50 53$
Sum	$71 14 15$				Ap. dist.	$31 18 30$
Half sum	$35 37 7$	Secant	0 0900	0 0900		
1st. diff.	$15 26 12$	Co-sec.	0 5748			$30 27 37$
2d. diff.	$15 52 17$	Co-sec.		0 5631	★'s cor.	$+ 2 34$
★'s cor.	$2 34$	P.L.		2d 1 8459	1st. cor.	$+ 42 57$
D's cor.	$48 33$	P.L.	0 5691	cor.		$+ 34$
				$2' 20''$ 1 8862		
1st. cor.	$42 57$	P.L.	6223	P.L.	True dist.	$31 13 42$
Diff. of cor.	$5 36$					

The difference in this last method is that there is no variety of cases.

Questions for Exercise.

Suppose, on the 23d of May 1805, in longitude 9° west of Greenwich, by account at 3 h. 41 m. 15 s. P.M. by a watch well regulated, the distance of the sun and moon's nearest limbs should be

be observed to be $67^{\circ} 5' 36''$, at the same time the altitude of the sun's lower limb should be $31^{\circ} 48' 15''$, the moon's $23^{\circ} 48' 15''$, the eye of the observer being 18 feet above the surface of the sea. Required the true longitude of the place?

Answer. $11^{\circ} 20' 15''$ west.

Suppose, at sea in longitude of 10° west by account, on June the 5th, 1805, the mean of five observations were taken; viz. at 3 h. 17 m. 20 s. P.M. the distance of the sun and moon's nearest limbs were $106^{\circ} 18' 12''$ the error of the sextant 2 m. 37 s.—the altitude of the moon's upper limb $20^{\circ} 4' 6''$, the error of the quadrant 1 m.—the altitude of the sun's lower limb $45^{\circ} 22' 3''$, the error of the instrument 48 s.—the eye being 21 feet above the sea. Required the true longitude?

Answer. $5^{\circ} 59'$ west.

Suppose, on the 1st. of January 1806, in longitude 8° east of Greenwich, by account at 5 h. 56 m. A.M. per watch well regulated, the distance of the moon's farthest limb from the star Pollux should be $62^{\circ} 52' 28''$, the altitude of the moon's lower limb being $15^{\circ} 19' 14''$, and the star's altitude $29^{\circ} 51' 39''$, the eye of the observer being 18 feet above the surface of the sea, and the true longitude should be required?

Answer. $7^{\circ} 36' 30''$ east.

NOTE.—In vessels which afford only one observer, it will be found sufficiently exact for practice to have a quadrant at hand, in order to take the altitudes of the objects immediately after the distance is observed, as the difference of altitudes which take place during the time spent in the operation will be nearly insensible. It is recommended to take the altitude of the sun first. But as it may sometimes happen, owing to the obscurity of the horizon, that the altitudes cannot be taken, the following methods are given to obtain them by calculation:

To find the Sun's true Altitude.

It sometimes happens that the distance of the celestial objects may be taken, but for want of a good horizon, or assistants, their altitudes cannot be taken at the same time; to supply such deficiencies, observe the three following cases.

CASE I.

The apparent time, the ship's latitude, longitude, and the sun's declination given, to find the true altitude of his centre.

RULE.

If the ship's co-latitude, and the sun's declination, be both north or both south, take their sum; but if one be north and the other south, their difference is the sun's meridian altitude.

With the apparent time from noon, enter Table XXIII. and from

from the column of rising take out the logarithm corresponding to it.

To this logarithm add the log. co-sine of the latitude, and the log. co-sine of the sun's declination.

Their sum, rejecting 20 in the index, will be the logarithm of a natural number, which, being subtracted from the natural sine of the sun's meridian altitude, will leave the natural sine of his true altitude at the given time.

EXAMPLE I.

Required the true altitude of the sun's centre, in latitude $49^{\circ} 57' N.$ when its declination is $19^{\circ} 26'$, at 6 h. 56 m. 30 s. in the morning?

	H.	M.	S.		
	12	0	0		
App. time	6	56	30		
<hr/>					
Time from noon	5	3	30	Its log. in col. of rising	4.87850
Latitude	49	57	0 N.	Its log. co-sine	9.80852
Decl. at that time	19	26	0 N.	Its log. co-sine	9.97453
<hr/>					
Co-lat.	40	3	0	Rej. 20 N. N. 45872 = log. =	4.66155
<hr/>					
Mer. alt.	59	29	0	Nat. sine	86148
<hr/>					
Nat. sine true alt.				40276 =	$23^{\circ} 45'$

EXAMPLE II.

What will be the true altitude of the sun's centre at London, when its declination is $20^{\circ} 49' S.$ at 3 h. 21 m. 30 s. apparent time in the afternoon?

	H.	M.	S.		
App. time from N.	3	21	30	Its log. in col. of rising	4.55900
Latitude	51	32	N.	Log. co-sine	9.79383
<hr/>					
Decl. at that time	20	49	S.	Log. co-sine	9.97068
<hr/>					
Co-lat.	38	28	N.	Nat. num. 21062 = log. =	4.32351
<hr/>					
Mer. alt.	17	39		Nat. sine	30320
<hr/>					
Nat. sine true alt.	5	19		Nat. sine	09258

H h

CASE

CASE II.

The Apparent Time, the Latitude and Longitude given, to find the Altitude of any of the known fixed Stars.

RULE.

Turn the longitude into time, and add it to or subtract it from the time at the ship, according as it is east or west, the sum or difference will be the time at Greenwich.

Take the sun's right ascension from the Nautical Almanack, proportion it to the time at Greenwich, and add it to the apparent time at the ship, which will give the right ascension of the meridian, or mid-heaven.

Find the star's right ascension and declination in Table XX. and take the difference between its right ascension and the right ascension of the meridian, which will be the distance of the star from the meridian.

Having the star's distance from the meridian, with its declination and the ship's latitude, the true altitude is found in the same manner as has been shewn in the last examples of finding the true altitude of the sun.

EXAMPLE.

What will be the true altitude of Aldebaran, April 11, 1806, at 5h. 56m. 20s. P. M. apparent time, in latitude $55^{\circ} 58' N.$ and long. $3^{\circ} 6' W.$?

	H.	M.	S.	
App. time at ship	-	-	-	5 56 20
Long. $3^{\circ} 6' W.$ in time	-	0	12	24
<hr/>				
Time at Greenwich	-	6	8	44
Sun's right ascen. Apr. 11, at n.				
by N. A.	-	1	17	14
Prop. part, for 6h. 8m. 44s.		0	0	56
<hr/>				
Sun's right asc. at time of obs.		1	18	10
App. time at ship	-	5	56	20
<hr/>				
Right asc. of the meridian		7	14	38
Star's right ascension	-	4	24	48
<hr/>				
Star's dist. from meridian		2	49	42
Lat. - $55^{\circ} 58' 0'' N.$				
			Log. col. of rif	4,41803
			L. co-sine	9,74794
<hr/>				
Star's dec.	16	6	35	N.
Co-lat.	34	2	0	
			Nat. n. 14079	Log.
Mer. alt.	50	8	35	N. sine 76773
<hr/>				
True a.t.	38	49	0	N. sine 62694

CASE

CASE III.

The apparent Time, the Latitude and Longitude of the Ship being given, to find the true Altitude of the Moon's Centre.

RULE.

Turn the longitude into time, and if it be west add it to, but if it be east subtract it from, the apparent time at the ship, and it will give the time at Greenwich.

Take the sun's right ascen. out of the N. A. and proportion it to Greenwich-time, which, being added to the time at the ship, the sum will be the right ascension of the meridian or mid-heaven.

Take out of the N. A. the moon's right ascension and declination, and proportion them to the time at Greenwich. Turn the moon's right ascension into time, and take the difference between it and the right ascension of the mid-heaven, which will be the distance in time of the moon from the meridian.

Having the ship's lat. together with the moon's declin. and dist. from the meridian, the true altitude is found, in the same manner as has been shewn in finding the true altitude of the sun and star.

EXAMPLE.

What will be the moon's true altitude April 28, 1809, at 6h. 20m. P. M. in lat. $42^{\circ} 34'$ S. and long. $84^{\circ} 30'$ west of Greenwich by account?

	H. M.		
App. time at ship	6 20	Moon's dec. at noon	$7^{\circ} 54' S.$
Long. $84^{\circ} 30'$ in ti. +	5 38	$2^{\circ} 10' \times$ by, 9973 gives +	2 9
Red. time	11 58	Moon's dec. at red. ti.	10 3
	H. M. S.		
\odot 's ri. asc. 28 ap.	2 21 31	D 's ri. asc. at noon	194 37
$3' 45'' \times$, 4986 gives +	1 52	$7^{\circ} 10' \times$, 9973, gives +	7 9
Ri. asc. at red. time	2 23 23		201 46
App. time at ship. +	6 20	In time =	6h. 47m. 4s.
AR of the meridian	8 43 23		
D 's right ascension	6 47 4		
D 's dist from mer.	1 56 19	Log. in col. of rising	3 93960
Ship's latitude	42 34	Log. co-sine	9 86717
D 's dec.	10 3	Log. co-sine	9 99328
Comp. lat	47 26		
Mer. alt.	57 29	Nat. num.	6310 3 80005
		Nat. sine	84324
True altitude	51 16	N. sine	78014

In the last example, proportional parts are taken in finding the right ascension, declination and log. rising.

By the three last cases the true altitudes of the objects are found, therefore if the apparent altitudes be wanted, the difference between the sun's parallax and refraction must be added to the sun's true altitude, the refraction must be added to the true altitude of a star, and the difference between the moon's refraction and parallax in altitude must be subtracted from the true altitude of the moon thus found, to obtain the respective apparent altitudes of their centres.

To find the Longitude by the Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

On the day preceding the evening on which it is proposed to observe an eclipse, look for the time when it will happen at Greenwich, in page 3d of the month in the Ephemeris. Find the diff. of longitude either by a good map, sea chart, or dead reckoning.

Let the watch be regulated by the sun with all possible exactness to the apparent time. Turn the difference of longitude into time, and add it to, or subtract it from, the apparent time, according as it is east or west of Greenwich, the sum or difference will be nearly the time when the eclipse is to be looked for in that place. But as the longitude is uncertain, it will be proper to begin 20 or 30 minutes before.

Observe the hours, minutes and seconds of the beginning of the eclipse, called immersion, that is, the very instant that the satellite appears to enter into the shadow of Jupiter; or the emersion, that is, when it appears to come out of the same. The difference of time between the observed immersion, or emersion, and that set down in the Nautical Almanack, being turned into degrees, will give the difference of longitude between Greenwich and the place of observation.

These observations made on the first satellite, or that which moves nearest to the body of Jupiter, is the most proper for determining the longitude; and here it may be observed, that its emersions are not visible from the time of Jupiter's conjunction with the sun to the time of his opposition to the sun, and that its immersions are not visible from the time of the planet's opposition to the sun, to the time of its conjunction.

The configurations, or the positions in which Jupiter's satellites appear at Greenwich, are laid down every night when visible, in page the 12th of the month in the Ephemeris.

EXAMPLE.

Suppose on Jan. 8, 1809, in long. $18^{\circ} 23'E$. by account, an emersion of Jupiter's first satellite was observed at 11h. 3m. apparent time, required the longitude?

	H.	M.	S.
At Greenwich that day the emersion began at	9	50	26
Observed emersion at ship	11	3	0
	<hr/>		
Diff. in time	1	12	34
			turned

turned into longitude gives $18^{\circ} 8' 30''$ E, because the time at Greenwich is less than at the place of observation, the error in the longitude is 5 miles and 49 seconds.

As these eclipses happen almost daily, they afford the most ready means of determining the longitude of place on land, and then the longitudes of sea-coasts might be better ascertained than they are at present; they might also be applied at sea, could they be observed with sufficient accuracy in a ship under sail, which can hardly be done, since the least motion of a telescope that magnifies sufficiently to make these observations, would throw the objects out of the field of view.

The eclipses of Jupiter's satellites may be well observed by one of Dolland's new achromatic telescopes of three feet in length, or by a reflecting telescope of 18 or 20 inches focal length.

To find the Longitude by the Eclipses of the Moon.

This is performed by comparing the times of the beginning or ending, as also the times when any number of digits are eclipsed, or when the earth's shadow begins to touch or leave any remarkable spot on the moon's face.

Then will the difference of time between the like observations made at different places, turned into degrees, be their difference of longitude,

But these eclipses happen too seldom to be of any general use at sea.

To find the Longitude by a Chronometer or Time-keeper.

When it is intended to make use of a time keeper, it is requisite to examine its rate of going before you leave the land, and adjust it to the meridian of the place from which you reckon your longitude. To do this, you must ascertain the apparent time by the sun's altitude (or by some other method) and apply to it the equation of time, taken from page 2, of the Nautical Almanack, according to its title of *add* or *subtract*; the sum or difference will give the mean time of observation: this, compared with the watch, will shew how much it is too fast or too slow, and by observing this difference for several days successively, you will ascertain its rate of going: if you find it gain or lose a few seconds per day, you must make that allowance on all future observations at sea. Instead of comparing the time shewn by the chronometer, to the mean time at the place of observation found as above, you may compare it with that mean time reduced to Greenwich-time, by adding to that mean time the difference of longitude between Greenwich and the place of observation, when it is to the westward of Greenwich, but subtracting it when to the eastward; and by this means you will find how much your chronometer differs from Greenwich-time. Having thus regulated your time-keeper, the longitude at sea is readily found by it, as will evidently appear by the following examples:

EXAMPLE

EXAMPLE I.

Suppose that on March 25, 1809, the apparent time was found by an altitude of the sun to be 1h. 5m. 9s. P. M. when, by a time-keeper well regulated to mean Greenwich time, it was 4h. 3m. 6s. P. M. Required the longitude?

		H.	M.	S.
Apparent time	- - -	1	5	9
Equation of time	- +	0	6	12
<hr/>				
Mean time		1	11	21
Time per watch	-	4	3	6
<hr/>				

- 2 51 45 equal to
 $42^{\circ} 56' 15''$ of west longitude, because the time at Greenwich is greater than the time at ship.

EXAMPLE II.

Suppose that on Sept. 12, 1809, the apparent time was found by an altitude of the sun to be 4h. 3m. 6s. P. M. when the time per chronometer is 2h. P. M. the watch being too slow for mean Greenwich time 11m. 9s. Required the longitude?

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.	
Apparent time	4	3	6	P. M.	Time per watch	2	0	0
Equat. of time—	0	3	46		Watch error	+0	11	9
<hr/>				<hr/>				
Mean time	3	59	20	P. M.	Time at Greenw.	2	11	9 P. M.
Ti. at Greenw.	2	11	9					

Diff. of time 1 48 11 equal to $27^{\circ} 2' 45''$ east longitude.

OBLIQUE TRIGONOMETRY.

AXIOM II.

IN all plane triangles the sides are in direct proportion to the sines of their opposite angles.

To find a Side.

As the sine of an angle
 Is to its opposite side,
 So is the sine of either of the other angles in the same triangle
 To the side opposite thereto.

To find an Angle.

As any side given
 Is to the sine of its opposite angle,
 So is either of the other sides in the same triangle
 To the sine of its opposite angle.

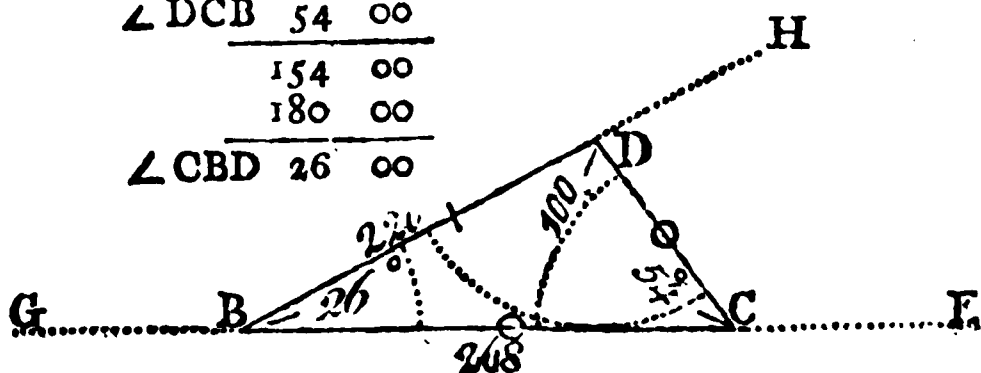
CASE I.

Two angles and one side given, to find either of the legs?

The angle $BDC = 100^{\circ}$
 and angle $DCB = 54^{\circ}$.

And the leg. $BD = 220^{\circ}$
 are given to find the sides.

$\angle BDC$	$100^{\circ} 00'$
$\angle DCB$	$54 \quad 00$
<hr/>	
	$154 \quad 00$
	$180 \quad 00$
<hr/>	
$\angle CBD$	$26 \quad 00$



CONSTRUCTION.

Draw an indefinite line GE, add the two angles D and C together, and subtracting their sum from 180° leaves the remaining angle B 26° , on the line GE; on any point as at B, describe the angle B 26° , and on BH set off BD 220. On D make the angle BDC 100° , then DC will intersect the line GE in the point C, which completes the triangle, and BC will measure on the same scale from which BD was laid down 268 nearly, and DC 119 also on the same scale.

To find CB.

To find DC.

As the sine of the ang. C 54° co. ar. 0,9204
Is to the side BD 220
So is supt. si. of ang. BDC 80°

As sine ang. C 54° co. ar. 0,9204
Is to the side BD 220
So is sine ang. B 26°

0,09204
2,34242
9,64184

To the side BC 267.8

2,42781

To side DC 119.2

2,07630

By Gunter.

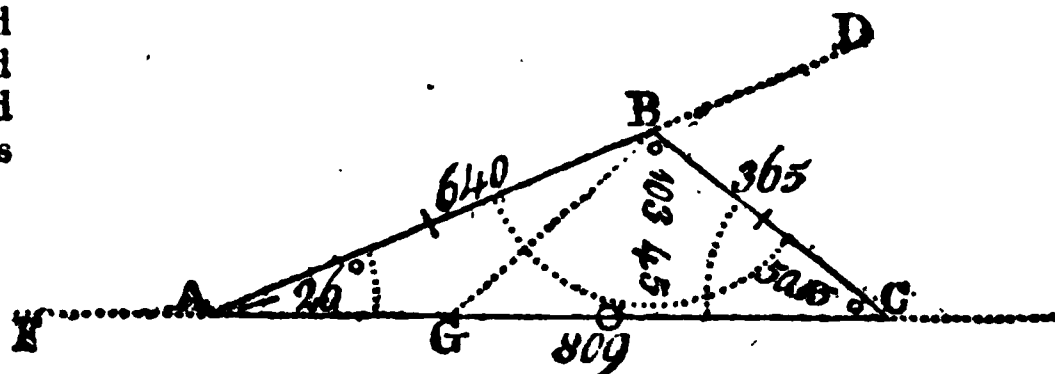
1st. The extent from 80° to 54° , on the line of sines, will reach from 220 to 267, on the line of numbers for BC.

2d. The extent from 54° to 26° , on the line of sines, will reach from 220 to 119, on the line of numbers for the side DC.

CASE II. and III.

Two sides and an angle opposite to one of them being given, to find the other opposite angles and the third side?

The side BC 365, and the side AB 640, and angle A 26° given, to find the side AC, and angles ABC and BCA.



CONSTRUCTION.

Draw the indefinite line FE, and on any point thereon, as at A, draw the angle DAE 26° . On AD set off AB = 640, then on B, with 365 in your compasses, taken from the same scale, describe an arch which will cut FE in the point C. Join BC, and it is done; AC will measure on the scale before used 809 nearly, the angle B will measure on the scale of chords $103^\circ 45'$, and angle C $50^\circ 14'$ nearly.

Proportion by Axiom II.

To find the angle C.

As the side BC 365 co. ar.
Is to the sine of angle A 26°
So is the side AB 640

7,43771
9,64184
2,80618

To find AC.

As sine ang. C $50^\circ 14'$ co. ar.
Is to AB 640
So is si. ang. B, or its suppl. $76^\circ 14'$

To sine angle C $50^\circ 14'$
Angle A add $26^\circ 0'$

9,88573

To side AC 808.7

2,90779

Subtract $76^\circ 14'$
from 180°

Angle B $103^\circ 46'$

It may be proper to observe, that if the given angle be obtuse, the angle sought will be acute; but when the given angle is acute, and opposite a given lesser side, then the required angle is doubtful whether acute or obtuse, it ought therefore to be determined before the operation; for it is plain the above proportion produces $50^\circ 14'$ for the required angle, but if it is obtuse, its supplement to 180° must be taken, viz. $129^\circ 46'$.

By Gunter.

1st. The extent from 365 to 640, on the line of numbers, will reach from 26° to $50^\circ 14'$ on the line of sines, equal to the angle B.

2d. The extent from $50^\circ 14'$, to $76^\circ 14'$, on the line of sines, will reach from 640 to 809 on the line of numbers, equal AC.

AXIOM.

AXIOM III.

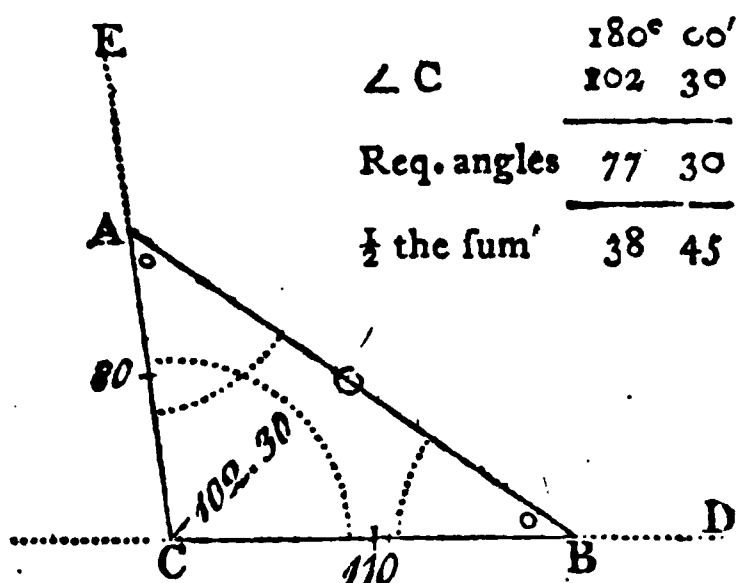
In every plane triangle it will be as the sum of any two sides is to their difference, so is the tangent of half the sum of the angles opposite these sides, to the tangent of half their difference, which half difference being added to half the sum of the angles, gives the greater angle, but, being subtracted, the remainder will be the lesser angle.

CASE IV. and V.

Two sides and their contained angle being given, to find either of the other angles and the third side?

The side BC 110, AC 80, and angle BCA $102^{\circ} 30'$, to find the angle BAC and CBA.

Side BC	110
Side AC	80
Sum sides	<u>190</u>
Diff. of sides	<u>30</u>



	$180^{\circ} 00'$
$\angle C$	<u>$102^{\circ} 30'$</u>
Req. angles	<u>$77^{\circ} 30'$</u>
$\frac{1}{2}$ the sum	<u>$38^{\circ} 45'$</u>

CONSTRUCTION.

Draw the indefinite right line CD, on which set off CB=110, make the angle ACB= $102^{\circ} 30'$, then on AC set off CA 80, join AB, and it is done, for AB will measure on the former scale 149, and the angles A and B will measure $45^{\circ} 58'$, and $31^{\circ} 32'$, respectively, on the line of chords.

The proportion by Axiom III. will be,

To find the angles B and A.	To find the side AB by Axiom III.
As the sum of the sides AC and BC 190 co. ar	As sine ang. B $31^{\circ} 32'$ co. ar.
Is to, their difference 30	Is to AC 80
So is tan. $\frac{1}{2}$ sum op. angles $38^{\circ} 45'$	So is sine ang. C $102^{\circ} 30'$
	or its sup. $77^{\circ} 30'$
To tang. half diff. $7^{\circ} 13' = 9,10286$	To side AB 149.3
Added, gives the ang. A $45^{\circ} 58'$	
Sub. leaves the angle B $31^{\circ} 32'$	

By Gunter.

1st. The extent from 190 to 30, on the line of numbers, will reach from $38^{\circ} 45'$ to $7^{\circ} 13'$ on the line of tangents for half difference.

2d. The extent from $77^{\circ} 30'$, which is the supplement of $102^{\circ} 30'$, to $31^{\circ} 32'$ on the line of lines, will reach from 80° to $149^{\circ} 3'$, on the line of numbers, for the side AB required.

The learner may be at a loss how to know to which angles the above sum and difference belong, but let him remember the greatest angle is opposite to the greatest side, and the contrary, which will determine it.

AXIOM IV.

In any plane triangle, it will be

As the greatest side

Is to the sum of the other two sides,

So is the difference of those sides

To the difference of the segments of the base made by a perpendicular, let fall from the angle opposite the base.

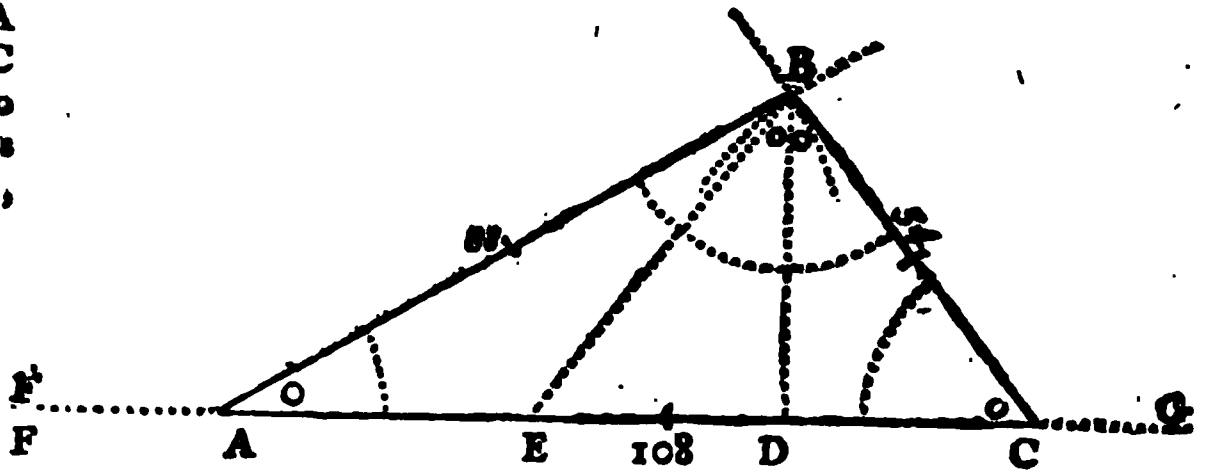
And half the difference of the segments added to half their sum will give the greater segment, but if subtracted from their half sum will leave the lesser segment, the triangle being thus cut becomes two right angled triangles, the hypotenuses and bases of which are given, to find the angles by Axiom I. in right angled Trigonometry, page 34.

CASE

CASE VI.

The three sides of a plane triangle given, to find the angles

The side BA
88, BC 54, AC
108, given to
find the angles
ABC, BAC,
BCA.



CONSTRUCTION.

Draw the indefinite right line FG, on which, from any point therein, as at A, set off AC 108, then, 88 in your compasses, and one foot on the point A, sweep an arch also with the distance 54 in your compasses, and one point on C, sweep another arch intersecting the former arch in the point B, and it is done; BA, BC, AC, will measure 88, 54, 108 respectively on the same scale.

The proportion by Axiom IV.

To find $AE = AD - DC$ the diff. of segments.

AB 88
BC 54

142 Sum of shortest sides
34 Diff. dicto

As the side AC 108 co. ar. 7,96658
Is to the sum of sides AB and BC 142 2,15229
So is diff. sides AB and BC 34 1,53148

Half base 54
Half diff. segm. 22,35

To AE the diff. of seg. of base 44, 7 1,65035

AD 76,35 Great segm.
DC 31,65 Least segm.

Half 22,35

Having divided the triangle into two right-angled triangles, the hypotenuse and bases of which are given, to find the angles by Axiom I. as follows:

To find the angle DAB.

As the hypotenuse AB 88 co. ar. 8.05552
Is to radius 90° 10.0000
So is side AD the great seg. 76.35 1.88281

To sine ang. CBD 60° 11' 9.93833
90

The com. is ang. A = 29° 49'

To find the angle DBC.

As hypoth. BC 54 co. ar. 8.26761
Is to radius 90° 10.0000
So is DC 31.65 1.50037

To si. ang. CBD 35° 53' 9.76798
90

Its com. ang. C = 54° 07' + ang. A. 29° 49' =
83° 56' and 180° - 83° 56' = ang. B 96° 4'

OBLIQUE SAILING.

WE come next to the doctrine of oblique triangles applied to problems of sailing: and though it may be applied to the measuring of inaccessible objects, yet we shall confine it to those problems which are more immediately necessary in navigation, and is chiefly used in taking the maps of harbours, sea-coasts, &c. as follows.

Oblique Sailing exemplified by proper Example

CASE I.

The bearing and distance of two places from each other, as also the bearing of each of them from a third place, being given, to find the distance from the said third place to each of the other two places.

EXAMPLE.

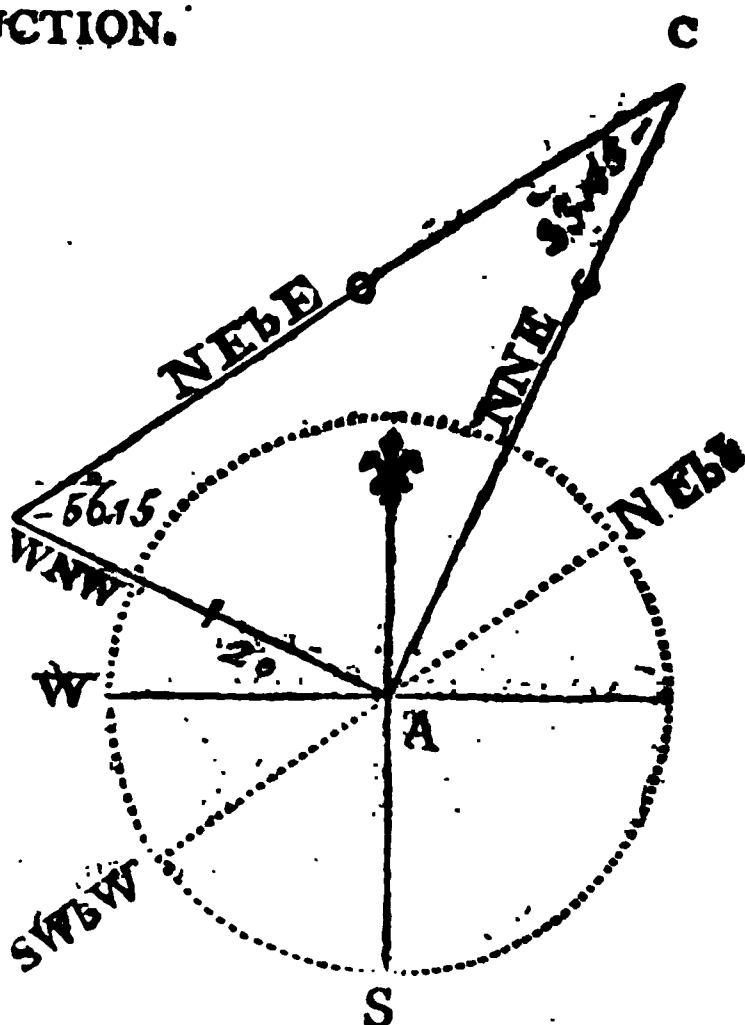
Coasting along shore, I saw a cape of land which bore from me N. N. E. I stood away W. N. W. 20 miles, and the same cape bore from me N. E. by E. I would know the distance of the ship at both stations from the cape?

I i

Having

CONSTRUCTION.

Having drawn the compass N. E. S. W. let A represent the place of the ship at her first station, from whence, through the N. N. E. point, draw the indefinite right line CA, also through the W. N. W. point, draw another indefinite right line, BA, and set off thereon 20 miles from a scale of equal parts from A to B; through the centre of the compass also draw the N. E. by E. and S. W. by W. points, and parallel thereto from the point B, draw the line BC meeting the N. N. E. in the point C, and it is done; now from the N. eastward, 2 points, and from the N. westward 6 points, together make 8 points for the \angle BAC, also the difference between the N. E. by E. and N. N. E. points are 3, or $= 33^\circ 45' = \angle$ BCA, and the difference between W. N. W. and S. W. by W. points is 5 or $56^\circ 15' = \angle$ ABC, then the \angle ACB $= \angle$ ABC $= 90^\circ$, therefore the other is a right angle, or 90° .



To find the distance AC.

As sine ang. ACB $33^\circ 45'$ co. ar. 0.25526

.. AB .. 20 mi. 1.30103

∴ Side ang. ABC $56^\circ 15'$ 9.91985

∴ AC dist. from her 1st station 29.93 miles.

1.47614

To find the distance BC.

As sine ang. ACB $33^\circ 15'$ co. ar. 0.25526

As AB 20 mi. 1.30103

∴ S. ang. BAC $= 90^\circ 00'$ 10.00000

∴ dist. BC $= 36$ mi.

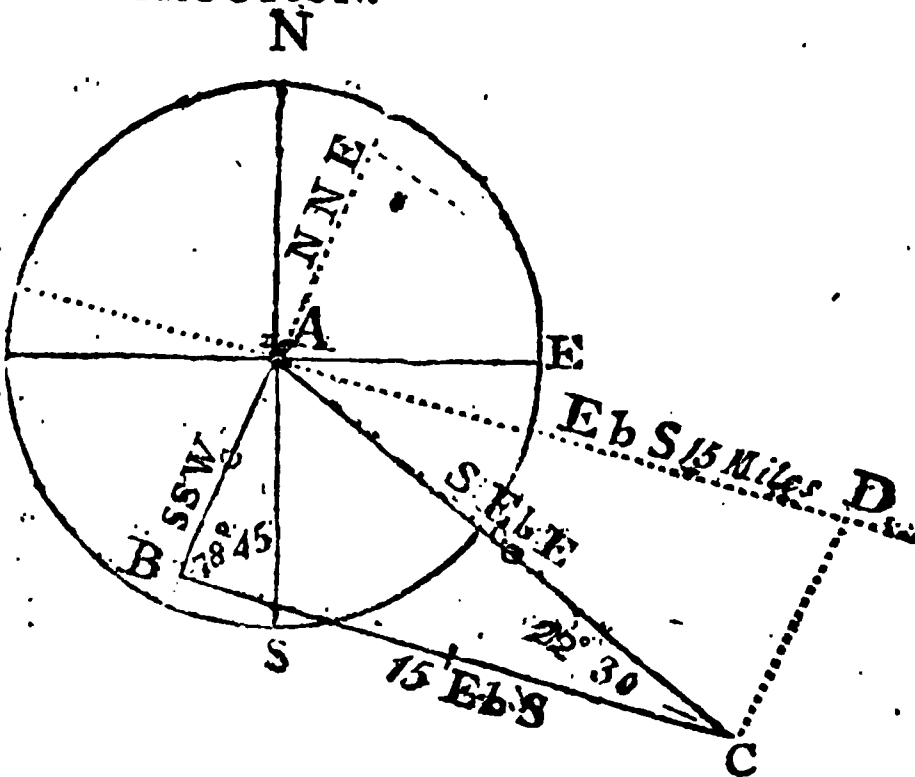
1.55629

EXAMPLE II.

Being at sea, I saw two headlands, whose bearing from one another I found by the chart to be W. by N. and E. by S. distance 15 miles, the northernmost bore from me S. S. W. and the southernmost S. E. by E. I demand my distance from each of the said headlands?

CONSTRUCTION.

Having drawn the compass, set off AB the S. S. W. bearing and AC the S. E. by E. bearing, draw through the centre the dotted line representing the bearings of the two places from one another, and W from A towards D, on this line, set off from any scale of equal parts, 15 miles from A to D, and draw AB; draw DC parallel to BA until it cuts AC at the point C, through C draw BC parallel to AD, and it is done.



Calculation of the Angles

Between N. N. E. and E. by S. is 7 points, or $78^\circ 45' = \angle$ ABC, between S. S. W. and S. E. by E. is 7 points, or $78^\circ 45' =$ the angle BAC, and between W. by N. and N. W. by W. is two points, or $22^\circ 30'$, the angle ACB.

Calculation of the Sides.

As sine $78^\circ 45'$ co. ar. 0.00843

Is to BC $= 15$ miles 1.17609

So is sine $\angle C 22^\circ 30'$ 9.58284

To AB $= 5.85$ miles.

0.76736

It being an isosceles triangle.

AC $=$ BC 15 miles.

This

This example, and the first, are used for finding the distance of a ship from any headland, &c. when the ship is about to take her departure from the land.

CASE II.

The bearings and distance of two places from each other, and the distance of one of those places and the bearing of the other from a third place being given, to find the bearing of the first, and the distance of the second from the third place.

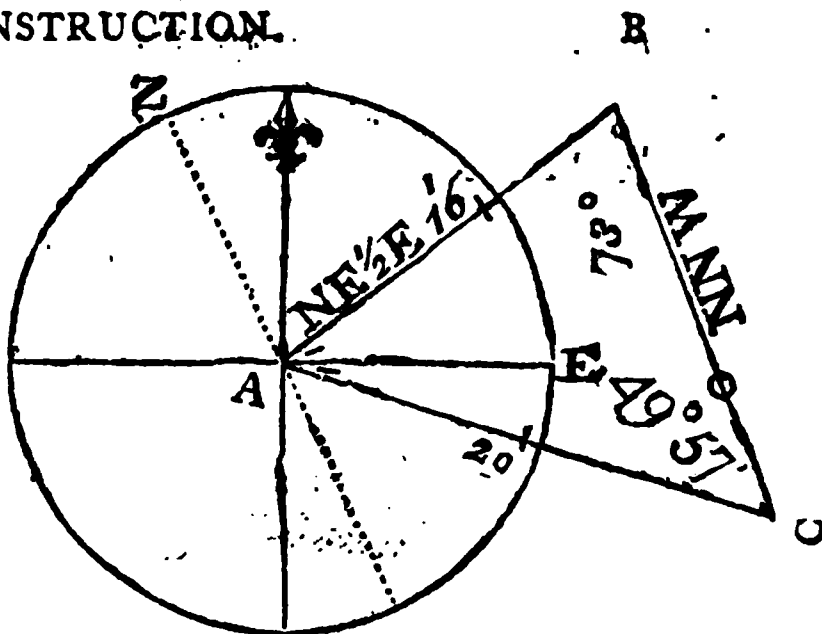
EXAMPLE I.

Admit two ships sail from the same road, one sails N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. 16 miles, the other sails 20 miles, and then finds the first to bear N. N. W. I demand the distance between the two ships?

CONSTRUCTION.

1st. Having drawn the compass, let A be the place the ships departed from, and draw the N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. line AB equal 16 miles.

2d. From B draw the right line BC parallel to N. N. W. then with 20 miles between the compasses, setting one foot in A, with the other intersect the line BC as in C, and join AC, then is the \angle BAC the course which the second ship steered, reckoned from the N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. southerly.



Calculation of the Angles.

The bearing from B to C is S. S. E. the opposite point to N. N. W. which is two points, also A bears from the same point B, S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. the opposite point to N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. which is $4\frac{1}{2}$ points and two from the S. easterly, make $6\frac{1}{2}$ points for the \angle ABC, from whence you find the \angle C thus:

As the side AC=20 miles co. ar. 8.69897

Is to the sine of the \angle ABC $6\frac{1}{2}$ points = $73^{\circ} 7' 39''$ 9.98088

So is the side AB 16 miles 1.2412

To the sine of the \angle C $49^{\circ} 52'$ 9.88397

From N. N. W. add 22 30

Sum makes 72 22 from the N. westerly.

Which being counted from the N. N. W. makes AC to bear $72^{\circ} 22'$ westerly whence the ship's course was from A to C $72^{\circ} 22'$ easterly, or E. S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. nearly.

To find the Distance of the two ships from one another.

The \angle ABC = $73^{\circ} 7'$

\angle C = $49^{\circ} 52'$

Sum 122 59

180

\angle A 57 01

As sine \angle ABC = $73^{\circ} 07'$ co. ar. 9.91912

Is to side AC = 20 1.30163

So is sine \angle 57.1 9.92367

To side BC = 17.5 miles 1.24382

CASE III.

The bearings and distances of any two places from a third being given, to find the bearings of the said places, and their distance from each other.

EXAMPLE I.

Admit two ships set sail from the same port, one whereof sails N. W. 30 miles, the other sails N. E. by N. 40 miles. I demand their bearings and distance from each other?

--- 112

CONSTRUC-

By Axiom IV.

As the base B D 400 co. ar. 7,39794
Is to sum of sides BC and CD 750,7 2,87547
So is diff. of sides BC and CD 150,7 2,17811

To diff. segts. of base 282 8 2,45152

Half which 141 4

Add to $\frac{1}{2}$ base 200 0

Sum is gr. segt. AD = 341 4

Diff. = the less. segt. AB 58 6

To find the Course from B, in \angle BCA.

As hypoth. BC 300 co. ar. 7,52288

Is to radius 90 10,00000

So is AB 58,6 1,76790

Co-sine ang. B $78^{\circ} 44'$ 9,29078

Add E. by N. 11 15

Sum E. 89 59 N. or N. the course from B, the westernmost ship's port.

To find the Course from D, in \triangle ACD.

As the hypoth. 450,7 co. ar. 7,34611

Is to radius 90 10,00000

So is A D 341,4 2,53326

To co-sine ang. D 50,45

Subtract E. by N. 11,15

9,87937

Remains W. 29 30 N. for the ship's course from D, the easternmost port.

CASE V.

The bearings of two or more places from two different stations, as also the bearings and distance of the said stations from each other being given, to find the bearings and distance of the said places from each other?

This case is a compound of the first and second cases.

EXAMPLE I.

Coasting along shore, I saw two headlands, the first bore from me N. E. the second E. N. E. and after I had sailed E. by S. 10 miles, the first bore from me N. by E. and the second N. E. by N. I demand the bearings of the two headlands from each other?

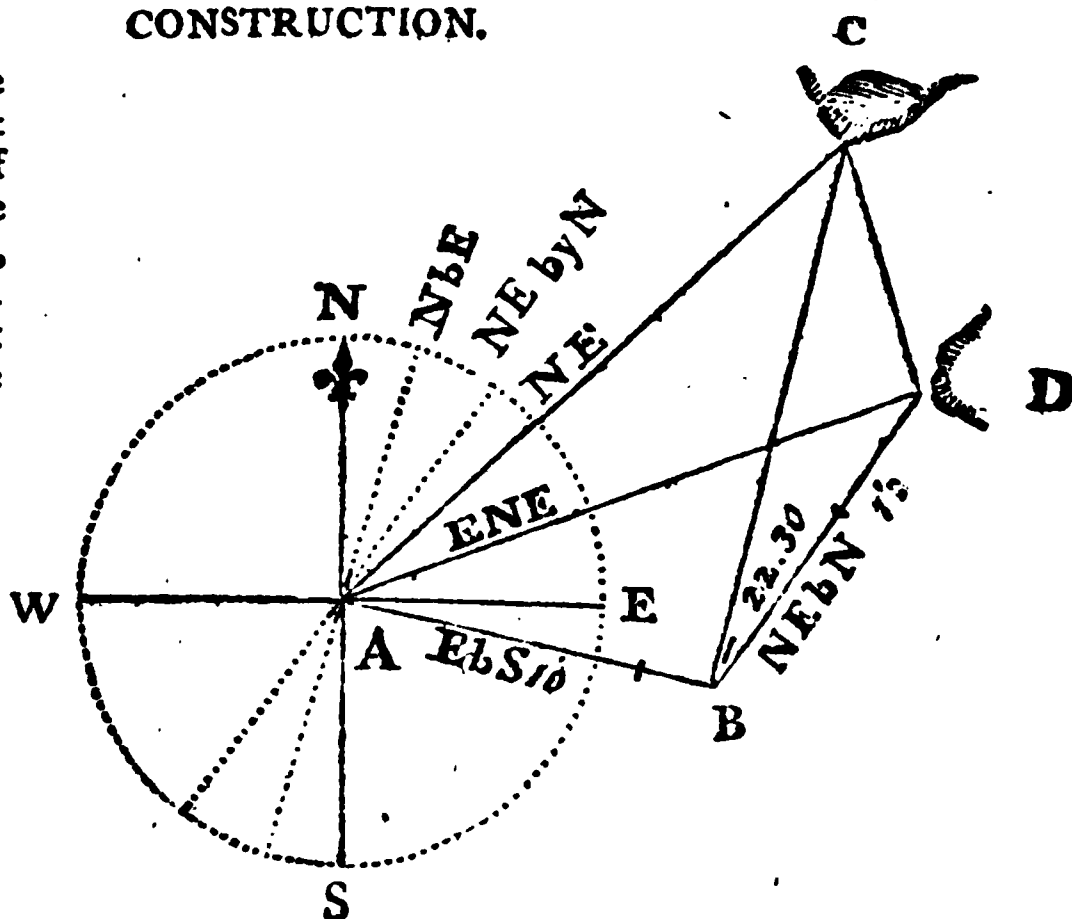
CONSTRUCTION.

1st Having drawn the compass N. E. S. W. let A represent the place of the ship, from whence draw the N. E. line A C, the E. N. E. line A D, and the E. by S. line A B = 10 miles, then will B be the ship's second station.

2d. From B draw the line B C parallel to the N. by E. where this intersects the N. E. line as in C, gives the first headland.

3d. Also from B draw the line B D parallel to the N. E. by N. where this intersects the E. N. E. line, as in D, gives the second headland.

4th. Join the points C and D, then will C D be the distance of the headlands from each other, and the \angle A C D their bearing from the N. E. line, to find which by



Calculation

CALCULATION,

First you must find the distance of both headlands from both stations.

1. In the $\triangle ABC$ all the \angle s are given, and one side AB 10 miles.

Betwixt E. by S. and N. by E. are eight points, consequently, the $\angle ABC$ is right-angled.

Betwixt N. E. and E. by S. is 5 points, or $\angle CAB = 56^\circ 15'$. Its comp. $\angle ACB = 33^\circ 45'$. In $\triangle ACB$.

As sine $\angle ACB = 33^\circ 45'$ co. ar. 0,25526
: sine AB = 10 1,00000
: : sine $\angle CAB = 56^\circ 15'$ 9,91985

BC 14.97 1,17511
or 15 miles nearly.

Lastly, In the $\triangle CBD$ is given the side CB 14,96, the side BD 10 miles, and $\angle CBD$.

For betwixt the N. by E. and N. E. by N. is 2 points, or the $\angle CBD = 22^\circ 30'$.

As sum of sides BC & BD = 24,97 8.60258
: diff. sides BC & BD 4,97 0.69636

: : tang. $\frac{1}{2}$ sum opp. \angle s = $78^\circ 45'$ 10,70134

tang. $\frac{1}{2}$ difference 45 2 10,00028

$\angle CDB$ 123 43

$\angle BCD$ 33 43

2. In the $\triangle ADB$.

Betwixt E. N. E. and E. by S. are 3 points

= $\angle DAB = 33^\circ 45'$.

Betwixt E. N. E. and N. E. by N. is 3 points, so that the $\angle ADB = 33^\circ 45'$; now there are 2 \angle s equal, consequently there must be two sides equal, viz. the sides opposite those angles, that is, the side AB = the side BD = 10 miles; and the $\triangle ABD$ is an isocles \triangle .

180
22 30

2)157 30

78 45

As sine $\angle BCD$ 33 43 0,25564

: to BD 10 0 1,00000

: : sine $\angle CBD$ 22 30 9,58284

CD the distance of both 68,9 1,8388

Again,

from $\angle BCD = 33^\circ 43'$

Subtract N. by E. 11 15

22 28 that is D bears

from C. S. 22 28 E. or S. S. E. and C the contrary from D.

THE MANNER OF SURVEYING COASTS AND HARBOURS.

To take the Draft of a Coast in Sailing along it.

HAVING brought the ship to the most convenient place from whence the principal points of the Coast or Bay may be seen, either cast anchor, if it is convenient, or lie as steady as possible; or, if the coast is too shoal, let the observations and measures be done in a boat; then, while the vessel is in a stationary situation, take with the azimuth compass, or sextant, the bearings in degrees, &c. of such points of the coast as form the most material projections or hollows; write down these bearings, and make a rough sketch of the coast, observing carefully to mark the points whose bearings were taken with letters, for the sake of reference.

Then let the ship or boat run in a direct line along, which must be carefully measured by the log, or otherwise, one, two, or three miles, more or less, until she comes to a situation from whence the same points before observed can be seen again: there let the vessel lie as in the foregoing station, and again observe the respective bearings and leading-marks where two points or bearings, as mountains, churches, trees, and houses, any two remarkable objects in one, in degrees, &c. of the same noted points, which are also to be wrote down, and a rough sketch of the coast should be also taken from

from this station, for which purpose prepare an observation table in which write distinctly and regularly the several celestial observations, bearings, distances, measured by the log-line, the rocks, shoals, soundings, overfalls, races of tides, and other remarks that may be made along the coast; the table may consist of 7 or 8 columns disposed in the following order:

NOTE.—The sextant will be found the readiest and most correct instrument to take the angles, by being held in an horizontal position, by which means any two objects, not exceeding 120° , may be brought into contact; it will not be amiss to take material points by the compass, and intermediate ones by the sextant or quadrant.

Observations in navigating the Coast — from Cape — to Point —, being — Miles, measured by the Log, the Cou. from Station 1 to 2, being S. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.

Year, Month and Day.	Sun's Mer. Alt.	Bearings at station. 1	Time and distance sailed from station. 1		Bearings and dis- tances taken at these distances.		Bearings of rocks, shoals, and their esti- mated distance when on a line with a point or heads of the coast.	Remarks on the tides, nature, and dimensions of rocks, shoals, and anchorage.
			H.M.	Miles		Fath.	Points and heads. M.	
	D.M.							
			1. 27 11.45	$\frac{3}{4}$ 5	A.N. 5° W. B.W. 20° S.	22		This rock dries and seemed 100 yds. N. & S. a leading mark to it is

While the vessel is running the base line from station to station, an accurate appearance of the coast should be made, to do which, let four expert persons be appointed, one to take the bearing exactly with an azimuth compass; one to oversee the running out of the log-line, and to keep an account of the ship's way, so as to be readily able to tell the distance run when required; the third to attend the heaving of the lead, to write down the soundings and bearings of one or two head points, or remarkable points of the coast, taken at each depth; the fourth a draftsman, to draw out the necessary bearings and distances, and delineate the figures and windings of the coast at each station, and to correct their forms and dimensions when the ship is sailing along the land. Then let the several bearings be corrected by the variation to reduce them to their true positions; then, in some convenient part of a sheet of paper, describe a circle, the larger the better, on which lay off the several bearings taken from the first station, and let them be numbered 1, 2, 3, &c. on the outside of the circle; also lay down the several bearings taken at the 2d station, let these be numbered with the same figures on the inside of the circle.

Draw

Draw a line to express the ship's run, both in length and course, and from the end of the line, expressing the first station, draw lines parallel to the respective bearings taken at that end, and note it in the circle; mark the intersections of each pair of lines, directed to the same point, with the numbers annexed to their bearings; and, through the intersections so marked, draw by hand a curved line; observe to wave the line in and out as near as can be like the bending of the coast itself.

Against each part draw the appearance of the elevated, or low ground, in the sketches, distinguishing rocks, cliffs, or high lands, low lands, sand hills, &c. If there are any currents or eddies, express them in their proper places, by darts or arrows, the points being turned that way the currents set; put in the several soundings at low water, in small figures, distinguishing whether fathoms or feet; shew the time of high water on the full and change days, by Roman figures, and tell the rise in feet, put in a compass with a scale of miles or leagues, such as the vessels run was laid down by; add the name of the place, the coast, and the latitude and longitude, as true as can be obtained.

If there is a shoal or sand on the coast, let it be taken by a boat sailing round it, and keeping an account of the courses, distances, and soundings, to be put in the draft; the boat must, from some part of the said sand or shoal, take the bearings of two points of the coast, where bearings have been taken from the ship, or the bearing of the boat, or some part of the shoal, or some beacon in that place must be taken by the ship, at the stations where she takes the bearings of the shore; for, by either of these means one point of the sand being obtained, the rest of it can be laid down from the boat's account.

If the coast to be drawn is a bay or harbour, winding in such a manner that all its parts cannot be seen at two stations; let as many bases or lines be drawn, and exactly measured, as may be found necessary, observing that the several distances run should join to one another, in the nature of a traverse; that each new set of objects or points observed should be taken from two stations at the end of a known distance, and that the objects whose bearings are taken do not so much extend beyond the limits of the base, as to make angles with it less than about $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ of a point, but rather reserve such objects for the next measured base line; for when lines lie very obliquely to one another, their intersections are not easily ascertained.

Thus may a coast of any extent be surveyed, by carefully measuring of stationary base lines, and from their ends drawing angles to each other.

If any particular parts of the harbour cannot be conveniently seen from either station, take the boat into those places, and, having well examined them, make sketches thereof, estimating the length and breadth of the several inlets, either by the rowing or sailing of the boat; take as many bearings, soundings, and other notes, as
may

may be thought necessary ; then annex these particular views in their proper places in the general draft.

If there are any dangerous sands or rocks, besides inserting them in their proper places, there should be a double line drawn through that point, on one or more objects ashore ; and for this purpose choose a church, mill, house, noted tree, a clift, or any remarkable thing that can be distinctly seen at sea, and which can be brought to bear in the same right line with the point to be avoided ; but if that point is under water, there must be two land-marks brought to bear with the danger, either in a right line, when it can be, or in two lines, and those two lines, and those land marks may be put down in their proper places, by their intersection of two objects in one bearing, and two objects in another bearing ; which will give the station of the ship, and the distance and the bearing of the danger from that station, noted when near or on it ; but if two such intersections cannot be obtained, it must be put down from the two points on shore, in one with the computed distance therefrom, or from the intersecting bearings of two single points on shore.

It should be remarked in the draft, what places, if any, are unfit for anchorage, and what are fit, by writing rocky ground, foul anchorage, good anchorage ; and in the latter to draw the figure of an anchor. Also, if there is any particular channel more convenient to sail through than another, it is to be pointed out by lines drawn to its entrance, from two or more noted marks on shore.

The foregoing method of surveying a coast, supposes in general, that it is taken by a ship in her passage along, not having an opportunity of going ashore. But when circumstances will permit the measures and observations to be made on land, the survey can be more accurately taken than on the water.

To Survey an Harbour by Observation ashore.

MAKE an eye-draft of the place to be surveyed ; and, in going round its coast, fix in the most remarkable points and bends of the shore station staves or strait poles, tall enough to be seen at a considerable distance ; but if at any of those places there is a noted tree, house, or any other remarkable thing, that object may serve instead of a station staff ; and it will be convenient to black the staves, and tie a piece of white bunting to the top of each ; then, in the eye-draft, put letters at the noted points, or marks, for distinction-sake.

Choose the most level spot of ground, wherein a base line may be measured, of one or more half miles in length, or a length of not less than a tenth part of the distance of the two extreme objects marked for observing, and let the direction of the measured base line be so laid out, that from both ends of it as many of the station staves before planted, or the objects before remarked, may be seen ; the bearing or position of this base must be determined by degrees

and minutes, and also its length must be accurately measured to feet and parts, either by a measuring chain, or by a piece of log-line of 100 feet long, properly marked at the end of every 10 feet.

From one end of the base observe, with any instrument proper to take bearings, the position or bearing in degrees and minutes of all the staves or objects within view, and write them down orderly; do the same from the other end of the base, and let all the bearings be corrected by the variation of the compass.

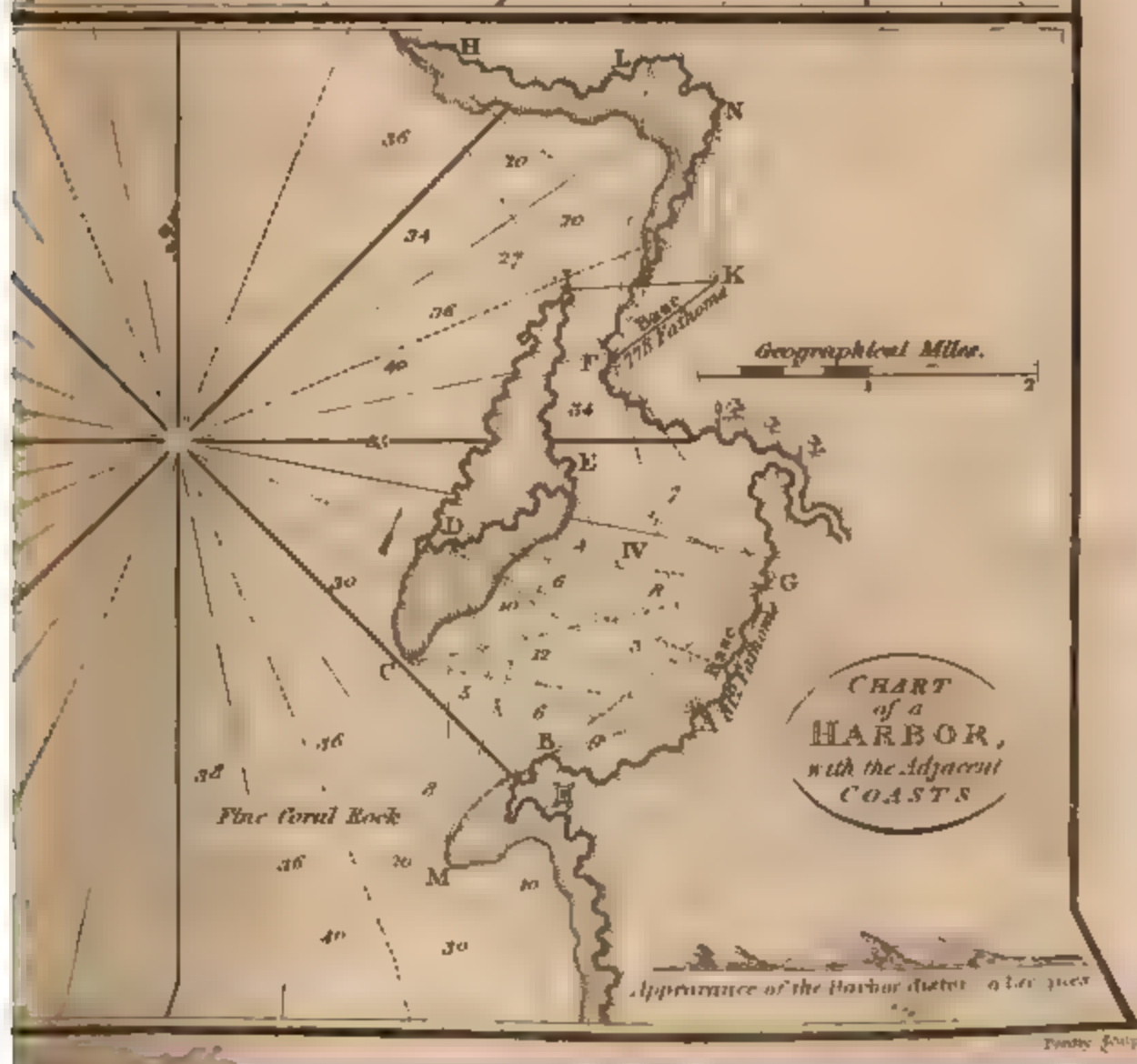
Then these measures and corrected bearings being plotted or laid down, will give the most conspicuous points on shore, the intermediate spaces are to be filled up from the sketches of them made on the spot.

But if any such objects should spread on either hand, so far from beyond the limits of the base, that at either end thereof, the other end and those objects or staves should appear nearly in the same direction, or to make \angle s of, not exceeding 10° : or, if some of the remarked objects can be seen only from one end of the base, then let the bearings of such objects be taken from a place whose position has been determined from both ends of the measured base; or if there are several remarked objects which cannot be seen from either end of the base lines, let the bearings of such objects be taken from each of the two points whose position has been taken from both ends of the base; or, it may on some occasions be proper to choose another place on which another base of a convenient length may be measured, and from the extremities of which the ends of the first base may be seen, and also as many as can be of the remaining objects which lay too obliquely for the first base, or which could not be seen from it; in such manner proceed until the bearings are taken of all the points judged necessary for completing the survey of the limits of the harbour.

If a base line of a sufficient length cannot be measured in one right line, it may be taken in two adjoining lines, as the two sides of a triangle, the included angle being accurately taken, and the bearing of either line.

When the outlines or limits of an harbour, bay, road, &c. are delineated by the preceding precepts, let a small vessel go out to sea to take drawings of the appearance of the land, and its bearings, sail likewise into the harbour, and draw the appearance of its entrance; take particular notice if there are any false resemblances of the entrance by which ships may be deceived and run into danger; or when any two objects being brought in a line, or in one, will lead into the harbour without danger; when it can be done, search for the best anchoring places, and if possible denote those places, by bringing two objects in one, if not the exact bearings of two or three other objects, so that the places may be easily determined, the chart being correctly drawn, a compass with the variation, and scale properly fitted to the plan, the isles, rocks, sands, &c. marked in their proper places, with their soundings at low water, and the winds open to them, the best tract with the sound-

SURVEYING.



ings all the way to those anchoring places, the proper sailing marks to avoid dangers; the winds, if any troublesome ones, which prevail, and at what seasons; the places where fresh water can be got, the name of the place, the country in, on what sea, the latitude and longitude, a sketch of the appearance the place makes at sea upon a known rhumb, and at an estimated distance, and whatever else a judicious seaman shall think proper to insert; then is the plan fit for all nautical purposes, and may be embellished with proper colours, if necessary.

Sea-drawings, taken according to the foregoing precepts, besides the real use they are of, cannot fail to recommend the young mariner who surveys and constructs them, to the notice of his superiors.

To reduce a Draft to a smaller Scale.

WITH a black lead pencil draw the draft to be reduced all over with cross-lines, forming exact squares, draw the clean paper for the copy all over with the same number of squares, but their sides larger or smaller in proportion to the intended size of the scale, such as $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, &c. length of the other, distinguish by a stronger mark, with a figure every fifth or sixth row of squares in both, so that the several corresponding squares may be readily perceived; then, in each of the squares of the draft, draw, by the eye, a curve on the paper, similar to that in the square of your copying draft, till the whole is copied; make the black lines with India or other ink, and when drawn, the black-lead lines may be rubbed out with bread or India rubber.

I here give two Examples, as an elucidation of what has last been said.

EXAMPLE 1.

AB is the base line, equal to $\frac{3}{4}$ Mile.

BG=N. 5° E.	1	Station at B, with Bearings.	AG=N. E. by N.	1	Station at A with Bear- ings.
BC=N. 25 W.	2		AC=N.	2	
BD=N. 53 W.	3		AD=N. 53° 25' W.	3	
BE=W.S.W.	4		AE=S. W. by W.	4	
BH=S. W. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	5		AH=S. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	5	
BF=S.	6		AF=S. E.	6	

These instruments give the points GC DE HF in order from each station; that is, BG and AG intersect, as also BC and AC, &c.

Observe, the last letter must be the same in both bearings, and it will be the best to follow the bearings one way all round the compass from the first station; as also when arrived at the second station, begin with your first object seen at first station, and follow the letters round belonging to each object, by which the last letter in each bearing will successively follow in order.

This is an example when on board ship.

EXAMPLE II.

This harbour was surveyed by base lines taken on shore, which, when it can be done, is far preferable.

The base line AG 812 fathoms, was taken, as by directions, on the most even spot on shore; now, beginning from the point A:

AB=W. by S. $\frac{1}{4}$ S.	Bearings from Sta- tion A.	GB=S. S. W.	Bearings from Station G.
AC=W. by N.		GC=W. by S. $\frac{1}{4}$ S.	
AD=W. N. W. $\frac{3}{4}$ N.		GD=W. $\frac{3}{4}$ N.	
AE=N. N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.		GE=W. N. W. N.	
AF=N. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.		GF=N. W. by N. $\frac{1}{4}$ N.	
AG=N. N. E.		812 fath.	

After having made these observations, it will be necessary to proceed to the northern part of the coast. In all cases where a coast is surveyed in several parts, it is most advisable to measure a new fundamental base for each part, when it can be conveniently done. A line measured from the station F, towards K, is well adapted to our purpose. Let FK, therefore, be the second base line; its length, by admeasurement, is found to be 778 fathoms; and its bearing, by compass, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. Take bearings from each end of this base as before.

FI and FH=N. W. by N. $\frac{1}{4}$ N.	Bear- ings from Sta- tion F	KF=S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	Bearings from Sta- tion K.
FL=N. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.		KH=N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N.	
FK=N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. 778 fath.		KI=W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.	
		KL=N. by W.	
		KN=N. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	

It is plain, that the connection between the two parts of this survey is preserved by the second fundamental base being drawn from the point F, whose situation was before determined by observations from the first base line. If this particular position of the first base line had not been convenient, and it had been taken at a distance from every point determined in situation from the first base line, the connection would have required an observation of the bearing of one of the said points from each end of the second base. Thus, suppose the line IK to be the second base line, instead of FK, the position of IK, with respect to the given point F, may be known by taking the bearing of F from I and K.

The end of the shoal, marked M, lies with D, bearing N. and E. N. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.

All the observations which are required to be made on shore being completed, through the intersections of the bearings draw the configuration of the coast, as before directed, and finish the drawing by the instructions there given; which, if well attended to, no difficulty can well occur.

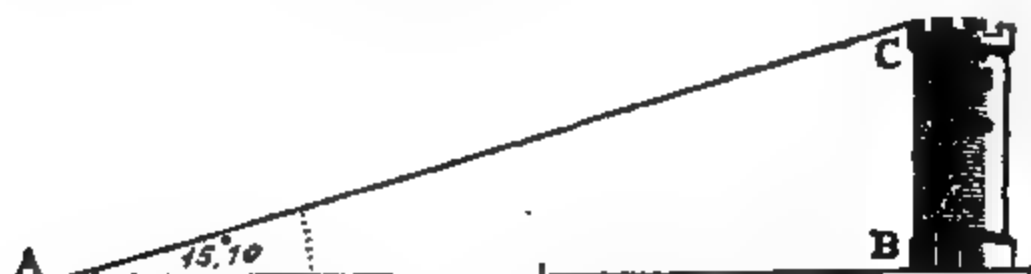
To find the Height and Distances of Objects at Sea.

WHEN the object is perpendicular, and the distance to it can be measured, find the angle of altitude with a quadrant, and measure the distance to it as exact as possible, and then you have the

the angles and base, to find the perpendicular; or, if you go backward or forward until the angle of altitude be 45° , the distance between you and the object will be the perpendicular height.

EXAMPLE I.

Being 69 fathoms from the bottom of a tower, I find its altitude, after allowing for the height of my eye, above the water $15^\circ 10'$. Required the height?



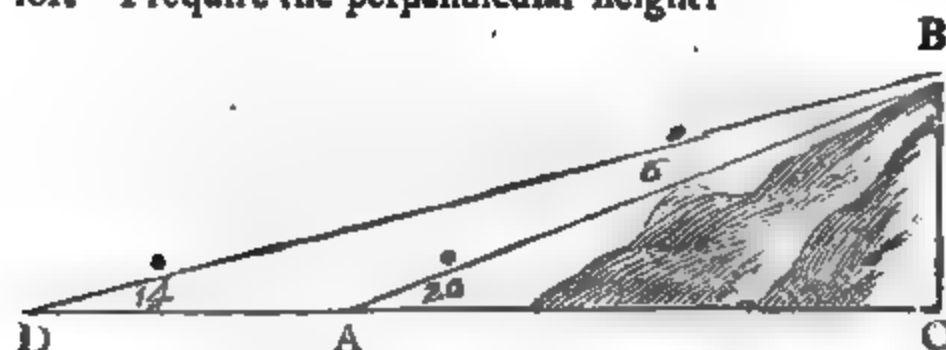
Draw $AB=96$, upon B erect the perpendicular BC , and draw AC , making an angle with $AB=15^\circ 10'$ till it cuts BC in C , then will BC be the height of the tower. Or,

As radius	10.00000	As co-fi. ang. A. co. ar.
Is to the base 96	1.98227	: Base 96
So is tang. ang. A. $15^\circ 10'$	9.43308	:: S. ang. A.

To the height BC 26.2 1.41535 : the perpen.

EXAMPLE II.

Being at sea, I observed the altitude of a mountain, and found it 20° , and then sailing from it in a direct line four miles, I found the altitude of the mountain to be 14° , dip and refraction allowed for. I require the perpendicular height?



CONSTRUCTION.

Draw the horizontal line DC .

On any point A make the $\angle BAC=20^\circ$, from A set off four miles to D , on D make the $\angle BDC=14^\circ$, and from where the line DB cuts the line AB as at B , let fall the perpendicular BC on the base, DC , and BC measured will be the perpendicular height required.

The angle BAC	—	180 0
		20 0
The ang. BAD =		160 0
The ang. ADB =		14 0
		174 0
		180 0
The angle ADB =		6 0

As line $\angle DBA=6^\circ$ co. ar.	9.98077
: $AD=4$ miles.	0.60206
:: Sine $\angle BDA$ 14°	9.38368
: $AB=9.258$	= 0.96651

Then $\triangle ABC$ given $AB=9.258$ and $\angle A$ find BC .

Radius	10.00000
: AB 9.258	0.96651
: Sine $\angle A$ 20	9.53495
: $BC=3.166$	0.50056

So that the height of the mountain is 3 miles $\frac{166}{1888} = 1$ furlong, 13 poles, &c.

NOTE. In finding the \angle DAB see Prob. 5th in Geometry.

Of the Curvature of the Earth.

MOST persons know that if they are raised above the surface of the adjacent land or water, they can not only see different objects that lie on that surface better, but also see those more and more remote as they advance higher. The irregularity of the surface of the land will not be subjected to any one rule that will give the distance to which objects may be seen at different elevations; but at sea, where there is generally an uniform curvature of the water, upon the supposition of the spherical form of the earth, those distances may be easily computed.

RULE.

To the earth's semi-diameter add the height of the eye, multiply the sum by the height, then the square root of the product is the distance at which an object on the surface of the water can be seen by an eye so elevated; and by this rule was Table XXI. computed, the diameter of the earth being taken at 41798117 feet, according to Sir Isaac Newton's measures. This Table may be usefully applied to estimate the distance of an object at sea, the elevation of that object above its horizon being known.

EXAMPLE I.

Sailing towards a headland, on which is a light house elevated 600 feet above the surface of the water, we saw the lights at night just appear in the horizon; how far were we at that time distant from that light-house?

Look in Table XXIII. for 600 feet in the column marked height in feet, and right against it, in the column marked distance in miles, is 29.994. So that the distance may be reckoned about 30 miles.

EXAMPLE II.

Being in company with some merchants walking on a sandy shore, on the look out for a vessel which was expected, whose top-gallant mast was 140 feet above the surface, allowance being made for her immersion in the water, we observed through the telescope a ship's vane just appearing in the horizon. How far off is that ship, supposing it the vessel expected? Answer, against 140 feet, the height, stands 14.488, that is her distance; here is no allowance made for the height of the eye above the horizon; but it is obvious, that the higher the eye, the farther it can see: now as objects are seen in a strait line, and that line is a tangent to the earth's surface, therefore it follows, that to find the distance of two elevated

objects, when the right line joining them touches the surface of the earth, between those objects look for the distance answering each height, and their sum is the distance required.

Thus, in the second example, suppose the eye raised six feet above the water's edge, it can see an object on the surface 2.999, or three miles off. This distance added to $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles, make the distance of the ship to be $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

EXAMPLE III.

A man being on the main-top-gallant mast of a man of war, 200 feet above the water, sees a 100 gun ship she had engaged the day before hull-to; how far were those ships distant from one another?

A ship of 100 guns, or a first-rate man of war, is above 60 feet from the keel to the rails, from which deduct about 20, leaves 40 for the height of her quarter above water. Now a ship is seen hull-to when her upper works just appear.

Then 200 feet high gives 17.316 miles.

And against 40 stands 7.744

25.060 miles is her distance.

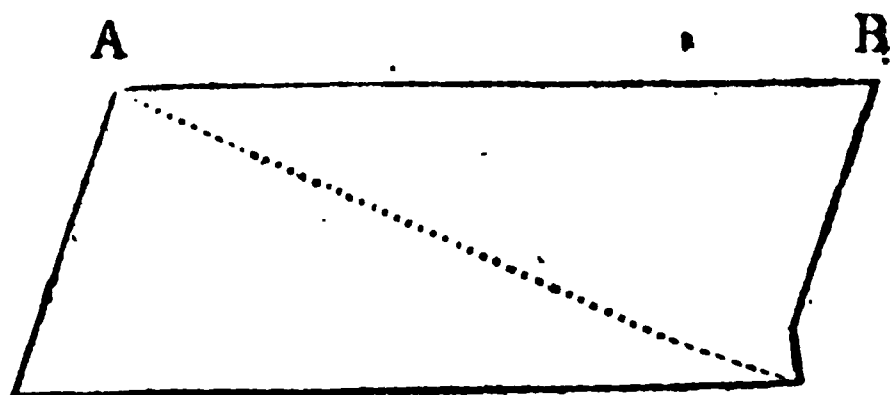
CURRENT SAILING.

CURRENTS are certain settings of the streams, by means of which all bodies moving therein are compelled to alter their course and submit to the motion impressed upon them by it: whence, if a current sets with the course of a ship, it augments her motion by as much as the drift or rate of driving it.

Thus, if a ship sails N. N. E. 20 miles, in a current that sets N. N. E. 8 miles, in the same time her true course will be N. N. E. 28 miles in that time; but if a current sets against a ship, it lessens her velocity by just as much as the current's drift is.

So that if the ship sails N. E. 49 miles, in a current that sets S. W. 10 miles in that time, then her true course will be N. E. 39 miles; and if in the same time that the ship sails N. E. 49 miles in a current that sets S. W. 59 miles, then the ship will fall a-stern, and her true course will be S. W. 10 miles; but if the ship thwarts the current, it not only lessens or augments her velocity, but gives her a new motion, compounded of that of the ship and current;

If a body be agitated by two motions at the same time, the one with a certain velocity that will carry it according to the direction of the line AB, the length AB in a certain space of time, the



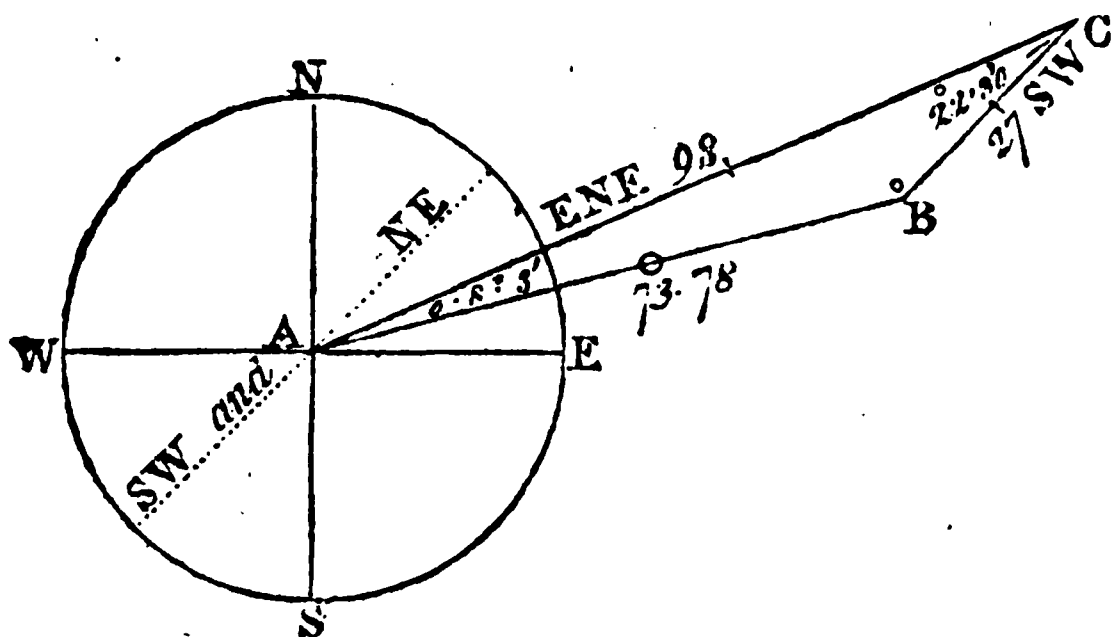
other according to the direction of the line AD, with a velocity that will carry it to the distance AD in the same time, then the body will describe the diagonal AC, and at the end of that time will be found in the point C.

The setting and drifts of the most remarkable tides and currents are pretty well known, but if in unknown currents, the usual way to find the setting and drift is thus:

Let three or four men take a boat a little way from the ship, and, by a rope fastened to the boat's stem, let down an heavy iron pot, or loaded kettle, into the sea, to the depth of 80 or 100 fathoms when it can be, whereby the boat will ride almost as steady as at anchor, then heave the log, and the number of knots run out in half a minute will give the miles which the current runs per hour, and the bearing of the log shews the setting of the current.

EXAMPLE I.

If a ship sails E. N. E. 98 miles in a current that sets S. W. 27 miles in the same time, what is her true course and distance?



$$\begin{array}{r}
 180^{\circ} \ 0' \\
 22 \ 30 \\
 \hline
 2) 157 \ 30 \\
 \hline
 \frac{1}{2} \text{ Sum of req. } < s. \ 78 \ 45
 \end{array}$$

CALCULATION.

The opposite point to S.W. is N.E. which taken from E. N. E. leaves 2 points = $22^{\circ} 30'$, between them for the $< C$.

Now we have in the $\triangle ACB$ the side AC, side CB, and the $< C$ given, to find the $< A$, $< B$, and side AB = distance by Axiom III.

Side	AC	98	As sum of the sides	125	co. ar.	7,90309
Side	BC	27	.. their diff.	71		1,85126
Sum of sides		<u>125</u>	:: tan. $\frac{1}{2}$ sum of opp. $<$	78 45		<u>10,70134</u>
Diff.		<u>71</u>	.. tan. of $\frac{1}{2}$ their diff.	70 42		<u>10,45569</u>

To

To $\frac{1}{2}$ sum of the \angle s. $78^\circ 45'$ To find the dist. AB by axiom II.
 Apply the $\frac{1}{2}$ diff. $70^\circ 42'$ As sine $\angle A$ $8^\circ 3'$ co. ar. 0,85376

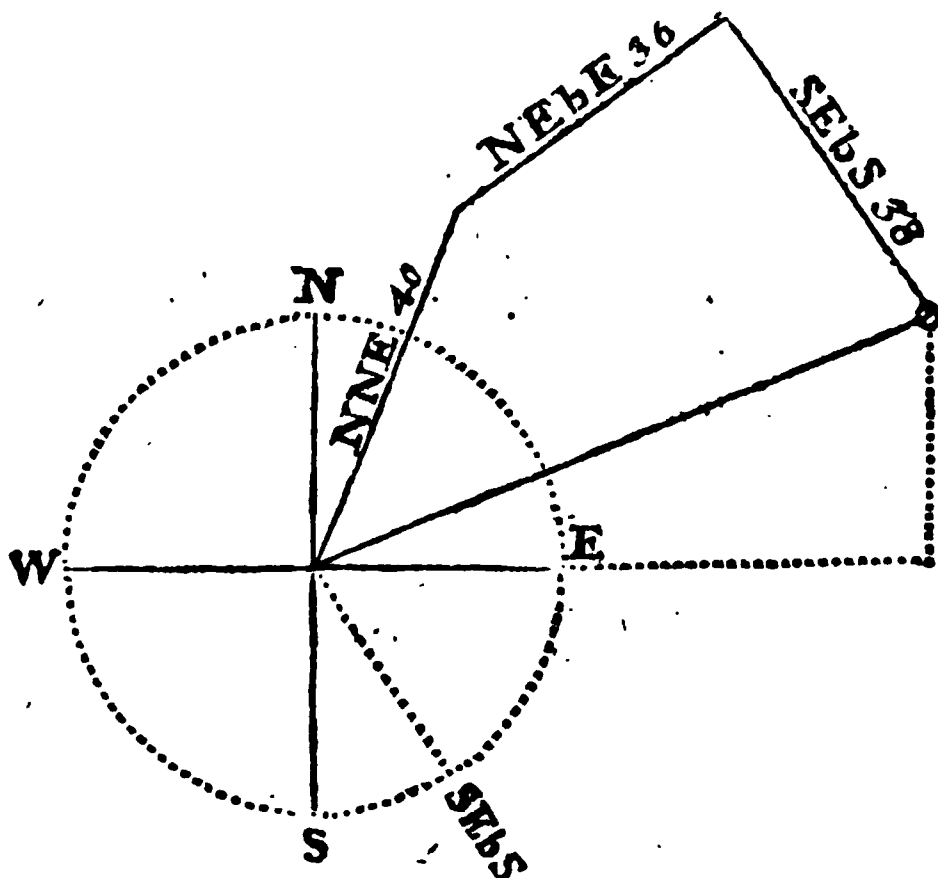
+ gives $\angle B = 149^\circ 27'$.. side BC 27 1,43136
 - gives $\angle A = 8^\circ 3'$:: sine C 22 30 9,58184

.. side AB 73 78 1,86796

The $\angle B$ $8^\circ 3' + E. N. E. = 67^\circ 30' = N. 75^\circ 33' E.$ the cou.
 and dist. 73,78 miles for the answer.

EXAMPLE II.

If a ship from the lat. $38^\circ 40' S.$ sails $N. N. E.$ 40 miles, then $N. E.$ by $E.$ 36 miles, in a current that sets $S. E.$ by $S.$ 20 miles, in the same time that the ship sails 40 miles; I demand the distance from the first place, and also the latitude the ship is in?



CONSTRUCTION.

Having drawn the compass, draw the $N. N. E.$ course equal to 40 miles, to the end of which join the $N. E.$ by $E.$ line, and set off thereon 36 from the same scale, from the end of the last $N. E.$ by $E.$ line set off the dist. of the current's drift, viz. $S. E.$ by $S.$ 38 miles, that is, as 40 the run of the ship is to 20 the run of the current, so is 76 the whole run of the ship to 38 the drift of the current, then to the end of that line to the ship's first place, will be the distance, and the angle being measured will be the ship's course, and a line let fall from this last point on the parallel of the ship's first place, will give on that parallel the departure from her first meridian.

This may be done by calculation; but that being tedious, we shall omit it, and shew how it may be done by a traverse, in which we shall consider the current as a single course.

L 1

Courses.

Courses. Miles.	Northing.	Southing.	Easting.	Westing.
N. N. E. 40	37.0		15.3	
N. E. by E. 36	20.0		29.9	
S. E. by S. 38		31.6	21.1	
	57.0	31.6	66.3	
	31.6			
	25.4			

To the lat. sailed from $38^{\circ} 40' S$. sub. the diff. of lat. 25 miles N. leaves the lat. $38^{\circ} 15' S$ where the ship is arrived at.

To find the course.

To find the distance.

As diff. lat. 25.4 co. ar. 8,59517

As fine cou. $60^{\circ} 3'$ co. ar. 0,02970

.. rad. 0,00000

.. dep. 66 3 1,82151

:: dep. $66^{\circ} 3'$ 1,82151

:: rad. ———

.. tan. cou. $69^{\circ} 3'$ 10.41668

.. dist. 71 1,85121

Her distance from her first place is 71 miles.

EXPLANATION OF SEA TERMS.

A BACK. The situation of the sails, when their surfaces are pressed aft against the mast by the force of the wind.

Abast. The hinder part of a ship, or towards the stern. It also signifies *farther aft* or *nearer to the stern*; as, the barricade stands **ABAST** the main-mast; that is, nearer to the stern.

Abast the beam denotes the relative situation of any object with the ship, when the object is placed in any part of that arch of the horizon which is contained between a line at right angles with the keel and that point of the compass which is directly opposite to the ship's course.

Aboard. The inside of a ship.

A-board is the distance run by a ship on one tack: thus they say, *good board*, when a ship does not go to leeward of her course; *a short board*, and *a long board*, according to the distance run

Aboard main tack! The order to draw the lower corner of the main-sail down to the cheetree.

About. The situation of a ship as soon as she has tacked.

About ship! The order to prepare for tacking.

Abreast. The situation of two or more ships lying with their sides parallel, and their heads equally advanced; in which case they are abreast of each other. **ABREAST OF ANY PLACE** means off or directly opposite to it.

Adrif

Adrift. The state of a ship broken from her moorings, and driving about without controul.

Afloat. Buoyed up by the water from the ground.

Afore. All that part of a ship which lies forward, or near the stem. It also signifies *farther forward*; as, the manger stands **AFORE** the fore-mast; that is, nearer to the stem.

Aft. Behind, or near the stern of the ship.

After. A phrase applied to any object in the hinder part of the ship, as the after hatchway, the after-sails, &c.

A-ground. The situation of a ship when her bottom, or any part of it, rests on the ground.

A-head. Any thing which is situated on that point of the compass to which a ship's stem is directed is said to be **a-head** of her.

A-hull. The situation of a ship when all her sails are furled, and her helm to the lee-side; by which she lies with her head being somewhat inclined to the direction of the wind.

A-lee. The position of the helm when it is pushed down to the lee-side.

All in the wind. The state of a ship's sails when they are parallel to the direction of the wind, so as to shake, or quiver.

All hands hoay! The call by which all the ship's company are summoned upon deck.

Aloft. As the mast-heads, or any where about the higher rigging.

Along-side. Side-by-side, or joined to a ship, wharf, &c.

Along-shore. Along the coast; a coast which is in the sight of the shore, and nearly parallel to it.

Aloof. Is distance. Keep aloof, that is, keep at a distance.

Amain. At once, suddenly: as, **LET GO AMAIN!**

Amidships. The middle of a ship, either with regard to her length or breadth.

To anchor. To let the anchor fall into the ground, for the ship to ride thereby.

Anchorage. Ground fit to hold a ship by her anchor.

The anchor is a cock-bill. The situation of the anchor when it hangs by the stopper at the cathead.

At anchor. The situation of a ship riding at her anchor.

An-end. The position of any mast, &c. when erected perpendicularly. The top-masts are said to be **AN-END** when they are hoisted up to their usual stations.

Apeek. Perpendicular to the anchor, the cable having been drawn so tight as to bring the ship directly over it. The anchor is then said to be **APEEK**.

Arm the lead. Apply a pulley to the lower end.

Ashore. On the shore. It also means **A-GROUND**.

Astern. Any distance behind a ship, as opposed to **A-HEAD**.

Athwart. Across the line of a ship's course or keel.

Athwart-bowse. The situation of a ship when driven by accident across the fore-part of another, whether they touch or are at a small distance from each other, the transverse position of the former are principally understood.

Athwart the fore foot. When any object crosses the line of a ship's course, but **a-head** of her, it is said to be **ATHWART HER FORE FOOT**.

Athwart-ships. A direction across the ship from one side to the other.

Atrip. When applied to the anchor, it means that the anchor is drawn out of the ground, and hangs, in a perpendicular direction, by the cable or buoy-rope. The topsails are said to be **ATRIP** when they are hoisted up to the mast-head, to their utmost extent.

Avast! The command to stop, or cease, in any operation.

Awning. A shelter or screen of canvas, spread over the decks of a ship to keep off the heat of the sun. Spread the **AWNING**, extend it so as to cover the deck. Furl the **AWNING**, that is, roll it up.

Awright. The same as **ATRIP**.

To back the anchor. To carry out a small anchor a head of the large one, in order to prevent it from coming home.

To back astern, in rowing, is to impel the boat with her stern foremost, by means of the oars.

To back the sails. To arrange them in a situation that will occasion the ship to move a-stern.

To back and fill. Is to receive the wind sometimes on the fore-side of the sail, and sometimes on the other, and is used when dropping a vessel up or down a river.

Bay. A place for ships to anchor.

To bagpipe the mizen. To bring the sheet to the mizen shrouds.

To balance. To contract a sail into a narrower compass, by tying up a part of it at one corner.

Ballast. Is either pigs of iron, stones, or gravel, which last is called single **BALLAST**; and their use is to bring the ship down to her bearings in the water, which her provisions and stores will not do. Trim the **BALLAST**, that is, spread it about, and lay it even. The **BALLAST** shoots, that is, it shifts, or runs over from one side of the hold to the other.

Bale. Bale the boat; that is, lade or throw the water out of her.

Under bare poles. When a ship has no sail set.

Barge. A carvel-built boat, that rows with ten or twelve oars.

Batten. A thin piece of wood. Batten down the hatches, is to nail **BATTENS** upon the tarpaulins, which are over the hatches, that they may not be washed off.

Bearing. The situation of one place from another, with regard to the points of the compass. The situation also of any distant object, estimated from some part of the ship, according to her situation: these latter bearings are either **ON THE BEAM**, **BEFORE THE BEAM**, **ABAFT THE BEAM**, **ON THE LEE OR WEATHER BOW**, **ON THE LEE OR WEATHER QUARTER**, **A-HEAD**, OR **A-STERN**.

Bear a-hand. Make haste, dispatch.

To bear in WITH THE LAND. Is when a ship sails towards the shore.

To bear off. To thrust or keep off from the ship's side, &c. any weight when hoisting.

To bear up or away. The act of changing a ship's course, to make her sail more before the wind.

Beat-down. Caulking every seam in her bottom.

Beating to windward. The making a progress against the direction of the wind, by steering alternately close-hauled on the starboard and larboard tacks.

To becalm. To intercept the current of the wind, in its passage to a ship,

ship, by any contiguous object, as a shore above her sails, as a high sea behind, &c. and thus one sail is said to becalm another.

Before the beam denotes an arch of the horizon comprehended between the line of the beam and line of the keel forward.

To belay. To fasten a rope, by winding it several times backwards and forwards on a cleat or pin.

To bend a sail. Is to affix it to its proper yard or stay.

Between-decks. The space contained between any two decks of a ship.

Bight of a rope. Any part between the two ends. **BIGHT**, a narrow inlet of the sea.

Bilge. To break. The ship is **BILGED**, that is, her planks are broken in with violence.

Bilge-water. Is that which, by reason of the flatness of a ship's bottom, lies on her floor, and cannot go to the pump.

Binnacle. A kind of box to contain the compasses in upon deck.

Birth. The station in which a ship rides at anchor, either alone or in a fleet; the due distance between two ships; and also a room or apartment for the officers of a mess.

Bitts. Very large pieces of timber in the fore part of a ship, round which the cables are fastened when the ship is at anchor. After **BITTS**, a smaller kind of **BITTS**, upon the quarter-deck, for belaying the running rigging to.

To bitt the cable. Is to bring the cable under the cross-piece, and a turn round the bitt-head. In this position it may be either kept fixed or veered away.

Bitter. The turn of the cable round the bitts.

Bitter-end. That part of the cable which stays within-board round about the bitts when the ship is at anchor.

Block. A piece of wood with running sheaves or wheels in it, through which the running rigging is passed, to add to the purchase.

Block and block. When they cannot approach any nigher.

Board-and-board. When two ships come so near as to touch each other, or when they lye side-by-side.

To board a ship. To enter an enemy's ship in an engagement.

Bold shore. A steep coast, permitting the close approach of shipping.

Bolt-rope. The rope which goes round a sail, and to which the canvas is sewed.

Bonnet of a sail. Is an additional piece of canvas put to the sail in moderate weather to hold more wind. Lace on the **BONNET**, that is, fasten it to the sail. Shake off the **BONNET**, take it off.

Boot-topping. Cleaning the upper part of a ship's bottom, or that part which lies immediately under the surface of the water; and paying it over with tallow, or with a mixture of tallow, sulphur, resin, &c.

Both sheets ast. The situation of a ship sailing right before the wind.

Bow-grace. A frame of old rope or junk, laid out at the bows, stems, and sides of ships, to prevent them from being injured by flakes of ice.

Bow-line bridles. Lines made fast to the cringles in the sides of the sails, and to which the bow-line is fastened.

Bow-lines. Lines made fast to the bridles, to haul them forward when

when upon a wind, which being hauled tort, enables the ship to sail nearer to the wind.

To louse. To pull upon any body with a tackle, in order to remove it.

Bowsprit. A large piece of timber which stands out from the bows of a ship.

Boxhauling. A particular method of veering a ship, when the swell of the sea renders tacking impracticable.

Boxing. It is performed by laying the head-sails aback, to pay off the ship's head when got in the wind, in order to return the ship's head into the line of her course.

To brace the yards. To move the yards, by means of the braces.

To brace about. To brace the yards round for the contrary tack.

To brace sharp. To brace the yards to a position, in which they will make the smallest possible angle with the keel, for the ship to have head-way.

To brace-to. To ease off the lee-braces, and round in the weather-braces, to assist the motion of the ship's head in tacking.

To brail up. To haul up a sail by means of the brails.

Brails. A name to certain ropes belonging to the mizen, used to truss it up to the mast. But it is likewise applied to all the ropes which are employed in hauling up the after corners of the stay-sails.

To break bulk. The act of beginning to unload a ship.

To break steer. When a ship at anchor is forced, by the wind or current, from that position in which she keeps her anchor most free of herself and most firm in the ground, so as to endanger the tripping or fouling her anchor.

Breaming. Burning off the filth from a ship's bottom.

Breast-fast. A rope employed to confine a ship sideways to a wharf, or to some other ship.

To bring by the lee. See TO BROACH TO.

To bring to. To check the course of a ship when she is advancing, by arranging the sails in such a manner as that they shall counteract each other, and prevent her from either retreating or advancing.

To broach to. To incline suddenly to windward of the ship's course against the helm, so as to present her side to the wind, and endanger her losing her masts. The difference between BROACHING TO, and BRINGING BY THE LEE, may be thus defined: suppose a ship under great sail is steering south, having the wind at N. N. W. then west is the weather-side, and east the lee-side. If, by any accident, her head turn round to the westward, so as that her sails are all taken a-back on the weather-side, she is said to BROACH TO. If, on the contrary, her head declines so far eastward as to lay her sails a-back on that side which was the lee-side, it is called BRINGING BY THE LEE.

Broadside. A discharge of all the guns on one side of a ship both above and below.

Brcken-backed, or hog'd. The state of a ship which is so loosened in her frame as to drop at each end.

Bulk-head. A partition.

Buoy. A floating conical cask, moored upon shoals, to shew where the danger is; also used to anchors to shew where they lie.

Bunt-lines. Lines that come down from the top of the mast to the foot

foot rope before the sail, and by which the bunt or belly of the sail is hauled up outwards.

By the board. Over the ship's side.

By the head. The state of a ship when she is so unequally loaded as to draw more water forward than she ought.

By the wind. The course of a ship as nearly as possible to the direction of the wind, which is generally within six points of it.

Cap. A piece of wood fixed on the head of the mast, through which the next mast goes.

Capstan. An instrument by which the anchor is weighed out of the ground, it being a great mechanical power and is used for setting up the throuds, and other work where great purchases are required.

To careen. To incline a ship on one side so low down, by the application of a strong purchase to her masts, as that her bottom on the other side may be cleansed by breaming, and examined.

Casting. The motion of falling off, so as to bring the direction of the wind on either side of the ship, after it has blown some time right a-head. It is particularly applied to a ship about to weigh anchor.

To cat the anchor. Is to hook the cat-block to the ring of the anchor, and haul it up close to the cat-head.

Cat's Paw. A light air of wind perceived in a calm, sweeping the surface of the sea very lightly: A hitch taken on the lanyard of a shroud, in which the tackle is hooked in setting up the rigging, and for other purposes.

Cat-barping. Short pieces of rope which connect the lower shrouds together where the futtock shrouds are fastened.

Caulking. Filling the seams of a ship with oakum.

Centre. This word is applied to that squadron of a fleet, in line of battle, which occupies the middle of the line; and to that column (in the order of sailing) which is between the weather and lee columns.

Chains, or Channels. A place built on the sides of the ship, projecting out, notched to receive the chain-plates, for the purpose of giving them a greater angle.

Chain-plates. Are plates of iron fastened to the ship's sides under the chains, and to these plates the dead eyes are fastened by iron strops.

Chapelling, or building a Chapel, is when a vessel on a wind, in little wind, is caught a-back, and turns round on her keel to the same tack without starting either tack or sheet.

Chafing. When two things rub and injure each other.

Chase. A vessel pursued by some other.

Chaser. The vessel pursuing.

Cheerly. A phrase implying heartily, quickly, cheerly.

To claw off. The act of turning to windward from a lee-shore.

Clear is variously applied. The weather is said to be CLEAR, when it is fair and open; the sea-coast is CLEAR, when the navigation is not interrupted by rocks, &c. It is applied to cordage, cables, &c. when they are disentangled, so as to be ready for immediate service. In all these senses it is opposed to FOUL.

To clear the anchor. Is to get the cable off the flukes, or stock, and to disencumber it of ropes ready for dropping.

Clear

Clear hawse. When the cables are directed to their anchors without lying athwart each other.

To clear the hawse. Is to take out either a cross, an elbow, or a round turn.

Clenched. Made fast, as the cable is to the ring of the anchor.

Clew-down. To haul the yards down by the clew-lines.

Clew-lines. Are ropes which come down from the yards to the lower corners of the sails, and by which the corners or clews of the sails are hauled up.

To clew up. To haul up the clews of a sail to its yard by means of the clew-lines.

Clew hauled. That trim of the ship's sails, when she endeavours to make a progress in the nearest direction possible towards that point of the compass from which the wind blows.

To club haul. A method of tacking a ship when it is expected she will miss stays on a lee shore.

Coasting. The act of making a progress along the sea-coast of any country.

Cockbill. See the anchor is

To coil the cable. To lay it round in a ring, one turn inside another.

Commander. A large wooden mallet to drive the fid into the cable when in the act of splicing.

To come home. The anchor is said to come home when it loosens from the ground by the effort of the cable, and approaches the place where the ship floated at the length of her moorings.

Coming to. Denotes the approach of a ship's head to the direction of the wind.

Course. The point of a compass to which the ship steers.

Crank. The quality of a ship, which, for want of a sufficient ballast, is rendered incapable of carrying sail without being exposed to danger.

Creepers. A small iron grapnel used to drag in the bottom of rivers, &c. for any thing lost.

Cripple. A strand of small rope introduced several times through the bolt rope of a sail, and twisted, to which ropes are fastened.

To crowd sail. To carry more sail than ordinary.

Crow-foot. Is a number of small lines spread from the fore parts of the tops, by means of the piece of wood through which they pass, and being hauled taut upon the stays, they prevent the foot of the top-sails catching under the top rim; they are also used to suspend the awnings.

Cunning. The art of directing the helmsman to guide the ship in her proper course.

To cut and run. To cut the cable and make sail instantly, without waiting to weigh anchor.

Davit. A long beam of timber used to fish the anchor. See FISH THE ANCHOR.

Dead water. The eddy water, which appears like whirlpools, closing in with the ship's stern, as she sails on.

Dead lights. A kind of window-shutter for the windows in the stern of a ship, used in very bad weather.

Dead wind. The wind right against the ship, or blowing from the very point to which she wants to go.

Dead eyes. Blocks of wood through which the lanyards of the shrouds are reeved.

To deaden a ship's way. To impede her progress through the water.

Dismasted. The state of a ship that has lost her masts.

Dog-vane. A small vane with feathers and cork, placed on the ship's quarter for the men at the cun and helm, to direct them when the vessel is nigh the wind.

Dog-watch. The watches from four to six, and from six to eight in the evening.

Doubling. Board, thicker than sheathing, which being nailed to the bottom will stand caulking.

Doubling. The act of sailing round or passing beyond a cape or point of land.

Doubling upon. The act of enclosing any part of a hostile fleet between two fires, or of cannonading it on both sides.

Downhaul. The rope by which any sail is hauled down; as the jibb down haul, &c.

To dawse. To lower suddenly, or slacken.

To drag the anchor. To trail it along the bottom, after it is loosened from the ground.

To draw. When a sail is inflated by the wind, so as to advance the vessel in her course, the sail is said to DRAW; and so TO KEEP ALL DRAWING is to inflate all the sails.

Drift. The angle which the line of a ship's motion makes with the nearest meridian, when she drives with her side to the wind and waves when laying to. It also implies the distance which the ship drives on that line.

Driver. A large sail set upon the mizen yard in light winds.

Driving. The state of being carried at random, as impelled by a storm or current. It is generally expressed of a ship when accidentally broken loose from her anchors or moorings.

Drop. Used sometimes to denote the depth of a sail; as the fore-top-sail DROPS twelve yards.

To drop anchor. Used synonymously with TO ANCHOR.

To drop a-stern. The ship is said to drop a-stern when, in company with others, she does not sail so fast.

To drop down a river. Is done either by backing and filling, or with the kedge anchor.

Dunnage. A quantity of loose wood, &c. laid at the bottom of a ship, to keep the goods from being damaged.

Ear-ring. A small rope fastened to a cringle in the head of the sail, for the purpose of extending it along the yard. There are Ear-rings for each reef.

To ease, to ease away, or to ease off. To slacken gradually; thus they say, EASE the bowline; EASE the sheet.

Ease the ship! The command given by the pilot to the helmsman, to put the helm a-lee, when the ship is expected to plunge her fore part deep in the water when close-hauled.

To edge away. To decline gradually from the shore or from the line of the course which the ship formerly held, in order to go more large.

To edge in with. To advance gradually towards the shore or any other object.

Elbow in the hawse. Is when a ship being moored, has gone round
M m upon

upon the shifting of the tides, twice the wrong way, so as to lay the cables one over the other: having gone once wrong, she makes a cross in the hawse, and going three times wrong, she makes a round turn.

End-for-end. A reversal of the position of any thing is turning it **END-FOR-END**. It is applied also to a rope that has run quite out of the block in which it was reeved, or to a cable which has all run out of the ship.

End-on. When a ship advances to a shore, rock, &c. without an apparent possibility of preventing her, she is said to go **END ON** for the shore, &c.

Ensign. The flag worn at the stern of a ship.

Entering-port. A large port in the sides of three deckers, leading into the middle deck, to save the trouble of going up the ship's side to get on board.

Even keel. When the keel is parallel with the horizon.

Fack, or Fake. One circle of any cable or rope coiled.

Fag-end. The end of a rope fagged out. See **WIPPING**.

Fair wind. A term for the wind when favourable to a ship's course.

Fair-way. The channel of a narrow bay, river, or haven, in which ships usually advance in their passage up and down.

Fall. Any rope that passes through two or more blocks.

To fall aboard of. To strike or encounter another ship when one or both are in motion.

To fall a-stern. See **DROP A-STERN**.

To fall calm. Is when there is a cessation of the wind.

To fall down. See **DROP DOWN**.

Falling off. Denotes the motion of the ship's head from the direction of the wind. It is used in opposition to **COMING TO**.

Fall not off! The command to the steersman to keep the ship near the wind.

Fathom. A measure of six feet.

To fetch away. To be shaken or agitated from one side to another so as to loosen any thing which was before fixed.

Fid. A square bar of wood or iron, with shoulders at one end; it is used to support the weight of the topmast, when erected at the head of a lower mast.

Fid for splicing. A large piece of wood, of a conical figure, used to extend the strands and layers of cables in splicing.

To fill. To brace the sails so as to receive the wind in them, and advance the ship in her course, after they had been either shivering or braced a-back.

Fish. A large piece of wood. Fish the mast, apply a large piece of wood to it to strengthen it.

Fish-hook. A large hook by which the anchor is received from under the cat-head, and brought to the side or gunwale: and the tackle which is used for this purpose is called the fish-tackle.

To fish the anchor. To draw up the flukes of the anchor towards the top of the bow, in order to stow it, after having been catted, by means of the davit.

Flag. A general name for colours worn and used by ships of war.

Flat-ast. The situation of the sails when their surfaces are pressed ast against the mast by the force of the wind. To

To flat in. To draw in the aftermost lower corner or clue of a sail towards the middle of the ship, to give the sail a greater power to turn the vessel.

To flat in forward. To draw in the fore-sheet, jibb-sheet, and fore-stay-sail-sheet, towards the middle of the ship.

Flaw. A sudden breeze or gust of wind.

Fleet. Above five sail of the line.

Floating. The state of being buoyed up by the water from the ground.

Flood-tide. The state of a tide when it flows or rises.

Flowing-sheets. The position of the sheets of the principal sails when they are loosened to the wind, so as to receive it into their cavities more nearly perpendicular than when close hauled, but more obliquely than when the ship sails before the wind. A ship going two or three points large has FLOWING SHEETS.

Fore. That part of a ship's frame and machinery that lies near the stem.

Fore-and-aft. Throughout the whole ship's length. Lengthways of the ship.

To fore-reach upon. To gain ground of some other ship.

Forecastle. The upper deck in the fore part of a ship.

To forge over. To force a ship violently over a shoal by a great quantity of sail.

Forward. Towards the fore part of a ship.

Foul, AS FOUL WEATHER, FOUL BOTTOM, FOUL GROUND, FOUL ANCHOR, FOUL HAWSE. As opposed to FAIR, we say FOUL WIND.

To founder. To sink at sea by filling with water.

Foxes. Two or more yarns twisted together by hand.

To free. Pumping is said to FREE the ship when it discharges more water than leaks into her.

To freshen. When a gale encreases it is said to freshen.

To freshen the hawse. Veering out or heaving in a little cable to let another part of it endure the chafing in the hawse-holes. It is also applied to the act of renewing the service round the cable at the hawse-holes.

Fresh-way. When a ship encreases her velocity she is said to get FRESH WAY.

Full. The situation of the sails when they are kept distended by the wind.

Full-and-by. The situation of a ship, with regard to the wind, when close-hauled; and sailing so as to steer neither too nigh the direction nor to deviate to leeward.

To Furl. To wrap, or roll, a sail close up to the yard or stay to which it belongs, and winding a gasket round it to keep it fast.

Futtock-shrouds. Are shrouds which connect the lower and top mast rigging together.

Gage of the ship. Her depth of water, or what water she draws.

To gain the wind. To arrive on the weather side, or to windward, of some ship or fleet in sight, when both are sailing on a wind.

Gammon the Bow-sprit. Secure it by turns of a strong rope passed round it, and into the cut-water, to prevent it from topping.

Gangway. The entering place into a ship.

Garboard streak. The streak nearest to the keel.

Gasket. Foxes plaited together, and which they pass round the sails and yards, &c. to keep them fast when they are furled.

To gather. A ship is said to gather on another as she comes nearer to her.

Giger. A block strap with a tail to it, on which is fixed a sheave, which is hitched on the cable when heaving in; through the block is generally rove a whip, to hold on the cable.

Gimbleting. The action of turning the anchor round by the stock, so that the motion of the stock appears similar to that of the handle of a gimblet, when employed to turn the wire.

Girt. The ship is girt with her cables when she is too tight moored,

To give chase to. To pursue a ship or fleet.

Goose-wings of a sail. The clues or lower corners of a ship's main-sail or foresail, when the middle part is furled or tied up to the yard.

Grappling-iron. A thing in the nature of an anchor, with four or six flukes to it.

Gratings. Are hatches made full of apertures.

Grave the ship. To burn off the filth from her bottom.

Gripe of a ship. That thin part of her which is fastened to the keel and stem, and joined to the false stem.

Gripping. The inclination of a ship to run to windward.

Groin in the cable. Is when the cable does not coil as it ought.

Grounding. The laying a ship a-shore, in order to repair her. It is also applied to running a-ground accidentally.

Ground-tackle. Every thing belonging to a ship's anchors, and which are necessary for anchoring or mooring; such as cables, hawsers, tow-lines, warps, buoy-ropes, &c.

Ground-tier. That is, the tier which is lowest in the hold.

Growing. Stretching out; applied to the direction of the cable from the ship towards the anchors; as, the cable grows on the star-board bow.

Grummet. A piece of rope, laid into a circular form, and used for large boats' oars, instead of rowlocks, and also for many other purposes.

Gun-room. A division of the lower deck, abaft, inclosed with network, for the use of the gunner and junior lieutenant, and in which their cabins stand.

Gunnel. The large plank that runs along upon the upper part of a ship's side.

Guy. A rope fixed to keep any thing in its place.

Gybing. The act of shifting any boom-sail from one side of the mast to the other.

Halyards. The ropes by which the sails are hoisted, as the topsail halyards, the jibb halyards, &c.

To hail. To salute or speak to a ship at a distance.

Handing. The same as furling.

To hand the sails. The same as to FURL them.

Hand-over-hand. The pulling of any rope, by the men's passing their hands alternately one before the other, or one above another.

Handsomely. Gradually, as LOWER HANDSOMELY.

Handspike. Bars made use of with a windlass.

Hank. Pieces of wood to attach stay-sails to their stays.

Hank

Hank-for-bank. When two ships tack and make a progress to windward together.

Harbor. A secure place for a ship to anchor.

Hard a-lee. The situation of the helm, when pushed close to the lee side of the ship.

Hard a-weather. The situation of the helm, when pushed close to the weather side of a ship.

To haul. To pull a rope.

To haul the wind. To direct the ship's course nearer to the point from which the wind blows.

Hawse. The situation of the cables before the ship's stem, when she is moored with two anchors out from forwards. It also denotes any small distance a-head of a ship, or the space between her head and the anchors employed to ride her.

Hawse-holes. The holes in the bows of the ship through which the cables pass. Freshen hawse, veer out more cable. Clap a service in the hawse, put somewhat round the cable in the hawse-hole to prevent its chafing. To clear hawse, is to unwind the cables where the ship is moored, and has got a foul hawse. Athwart hawse is to be across or before another ship's head.

Hawser. A small kind of cable.

Head-fast. A rope employed to confine the head of a ship to a wharf or some other ship.

Headmost. The situation of any ship or ships which are the most advanced in a fleet.

Head-sails. All the sails which belong to the foremast and bowsprit.

Head-sea. When the waves meet the head of a ship in her course, they are called a HEAD SEA. It is likewise applied to a large single wave coming in that direction.

Head-to-wind. The situation of a ship when her head is turned to the point from which the wind blows, as it must when tacking.

Head-way. The motion of advancing, used in opposition to STERN-WAY.

To heave. To turn about a capstern, or other machine of the like kind, by means of bars, handspikes, &c.

To heave a-head. To advance the ship by heaving-in the cable or other rope fastened to an anchor at some distance before her.

To heave a-peek. To heave-in the cable, till the anchor is a-peek.

To heave a-stern. To move a ship backwards by an operation similar to that of HEAVING A-HEAD.

To heave down. TO CAREEN.

To heave-in the cable. To draw the cable into the ship, by turning the capstern or windlafs.

To heave-in stays. To bring a ship's head to the wind, by a management of the sails and rudder, in order to get on the other tack.

To heave out. To unfurl or loose a sail; more particularly applied to the stay-sails: thus we say, loose the top-sails and HEAVE OUT the stay-sails.

To heave short. To draw so much of the cable into the ship, as that she will be almost perpendicularly over her anchor.

To heave-tight or taught. To turn the capstern round, till the rope or cable becomes straitened.

To heave the capstern. To turn it round with the bars.

To heave the lead. To throw the lead overboard, in order to find the depth of water.

To heave the log. To throw the log overboard, in order to calculate the velocity of the ship's way.

To heave too. To stop the vessel from going forward.

Heave handsomely. Heave gently or leisurely.

Heave heartily. Heave strong and quick.

Heave of the sea. Is the power that the swell of the sea has upon a ship in driving her out, or faster on, in her course, and for which allowance is made in the day's work.

To heel. To stoop or incline to one side; thus they say **TO HEBEL TO PORT**; that is, to heel to the larboard side.

Helm. The instrument by which the ship is steered, and includes both the wheel and the tiller, as one general term.

Helm a-lee! A direction to put the tiller over to the lee-side.

Helm a-weather! An order to put the helm over to the windward side.

High-and-dry. The situation of a ship when so far run a-ground as to be seen dry upon the strand.

Hitch. To make fast.

To hoist. To draw up any body by the assistance of one or more tackles. Pulling by means of a single block is never termed **HOISTING**, except only the drawing of the sails upwards along the masts or stays.

Hold. Is the space between the lower deck and the bottom of a ship, and where her stores, &c. lie. To stow the hold, is to place the things in it.

To hold its own. Is applied to the relative situation of two ships when neither advances upon the other; each is then said **TO HOLD ITS OWN**. It is likewise said of a ship which, by means of contrary winds, cannot make a progress towards her destined port, but which, however, keeps nearly the distance she had already run.

To hold on. To pull back or retain any quantity of rope acquired by the effort of a capstern, windlass, tackle, block, &c.

Home. Implies the proper situation of any object; as, to haul **HOME** the top-sail sheets is to extend the bottom of the top-sail to the lower yard, by means of the sheets. In stowing a hold, a cask, &c. is said to **be HOME**, when it lies close to some other object.

Horse. A rope under the yards to put the feet on.

Hoy. A particular kind of vessel.

Hull of the ship. The body of it.

Hull-down. Is when a ship is so far off, that you can only see her masts.

Hull-to. The situation of a ship when she lies with all her sails furled; as in **TRYING**.

To hull a ship. To fire cannon-balls into her hull.

Hulk. A ship without masts or rigging; also a vessel to remove masts into or out of ships by means of sheers, from whence they are called **sheer hulks**.

Jack. The union flag.

Jaming. Particular method of taking a turn with a rope, &c.

Jeer-blocks. The blocks through which jeers are drove.

Jeers.

Jeers. The ropes by which the lower yards are suspended.

Jibb. The foremost sail of a ship, set upon a boom which runs out from the bowsprit.

Jib-boom. A spar that runs out from the bowsprit.

Jelly boat. Smallest boat on board.

Junk. Old cable, or old rope.

Jurymast. Any spar that is set up, when the proper mast is carried away.

Keckled. Any part of a cable, covered over with old ropes, to prevent its surface from rubbing against the ship's bow or fore foot.

Kedge. A small anchor.

Keel. The principal piece of timber on which the vessel is built.

Keel-haul. To drag a person backwards and forwards under a ship's keel, for certain offences.

To keep away. To alter the ship's course to one rather more large.

To keep full. To keep the sails distended by the wind.

To keep hold of the land. To steer near to or in sight of the land.

To keep off. To sail off, or keep at a distance from the shore.

To keep the land aboard. The same as TO KEEP HOLD OF THE LAND.

To keep your luff. To continue close to the wind.

To keep the wind. The same as TO KEEP YOUR LUFF.

Kentledge. What is put in the bottom of the vessel to keep the ground tier from getting wet.

Kink. Is when a rope has too much twist.

Knees. Are pieces of timber which confine the ends of the beams to the vessel's side.

Knippers. A large kind of plated rope, which, being twisted round the messenger and cable in weighing, bind them together.

Knot. A division of the log-line, answering, in the calculation of the ship's velocity, to one mile.

Knot. There are many sorts; such as overhand knot, wall knot, diamond knot, &c.

To labour. To roll or pitch heavily in a turbulent sea.

Laden in bulk. Freight with a cargo not packed, but lying loose, as corn, salt, &c.

Laid-up. The situation of a ship when moored in a harbour, for want of employ.

Lanch-bo. Signifies to let go the top rope, when a top-mast, or top-gallant-mast, is fidded.

Land-fall. The first land discovered after a sea voyage. Thus a GOOD LAND-FALL implies the land expected or desired; a BAD LAND-FALL the reverse.

Land-locked. The situation of a ship surrounded with land, so as to exclude the prospect of the sea, unless over some intervening land.

Lanyards of the shrouds, are the small ropes at the ends of them, by which they are hove taught, or tight.

Larboard. The left side of a ship, looking towards the head.

Larboard-tack. The situation of a ship when sailing with the wind blowing upon her larboard side.

Lash. To bind.

Laying the land. A ship which increases her distance from the coast, so as to make it appear lower and smaller, is said to LAY THE LAND.

Leading-

Leading-wind. A fair wind for a ship's course.

Leak. A chink or breach in the sides or bottom of a ship, through which the water enters into the hull.

To leak. To admit water into the hull through chinks or breaches in the sides or bottom.

Lee. That part of the hemisphere to which the wind is directed, to distinguish it from the other part which is called to windward.

Leeches. Are the sides of the sails.

Leechlines. Are lines which haul up the leeches to the yard.

Lee-gage. A ship or fleet to leeward of another is said to have the lee-gage.

Lee-lurches. The sudden and violent rolls which a ship often takes to leeward, in a high sea; particularly when a large wave strikes her on the weather-side.

Lee of the shore. See UNDER THE LEE OF THE SHORE.

Lee-quarter. That quarter of a ship which is on the lee-side.

Lee-shore. That shore upon which the wind blows.

Lee-side. That half of a ship, lengthwise, which lies between a line drawn through the middle of her length and the side which is farthest from the point of wind.

To leeward. Towards that part of the horizon to which the wind blows.

Leeward ship. A ship that falls much to leeward of her course, when sailing close-hauled.

Leeward tide. A tide that sets to leeward.

Lee-way. The lateral movement of a ship to leeward of her course; or the angle which the line of her way makes with a line in the direction of her keel.

To lie along. To be pressed down sideways by a weight of sail in a fresh wind.

To lie to. To retard a ship in her course, by arranging the sails in such a manner as to counteract each other with nearly an equal effort, and render the ship almost immoveable, with respect to her progressive motion or headway.

Life-lines. For the preservation of the seamen; they are hitched to the top-sail lift and tye blocks.

Lifts. The ropes which come to the ends of the yards from the mast heads, and by which the yards are kept square or topped.

Limbers. Holes cut in the ground timbers to let the water come to the well.

Lift incline. The ship has a lift to port, that is, she heels to larboard.

Lizard. A bight of a small line pointed on a large one.

Log, and Log-line. By which the ship's path is measured, and her rate of going ascertained. Log-board, on which is marked the transactions of the ship, and from thence it is copied into the log-book every twelve hours.

Loggerhead. A large iron ball, with a stern to it.

A long sea. An uniform motion of long waves.

Look-out. A watchful attention to some important object or event, that is expected to arise. Thus persons on board of a ship are occasionally stationed to look out for signals, other ships, for land, &c.

To lose. To unfurl or cast loose any sail.

To lower. To ease down gradually.

Luff! The order to the steersman to put the helm towards the lee-side of the ship, in order to sail nearer to the wind.

Magazine. A place where gunpowder is kept.

To make a board. To run a certain distance upon one tack, in beating to windward.

To make foul water. To muddy the water by running in shallow places, so that the ship's keel disturbs the mud at bottom.

To make sail. To increase the quantity of sail already set, either by unreefing, or by setting others.

To make sternway. To retreat or move with the stern foremost.

To make the land. To discover it from afar.

To make water. To leak.

To man the yards, &c. To place men on the yard, in the tops, down the ladder, &c. to execute any necessary duties.

Marline. Small line to seize blocks in their straps, &c.

Marline-spike. An instrument to splice with, &c.

Masted. Having all her masts complete.

Masts. The upright spars on which the yards and sails are set.

Maul. Large hammer to drive the fid of the topmast either in or out.

Mend the service. Put on more service.

Messenger. A small kind of cable, which being brought to the capstan, and the cable by which the ship rides made fast to it, it purchases the anchor.

To middle a rope. To double it into two equal parts.

Midships. See AMIDSHIPS.

To miss stays. A ship is said to MISS STAYS, when her head will not fly up into the direction of the wind, in order to get her on the other tack.

Mizen-peak. The after end of the gaffs.

Monkey-blocks. Are on some topsail yards, to reeve buntlines in.

Mooring. Securing a ship in a particular station by chains or cables, which are either fastened to an adjacent shore, or to anchors at the bottom.

Mooring service. When a ship is moored, and rides at one cable's length, the mooring service is that which is in the hawse hole.

Mouse. A kind of ball or knob, wrought upon the collar of the stays.

Must. To assemble.

Narrows. A small passage between two lands.

Neap-tides. The lowest tides when the moon is at the first and third quarters.

Neaped. The situation of a ship left aground on the height of a spring-tide, so that she cannot be floated till the return of the next spring tide.

Near, or no near. An order to the helmsman not to keep the ship so close to the wind.

Nothing-off. A term used by the man at the cun to the steersman, directing him not to go from the wind.

Nun-buoy. The kind of buoys used by ships of war.

Oakum. Old rope untwisted and pulled open.

Oars. What boats are rowed with.

Offing. To seaward from the land. A ship is in the offing, that is, she is to seaward, at a distance from the land. She stands for the offing, that is, towards the sea.

Off-and-on. When a ship is beating to windward, so that by one board she approaches towards the shore, and by the other stands out to sea, she is said to stand OFF-AND-ON shore.

Offward. From the shore; as when a ship lies a-ground, and leans towards the sea she is said to heel offward.

On board. Within the ship; as, he is come on board.

On the beam. Any distance from the ship on a line with the beams, or at right angles with the keel.

On the bow. An arch of the horizon, comprehending about four points of the compass on each side of that point to which the ship's head is directed. Thus, they say, the ship in sight bears three points ON THE STARBOARD-BOW; that is, three points towards the right-hand, from that part of the horizon which is right a-head.

On the quarter. An arch of the horizon, comprehending about four points of the compass, on each side of that point to which the ship's stern is directed.

Open. The situation of a place exposed to the wind and sea. It is also expressed of any distant object to which the sight or passage is not intercepted.

Open hawse. When the cables of a ship at her moorings lead strait to their respective anchors, without crossing, she is said to ride with an OPEN HAWSE.

Orlop. The deck on which the cables are stowed.

Over-board. Out of the ship; as, he fell over-board, meaning, he fell out of, or from the ship.

Overhaul. To clear away and disentangle any rope; also to come up with the chase; as, we overhaul her, that is, we gain ground of her.

Over-set. A ship is OVER-SET when her keel turns upwards.

Out-of-trim. The state of a ship when she is not properly balanced for the purposes of navigation.

Out-rigger. A spar projecting from the vessel to extend some sail, or to make a greater angle for a shifting back-stay, &c.

Palm. A piece of steel when mounted, acts as a thimble for sewing canvass.

Parcel a rope. Is to put a quantity of old canvass round it before the service is put on.

Parcel a seam. Is to lay a narrow piece of canvass over it after it is caulked, before it is payed.

Parliament-h-e-l. The situation of a ship when she is made to stoop a little to one side, so as to clean the upper part of her bottom on the other side.

Parting. Being driven from the anchors by the breaking of the cable.

To pawl the capstern. To fix the pawls, so as to prevent the capstern from recoiling, during any pause of heaving.

To pay. To daub, or cover, the surface of any body with pitch, tar, &c. in order to prevent it from the injuries of the weather.

To pay away or pay out. To slacken a cable or other rope, so as to let it run out for some particular purpose.

To pay off. To move a ship's head to leeward.

Peek. A stay-peek, is when the cable and the fore-stay form a line. A short peek, is when the cable is so much in as to destroy the line formed by the stay-peek. To ride with the yards a-peek, is to have them topped up by contrary lifts, so as to represent a St. Andrew's cross. They are then said to be a Portland.

Pendant. The long narrow flag worn at the mast head by all ships of the royal navy. Brace pendants are those ropes which secure the brace-blocks to the yard-arms.

Pendant broad. A broad pendant hoisted by a commodore.

Pierced. A term for gun ports.

Pitching. The movement of a ship, by which she plunges her head and after-part alternately into the hollow of the sea.

To ply to windward. To endeavour to make a progress against the direction of the wind.

Point-blank. The direction of a gun when levelled horizontally.

Points. A number of plated ropes made fast to the sails for the purpose of reefing.

Poop. The deck next above the quarter deck.

Pooping. The shock of a high and heavy sea upon the stern or quarter of a ship, when she scuds before the wind in a tempest.

Portland yards. Are the lower yards lowered half way down and topped an end.

Portoise. The same as PORT LAST; TO RIDE A PORTOISE is to ride with a yard struck down to the deck.

Port. Used for larboard, or the left side; also a harbour or haven.

Port. A name given on some occasions to the larboard side of the ship; as, the ship heels to port, top the yards to port, &c.

Port the helm! The order to put the helm over to the larboard side.

Port-last. The gunwale.

Ports. The holes in the ship's sides from which the guns are fired.

Press of sail. All the sail a ship can set or carry.

Preventer. An extra rope, to assist another.

Prizing. The application of a lever to move any weighty body.

Purchase. Any sort of mechanical power employed in raising or removing heavy bodies.

Purchase. To purchase the anchor, is to loosen it out of the ground.

Pudding and dolphin. A large and lesser pad made of ropes, and put round the masts under the lower yards.

Quarters. The several stations of a ship's crew in time of action.

Quartering. When a ship under sail has the wind blowing on her quarter.

Quoil. Is a rope or cable laid up round, one fake over another.

Raft. A parcel of spars lashed together.

Raft-port. A port in a vessel's bow or stern to take in spars or timber.

To raise. To elevate any distant object at sea by approaching it: thus, TO RAISE THE LAND is used in opposition to LAY THE LAND.

To rake. To cannonade a ship at the stern or head, so that the balls scour the whole length of the decks.

Range of cable. A sufficient length of cable, drawn upon deck before the anchor is cast loose, to admit of its sinking to the bottom without any check.

Ratlines. The small ropes fastened to the shrouds, by which the men go aloft.

Reach. The distance between any two points on the banks of a river, wherein the current flows in an uninterrupted course.

Ready about! A command of the boatswain to the crew, and implies that all the hands are to be attentive, and at their stations for tacking.

Rear. The last division of a squadron, or the last squadron of a fleet. It is applied likewise to the last ship of a line, squadron, or division.

Reef. Part of a sail from one row of eyelet-holes to another. It is applied likewise to a chain of rocks lying near the surface of the water.

Reefing. The operation of reducing a sail by taking in one or more of the reefs.

Reef-bands. Pieces of canvass, about six inches wide, sewed on the fore part of sails, where the points are fixed for reefing the sail.

Reeve. To reeve a rope, is to put it through a block, and to unreeve it, is to take it out of the block.

Ribs of a ship. That is, the frame.

Rendering. The giving way or yielding to the efforts of some mechanical power. It is used in opposition to jamming or sticking.

Ride at anchor. Is when a ship is held by her anchors, and is not driven by wind or tide. To ride athwart, is to ride with the ship's side to the tide. To ride hawse-fallen, is when the water breaks into the hawse in a rough sea.

Riding. When expressed of a ship, is the state of being retained in a particular station by an anchor and cable. Thus she is said to *RIDE EASY* or *TO RIDE HARD*, in proportion to the strain upon her cable. She is likewise said to *RIDE LEEWARD TIDE* if anchored in a place at a time when the tide sets to leeward, and to *RIDE WINDWARD TIDE* if the tide sets to windward: to *RIDE BETWEEN WIND AND TIDE*, when the wind and tide are in direct opposition, causing her to ride without any strain upon her cables.

To rig. To put the ropes in their proper places.

Rigging. The ropes to rig with.

Rigging out a boom. The running out a pole at the end of a yard to extend the foot of a sail.

To rig the capstern. To fix the bars in their respective holes.

Righting. Restoring a ship to an upright position, either after she has been laid on a careen, or after she has been pressed down on her side by the wind.

To right the helm. Is to bring it into midships, after it has been pushed either to starboard or larboard.

Ring-ropes. Several turns round the cable and through the ring to secure the cable.

Road. A place near the land where ships may anchor, but which is not sheltered.

Robins. Small plaited yarns with eyes to fasten the sails to the yards with.

Rolling. The motion by which a ship rocks from side to side like a cradle.

Rope-yarn. Is what the cordage and cables are made with.

Rough

Rough-tree. A name applied to any mast, yard, or boom, placed in merchant-ships, or a rail or fence above the vessel's side, from the quarter-deck to the forecastle.

Round-house. A house built upon deck.

Rounding. Ropes used to put round the cable in the wake of the hawse, or stem of the ship, to keep it from rubbing or chafing the cable.

Rounding-in. The pulling upon any rope which passes through one or more blocks in a direction nearly horizontal; as, **ROUND-IN** the weather-braces.

Round-turn. The situation of the two cables of a ship when moored, after they have been several times crossed by the swinging of the ship.

Rounding-up. Similar to **ROUNDING-IN**, except that it is applied to ropes and blocks which act in a perpendicular direction.

To row. To move a boat with oars.

Rousing. Pulling upon a cable or rope without the assistance of tackles.

Rudder. The machine by which the ship is steered.

Rullock. The notch in a boat's side, in which the oars are used.

Run. The after part of the vessel under water.

Runner-pennant. The first that is put over the lower masts with a block in each end.

To run out a warp. To carry the end of a rope out from a ship in a boat, and fastening it to some distant object, so that by it the ship may be removed by pulling on it.

To sag to leeward. To make considerable lee way.

Sailing trim. Is expressed of a ship when in the best state for sailing.

Sally-port. A large port in the quarters of a fire-ship where the captain comes out at, when he sets her on fire.

Salvage. A part of the value of a ship and cargo paid to the salvors.

Scanting. The variation of the wind, by which it becomes unfavourable to a ship's making great progress, as it deviates from being large, and obliges the vessel to steer close-hauled, or nearly so.

Scraper. A steel instrument to scrape with.

Scudd. To go right before the wind; and going in this direction without any sail set is called spooning.

Scuttle. A small cover to cover a small hole in the deck.

Scuttling. Cutting large holes through the bottom or sides of a ship, either to sink or to unlade her expeditiously when stranded.

Sea. A large wave is so called. Thus they say, **A HEAVY SEA**. It implies likewise the agitation of the ocean, as **A GREAT SEA**. It expresses the direction of the waves, as **A HEAD SEA**. **A LONG SEA** means an uniform and steady motion of long and extensive waves; a **SHORT SEA**, on the contrary, is when they run irregularly, broken, and interrupted.

Sea-boat. A vessel that bears the sea firmly, without straining her masts, &c.

Sea-clothes. Jackets, trowsers, &c.

Sea-mark. A point or object on shore, conspicuously seen at sea.

Seams. The joints between the planks.

Sea-room. A sufficient distance from the coast or any dangerous rocks,

rocks, &c. so that a ship may perform all nautical operations without danger of shipwreck.

Seaze. To bind or make fast.

Seazeing. The spun-yarn, marline, &c. to seize with.

Sending. The act of pitching precipitately into the hollow between two waves.

Serve. To wind something about a rope to prevent it from chafing or fretting. The service is the thing so wound about the rope.

Setting. The act of observing the situation of any distant object by the compass.

To set sail. To unfurl and expand the sails to the wind, in order to give motion to the ship.

To set up. To increase the tension of the shrouds, back-flays, &c. by tackles, laniards, &c.

Settle. To lower; as, SETTLE THE TOP-SAIL HALYARDS, lower them.

Shank of an anchor. The part between the ring and the flewks.

Shank-painter. The rope by which the shank of the anchor is held up to the ship's side; is also made fast to a piece of iron chain, in which the shank of the anchor lodges.

To shape a course. To direct or appoint the track of a ship, in order to prosecute a voyage.

Sheer. The sheer of the ship is the curve that is between the head and the stern, upon her side. The ship sheers about, that is, she goes in and out.

Sheers, are spars lashed together, and raised up, for the purpose of getting out or in a mast.

Sheering. The vessel is said to sheer when the cable and anchor is not right a-head.

Sheer-bulk. A vessel to take out and put in the lower masts and bowsprit.

To sheer off. To remove to a greater distance.

Sheet. Ropes fixed to the lower corners of square sails, &c.

To sheet home. To haul the sheets of a sail home to the block on the yard-arm.

To shift the helm. To alter its position from right to left, or from left to right.

To ship. To take any person, goods, or thing, on board. It also implies to fix any thing in its proper place; as, to SHIP THE OARS, to fix them in their rowlocks.

Ship-shank. A double bight taken in a rope with a hitch at each end.

Ship shape. Doing any thing in a sailor-like manner.

Shivering. The state of a sail when fluttering in the wind.

Shoal. Shallow, not deep.

Shoe. A piece of wood in the shape of a shoe, used in fishing the anchor, to prevent the bill from rubbing the planks, or catching the bends.

To shoot a-head. To advance forward.

Shore. A general name for the sea-coast of any country.

To shorten sail. Used in opposition to MAKE SAIL.

Shrouds. Large ropes fixed on each side of masts.

Sinnett. A small platted rope, made from rope-yarns.

Skids. Pieces of wood to put over the side, to hinder any thing from rubbing the sides. *Slack*

Slack-water. The interval between the flux and reflux of the tide, when no motion is perceptible in the water.

To slip the cable. To let it run quite out when there is not time to weigh the anchor.

To slue. To turn any cylindrical piece of timber about its axis without removing it. Thus, to SLUE A MAST OR BOOM, is to turn it in its cap or boom-iron.

Sound. To try the depth of water; also a deep bay.

Spars. Pieces of trees as they are cut in the wood.

Spanish-burton-windlass. A particular way of setting up the topmast rigging in merchant vessels.

Spear of the pump. The handle of an hand-pump.

To spill the mizen. To let go the sheet, and brail it up.

To spill. To discharge the wind out of the cavity or belly of a sail, when it is drawn up in the brails, in order to furl or reef it.

Spilling-lines. Are ropes contrived to keep the sails from being blown away, when they are clewed up, in blowing weather.

Splice. To make two ends of ropes fast together by untwisting them, and then putting the strands of one piece with the strands of the other.

Split. The state of a sail rent by the violence of the wind.

Spoon-drift. The distance she runs when scudding without any sail.

Spray. The sprinkling of a sea, driven occasionally from the top of a wave.

Spring. A spring upon the cable, is a hawser bent to the cable, outside the hawse, taken in at the most convenient part of the ship ast, for the purpose of casting her.

Spring-stays. Are rather smaller than the stays, placed above them, and intended to answer the purpose of the stay, if it should be shot away, &c.

Spring-tides. Are the tides at new and full moon, which flow highest and ebb lowest.

To spring a mast, yard, &c. To crack a mast, yard, &c. by means of straining in blowing weather, so that it is rendered unfit for use.

To spring a leak. When a leak first commences, a ship is said to SPRING A LEAK.

To spring the luff. A ship is said to SPRING HER LUFF when she yields to the effort of the helm, by sailing nearer to the wind than before.

Spun-yarn. Two, three, or four rope-yarn twisted together.

Spur-shores. Are large pieces of timber which come abaft the pump-well.

Spurling-line. Is a line that goes round a small barrel, abaft the barrel of the wheel, and coming to the front beam of the poop-deck, moves the tell-tale with the turning of the wheel, and keeps it always in such position as to shew the position of the tiller,

Squadron. Five sail of the line.

Squall. A sudden violent blast of wind.

Square. This term is applied to yards that are very long, as TAUNT is to high masts,

To square the yards. To brace the yards, so as to hang at right angles with the keel.

To stand on. To continue advancing.

To stand in: To advance towards the shore.

To stand off. To recede from the shore.

Starboard. The right-hand side of the ship, when looking forward.

Starboard-tack. A ship is said to be on the **STARBOARD-TACK** when sailing with the wind blowing upon her starboard side.

Starboard the helm! An order to push the helm to the starboard side.

To stay a ship. To arrange the sails, and move the rudder so as to bring the ship's head to the direction of the wind, in order to get her on the other tack.

Stay-peak. When the cable makes the same angle as the stay doth.

Stays. Large ropes coming from the mast heads down before the masts, to prevent them from springing, when the ship is sending deep.

Steady! The order to the helmsman to keep the ship in the direction she is going at that instant.

Steady. In sailing, is when she is going her right course off the wind.

Steady the ship. That is by running a rope or towing out on either side when at anchor.

Steering. The art of directing the ship's way by the movement of the helm.

Steerage-way. Such degree of progressive motion of a ship as will give effect to the motion of the helm.

Sleeve. Turning up. The bowsprit sleeves too much, that is, it is too upright.

To stem the tide. When a ship is sailing against the tide at such a rate as enables her to overcome its power, she is said to **STEM THE TIDE**.

Stem. The fore part of the vessel.

Stern. The after part of the vessel.

Sternfast. A rope confining a ship by her stern to any other ship or wharf.

Sternmost. The farthest a-stern, opposed to **HEADMOST**.

Sternway. The motion by which a ship falls back with her stern foremost.

Stiff. The condition of a ship when she will carry a great quantity of sail without hazard of oversetting. It is used in opposition to **CRANK**.

Stirrups. A piece of rope; one end nailed to the yard, in the other a thimble for the horse to reave in.

Stoppers. Large kind of ropes, which being fastened to the cable in a different places abaft the bitts, are an additional security to the ship at anchor.

To stow. To arrange and dispose a ship's cargo.

Strand. One third part of a three-strand rope.

Stranded. When a vessel is got aground on some rocks, and filled with water.

To stream the buoy. To let it fall from the ship's side into the water, previously to casting anchor.

Stretch-out. A term used to the men in a boat, when ^{the} y should pull strong.

To strike. To lower or let down any thing. Used emphatically to denote the lowering of colours in token of surrender to a victorious enemy.

To strike soundings. To touch ground with the lead, when endeavouring to find the depth of water.

Strops. Either rope or iron, which are fixed to blocks or dead eyes to attach them to any thing.

Sued or Sewed. When a ship is on shore, and the water leaves her, she is said to be sued; if the water leaves her two feet, she sues, or is sued two feet.

Surf. The swell of the sea that breaks upon the shore, or on any rock.

To surge the capstern. To slacken the rope heaved round upon it.

Sway. The same as Hoist.

Sway away. Hoist, used in getting up masts or yards.

Swabb. A kind of large mop made of junk to clean a ship's deck with.

Swell. The fluctuating motion of the sea either during or after a storm.

Sweeping. The act of dragging the bight or loose part of a rope along the surface of the ground, in a harbour or road, in order to drag up something lost.

Swift the capstern bars. Is to confine the outward end of the bars one to another, with a rope.

Swinging. The act of a ship's turning round her anchor at the change of wind or tide.

To tack. To turn a ship about from one tack to another, by bringing her head to the wind.

Taking-in. The act of furling the sails. Used in opposition to SETTING.

Taken a-back. See A-back.

Tarpaulin. A cloth of canvas covered with tar and saw-dust, or some other composition, so as to make it water proof.

Taught. Improperly, though very generally, used for TIGHT.

Taunt. High or tall. Particularly applied to masts of extraordinary length.

Tell-tale. An instrument which traverses upon an index in the front of the poop deck, to shew the position of the tiller.

Tending. The turning, or swinging, of a ship round her anchor in a tide-way at the beginning of ebb and flood.

Thwart. See A-THWART.

Thwart ships. See A-THWART SHIPS.

Thus! An order to the helmsman to keep the ship in her present situation, when sailing with a scant wind.

Tide-way. That part of a river in which the tide ebbs and flows strongly.

Tier. A row; as cable-tier, a tier of guns, casks, or a tier of ships, &c.

Tide-gate. A place where the tide runs strong.

Tide it up. To go with the tide against the wind.

Timbers. What the frame is composed of.

Tiller. A large piece of wood, or beam, put into the head of the rudder, and by means of which the rudder is moved.

Tompions, or Tomkins. The bung, or piece of wood, by which the mouth of the cannon is filled to keep out wet.

Topping. Pulling one of the ends of a yard higher than the other.

To tow. To draw a ship in the water by a rope fixed to a boat or other ship which is rowing or sailing on.

Tow-line. A small line cable laid.

Transom. A large piece of timber fastened to the stern-posts, to the ends of which the afterpart of the bends are fastened.

Traverse. To go backwards and forwards.

Traveller. A ring on the jib boom, or grumet on the backstays, to conduct the top-gallant yards up and down.

Trey-sail. A small sail used by brigs and cutters in blowing weather.

Trice, trice up. To haul up and fasten.

Trim. The state or disposition by which a ship is best calculated for the purposes of navigation.

To trim the hold. To arrange the cargo regularly.

To trim the sails. To dispose the sails in the best arrangement for the course which a ship is steering

To trip the anchor. To loosen the anchor from the ground, either by design or accident.

Trough of the sea. The hollow between two waves.

Truck of a gun carriage. Is the wheel upon which it runs.

Truck. A round piece of wood put on the top of flag-staffs, with flukes on each side for the haliards of the flags to reeve in.

Trunions of a gun. Are the arms, or pieces of iron, by which it hangs on the carriage.

Trunnels. Pieces of timber to fasten the plank to the timbers.

Trying. The situation in which a ship, in a tempest, lies-to in the trough or hollow of the sea, particularly when the wind blows contrary to her course.

Turning to windward. That operation in sailing whereby a ship endeavours to advance against the wind.

Van. The foremost division of a fleet in one line. It is likewise applied to the foremost ship of a division.

Vane. A small kind of flag worn at each mast head.

To veer. To change a ship's course from one tack to the other, by turning her stern to windward.

Veer. Let out; as veer away the cable.

Veer. Shift. The wind veers, that is, it shifts or changes.

Viol, or Voyal. A block through which the messenger passes in weighing the anchor. A large messenger is called a viol.

To unballast. To discharge the ballast out of a ship.

To unbend. To take the sails off from their yards and stays. To cast loose the anchor from the cable. To untie two ropes

To unbit. To remove the turns of the cable from off the bits.

Under-foot. Is expressed of an anchor that is directly under the ship.

Under-sail. When a ship is loosened from moorings, and is under the government of her sails and rudder.

Under-way. The same as UNDER-SAIL.

Under the lee of the shore. Is to be close under the shore which lies to windward of the ship.

Unfurl. Cast loose the gasket of the sails.

To unmoor. To reduce a ship to the state of riding at single anchor, after she has been moored.

To unreeve. To draw a rope from out of a block, thimble, &c.

To unrig. To deprive the ship of her rigging.

Uvrou. The piece of wood by which the legs of the crow-foot are extended.

Wake. The path or track impressed on the water by the ship's passing through it, leaving a smoothness in the sea behind it. A ship is said to come into the wake of another when she follows her in the same track, and is chiefly done in bringing ships to, or in forming the line of battle.

Wales. Are strong timbers that go round a ship a little above her water-line.

Ware. See TO VEER.

Warp. To warp a ship, is to draw her against the wind, &c. by means of anchors and hawsers carried out.

Warp. A hawser, or small cable.

Water-line. The line made by the water's edge when a ship has her full proportion of stores, &c. on board.

Water-borne. The state of a ship when there is barely a sufficient depth of water to float her off from the ground.

Water-logged. The state of a ship become heavy and inactive on the sea, from the great quantity of water leaked into her.

Water-tight. The state of a ship when not leaky.

Weather. To weather any thing, is to go to windward of it.

Weather-beaten. Shattered by a storm.

Weather-bit. A turn of the cable about the end of the windlass.

Weather-gage. When a ship or fleet is to windward of another, she is said to have the WEATHER GAGE of her.

Weather-quarter. That quarter of the ship which is on the windward side.

Weather-side. The side upon which the wind blows.

To weigh anchor. To heave up an anchor from the bottom.

Whipping. To bind twine round the ends of ropes, to hinder them from fagging out.

To wind a ship. To change her position, bringing her head where her stern was.

Wind-road. When a ship is at anchor, and the wind, being against the tide, is so strong as to overcome its power, and keep the ship to leeward of her anchor, she is said to be WIND-ROAD.

Wind's-eye. The point from which the wind blows.

To windward. Towards that part of the horizon from which the wind blows.

Windward tide. A tide that sets to windward.

To work a ship. To direct the movements of a ship, by adapting the sails, and managing the rudder, according to the course the ship has to make.

To work to windward. To make a progress against the direction of the wind.

Would. To would, is to bind round with ropes; as, the mast is woulded.

Weigh. To haul up; as, weigh the anchor.

Yawing. The motion of a ship when she deviates from her course to the right or left.

Yards. The timbers upon which the sails are spread.

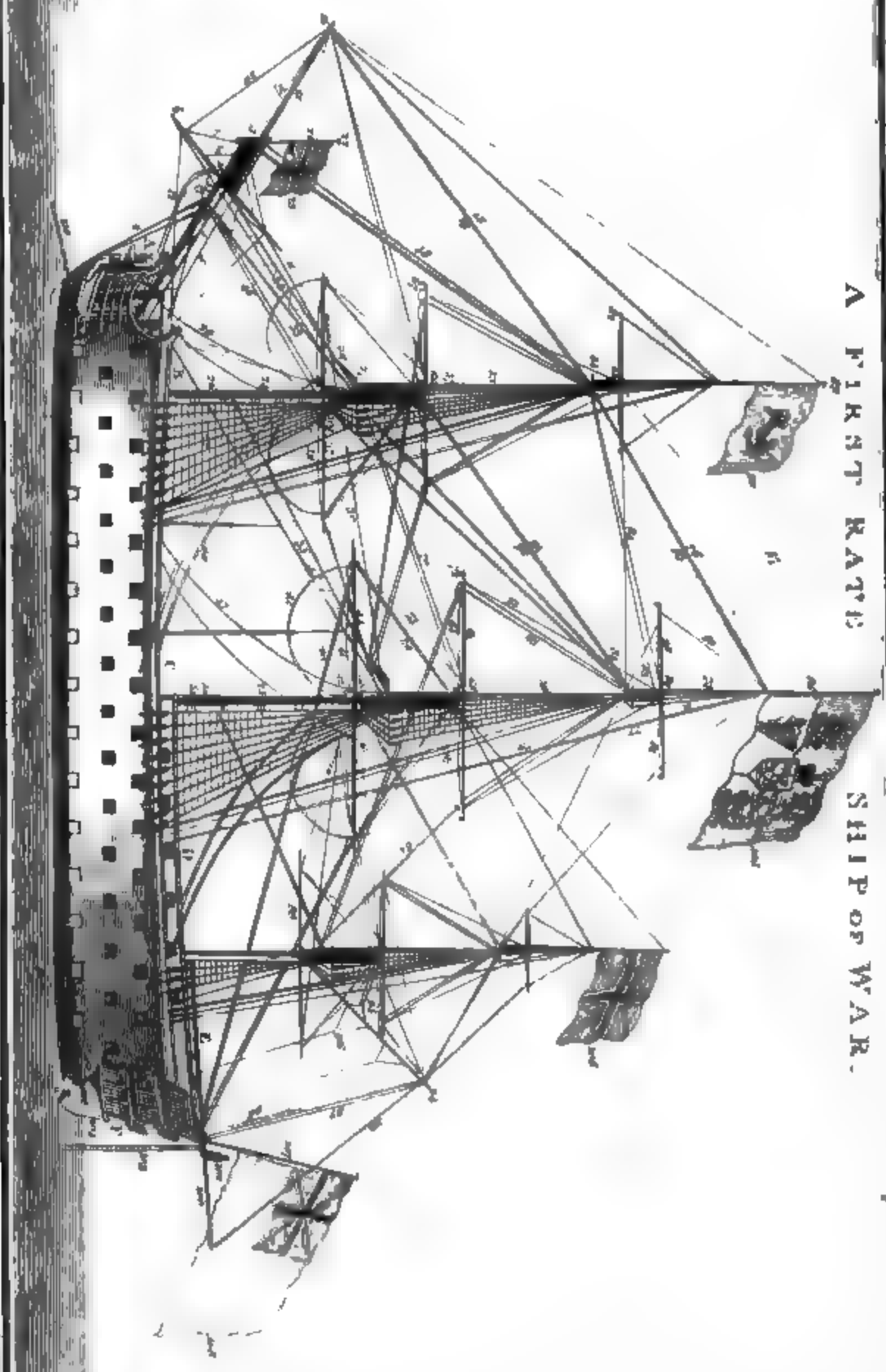
Yarn. See ROPE YARN.

**EXPLANATION of the PLATE describing the RIGGING,
&c. of a FIRST RATE MAN OF WAR.**

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1 BOWSPRIT | 55 Cap |
| 2 Gammoning | 56 Runner |
| 3 Cap | 57 Shrouds and lanyards |
| 4 Bobstay | 58 Stays |
| 5 Manrope | 59 Backstays |
| 6 Spritsail yard | 60 Stayfail halyards |
| 7 Lifts | 61 Topfail yard |
| 8 Standing lifts | 62 Tye and halyard |
| 9 Horses | 63 Lifts |
| 10 Parrel | 64 Braces and pendants |
| 11 Braces and pendants | 65 Horses |
| 12 Sheets and pendants | 66 Parrel |
| 13 Clewlines | 67 Flemish horse |
| 14 Buntlines | 68 Buntlines |
| 15 Jib-boom | 69 Clewlines |
| 16 Traveller | 70 Bowlines and bridles |
| 17 Horse | 71 Reef tackles and pendants |
| 18 Stay | 72 Jewel blocks |
| 19 Halyards | 73 Sheets |
| 20 Guy | 74 Top-gallant mast |
| 21 Jack staff | 75 Shrouds |
| 22 Truck | 76 Stay |
| 23 Jack flag | 77 Backstay |
| Fore, main, and mizen-mast,
rigged alike, as in the top-
mast and top-gallant mast,
and all the yards, except the
cross-jack yard, which has
no sail; therefore the de-
scription of one serves for
the other, except where
otherways expressed. | 78 Top-gallant yard |
| 24 Foremast | 79 Halyard |
| 25 Waulding | 80 Lifts |
| 26 Filh | 81 Horse |
| 27 Top | 82 Parrel |
| 28 Cap | 83 Clewline |
| 29 Runner and tackle | 84 Bowline |
| 30 Shrouds | 85 Sheet |
| 31 Lanyards | 86 Royal mast |
| 32 Ratlines | 87 Stay |
| 33 Stay and landyard | 88 Backstay |
| 34 Spring stay and ditto | 89 Truck |
| 35 Snakeline | 90 Admiralty flag |
| 36 Crowfoot | 91 Middle-stay-fail stay |
| 37 Fore yard | 92 Halyards |
| 38 Geers | 93 Top-gal-stay-fail halyards |
| 39 Lifts | 94 Mizen gaff |
| 40 Braces and pendants | 95 Derrick and span |
| 41 Clewlines | 96 Peek brails |
| 42 Buntlines | 97 Spanker halyards |
| 43 Horses and stirrups | 98 Vangs |
| 44 Leechlines | 99 Cross jack yard |
| 45 Yard tackles | 100 Spanker boom |
| 46 Bowlines and bridles | 101 Topin lift |
| 47 Tacks | 102 Poop lanthorn |
| 48 Sheets | 103 Stern ladder |
| 49 Truss parrel | 104 Rudder chains |
| 50 Pudding | 105 Standard flag |
| 51 Dolphin | 106 Union flag |
| 52 Toprope | 107 Ensign staff |
| 53 Topmast | 108 Ensign flag |
| 54 Crossrope | 109 Futtock shrouds |
| | 110 Cable |
| | HULL. |
| | A Head or stem |
| | B Forecastle |
| | C Waist |
| | D Quarter-deck |
| | E Poop |
| | F Stern or abaft |

A FIRST RATE

SHIP OF WAR.



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The following Questions and Answers are recommended to the perusal of young Gentlemen belonging to the Sea, in order to refresh their Memories, previous to that Examination which they must pass through, before they are appointed to a Commission in the Royal Navy, or an Officer in the East India Service; as it is probable similar ones may be asked by those appointed to examine them, at the Navy Office and the East India House.

Quest **H**OW do you find the golden number?

A. I add one to the given year, and divide the sum by 19, the remainder will be the golden number.

Q. How do you find the epact for any year?

A. By dividing the given year by 19, and multiplying the remainder by 11, the product will be the epact, if it does not exceed 30; but if it does, I subtract 30 from it as often as I can, and the remainder will be the epact.

Q. How do you find the moon's age?

A. To the epact I add the day of the month, and the number of the month; their sum will be the moon's age, if it does not exceed 30; but if it does, I subtract 30 from it as often as I can, and the remainder will be her age.

Q. How do you find the moon's southing, or the time of her coming to the meridian?

A. I multiply the moon's age by 48, and divide the product by 60; the quotient will be the hours, and the remainder the minutes when she is on the meridian past noon: Or, I may multiply the moon's age by 4, and divide the product by 5, the quotient will be the hours, and the remainder, multiplied by 12, will be the minutes when she souths, or is on the meridian, in the afternoon: But if this time should exceed 12, I subtract 12 from it, and the remainder will be the time of her southing in the morning.

Q. How do you find the time of high water at any place?

A. To the moon's southing on the given day, I add the time of high water, full and change, at the given place, and the sum will be the time of high water there in the afternoon; but if this time should exceed 12, I subtract 12 from it, and the remainder will be the time of high water in the morning; and if it exceeds 24, I subtract 24 from it, and the remainder will be the time of high water in the afternoon*.

Q. Suppose that you go into an harbour, and find by your watch that it is high water at any hour of the day; by what means do you find the times when it is high water on full and change days in that place?

A. I find the time of the moon's southing on that day, and subtract it from the time of high water at the given place, if I can, and that will be the time of high water. If I cannot, I add 12 to it, and then subtract the above time; the remainder will be the time of high water at the given place, on full and change days.

* The time of high water is found more correct by the Tables, see page 128, & 130.

Q. How do you find the zenith distance of any object?

A. By correcting the altitude for the dip, refraction and semidiameter, and then subtracting it from 90° , the remainder will be the zenith distance, which will be either north or south, according as the object bears of me.

Q. Suppose the zenith distance 10° north, and the declination 20° north, what latitude are you in, and of what name?

A. Ten degrees north.

Q. The sun is in your zenith, what latitude are you in?

A. The same as the declination is, whether north or south.

Q. Your zenith distance is 20° north, and your declination is 20° north, what latitude are you in?

A. Upon the equator, and consequently in no latitude.

Q. Suppose that your zenith distance is 50° south, and the declination 10° north, what latitude are you in?

A. Sixty degrees north.

Q. Suppose your zenith distance be 45° north, and the declination 15° south, what latitude are you in?

A. Sixty degrees south.

Q. Suppose your zenith distance is 45° north, and the declination 15° north, what latitude are you in?

A. Thirty degrees south.

Q. What do you mean by the word amplitude?

A. The true amplitude is the number of degrees that the sun, moon, or stars, rise and set, to the northward or southward of the true east or west. The magnetic amplitude is the number of degrees they rise or set to the northward or southward of the east or west point of the compass.

Q. How do you find the true amplitude?

A. As the co-sine of the latitude: is to the radius :: so is the sine of the sun or star's declination: to the sine of the true amplitude. Or if the secant of the latitude be added to the sine of the sun or star's declination, the sum (rejecting 10 in the index) will be the log. sine of the true amplitude.

Q. But supposing the evening or morning proves cloudy, and you cannot see the sun or star, how will you find the variation of the compass?

A. By an azimuth.

Q. What do you mean by an azimuth?

A. The true azimuth is the distance of the sun or star from the true north or south at every degree and minute of altitude.

The magnetic azimuth is their distance, at each degree and minute of altitude from the north or south point of the compass.

Q. How do you find the true azimuth?

A. By adding the complement of the latitude, the complement of the altitude, and the sun or star's polar distance into one sum; from half this sum I subtract the polar distance, noting the half sum and the remainder: Then, to the arithmetical complement of the co-sine of the latitude, I add the arithmetical complement of the co-sine of the altitude; the log. sines of the half sum and the remainder; half the sum of these four logarithms will give the co-sine of half the true azimuth, which being doubled is the true azimuth, reckoned from the north in north latitude, and from the south in south latitude.

Or, it may be found thus:

To the log co-secants of the co-latitude and altitude, add the log. sines of the half sum and the remainder; half the sum of these four logarithms (rejecting 20 in the index) will be the log. co-sine of half the true azimuth, as before.

Q. You

Q. You have given the true amplitude or azimuth by calculation, and the magnetic amplitude or azimuth by observation; how do you find the variation?

A. By placing both the amplitudes or azimuth before me; then, if the true amplitude or azimuth be to the right hand of the magnetic, or observed, the variation is east, but if it be to the left hand, it is west.

Q. You have the latitude and longitude the ship is in, consequently her place, how do you shape her course, or in other words, find her course and distance to any other place, whose latitude and longitude is known?

A. It may be found briefly by the tables of difference of latitude and departure, but by logarithms I will say,

As the meridional difference of latitude : is to radius : so is the difference of longitude : to the tangent of the course. And

A. As the co-sine of the course : is to the proper difference of latitude :: so is radius : to the distance.

Q. You have the difference of latitude and departure made good in the 24 hours, how do you find the course and distance, and the ship's place, by logarithms?

A. As the difference of latitude : is to radius :: so is the departure : to the tangent of the course. And,

As the co-sine of the course : is to the difference of latitude :: so is radius : to the distance made good in the 24 hours.

Having the latitude and longitude left, and the difference of latitude, I find the latitude in, and the meridional difference of latitude; I then say,

As the co-sine of the course : is to the meridional difference of latitude, :: so is the sine of the course : to the difference of longitude. Or, as the proper difference of latitude : is to the departure :: so is the meridional difference of latitude : to the difference of longitude. Having the longitude left, and the difference, the longitude in is found by addition or subtraction, as the case requires.

Q. You have now the ship's place by calculation, how do you find it on a Mercator's Chart?

A. By laying a ruler across the Chart on the ship's latitude, and taking her longitude in my compasses, and setting one point on the meridian, by the side of the ruler, I turn the other east or west, according as the longitude is, (by the side of the ruler) and it will point out the ship's place.

Q. You have now the ship's place, how do you find her bearing and distance to any other known place?

A. By laying a ruler over the point where the ship is, and the given place, and with the compasses I take the nearest distance between the ruler and the centre of some compass on the Chart; and slide the compasses along the ruler (keeping both points perpendicular to it) the farthest point from the ruler will shew the course, or bearing, between the ship and place. Again,

I take the distance between the ship and place in the compasses, and then lay one point on the meridian as much below the ship's place, as the other is above the given place; that distance, reckoned in degrees, leagues or miles on the meridian, according as it is divided, will be the distance.

Q. You are ordered to a ship, she is lying in dock; prepare to take her out of dock.

A. A

A. I would take on board what kentledge was necessary, stream anchor and cable, kedge-anchor, bawser and towline, with some spare ropes for guys, to keep her fair for the dock gates; buoy and buoy ropes, for stream and kedge.

Q. When your ship is out of dock, what is first to be done?

A. I would secure her, then take on board the remainder of the kentledge and level the hold; by laying the kentledge from the fore part of the fore hatchway to the after-part of the after hatchway.

Q. If you are taking in bales, how would you dunnage, and which part of the ship most?

A. I would dunnage six inches, and mostly about the pump well, main hatchway, the wake of the chains and floor timber heads.

Q. Suppose you have one and a half foot water in your hold, and your ship heels four streaks; what dunnage ought you to have to preserve the cargo?

A. Three feet.

Q. How would you moor your ship at Gravesend?

A. I would come to with my small bower, veer the service into the bawse, and then hang my best bower anchor to the long boat, and with the tide drop her a stern: when the cable is taut, let go the anchor, first letting go the shank rope, to keep the cable more taut.

Q. How would you hang the anchor to the long boat?

A. Take the buoy-rope over the roller (which is in the middle of the stern of the long boat), bring the bight round the main thwart, cockbill the anchor, hook the cat to the anchor, and lower away, until the flukes of the anchor are clear of the boat's bottom, then make fast the buoy-rope, have a shank-rope through the ring, (which is at the boat's stern-post) pass it round the shank of the anchor, make it fast to the after thwart, lower away and unhook the cat, then veer away the cable; be careful to heave the buoy over board and spare buoy rope before you let go the anchor.

Q. How do you moor in the Downs?

A. With my best bower to the S. W. I would veer away with the last quarter stream tide, and moor with the small bower to the N. E.

Q. Where is the best anchoring in the Downs?

A. Upper Deal church and castle in one, in eight or nine fathoms water.

Q. What are the marks for anchoring in the Downs?

A. The South Foreland S. S. W. Deal castle bearing West, and Sandown castle N. W.

Q. How would you unmoor in the Downs with the wind at North?

A. I would splice my stream cable to my small bower, and veer away at

NOTE. All cables ought to be 120 fathoms in length, and are in proportion to each other as the cubes of their diameters. The number of threads of which a cable is composed being always proportioned to the length and thickness, and the weight and value of it is determined by this number. The number of threads and weight of cables of different circumferences may be seen in the following Table:

Circumference in Inches.	9	10	11	12	13	14
Threads or Rope Yarns.	393	485	598	699	821	952
Weight in Pounds.	15.2	19.10	23.94	27.96	32.84	38.04
Circumference in Inches.	15	16	17	18	19	20
Threads or Rope Yarns.	1095	1244	1404	1574	1754	1943
Weight in Pounds.	4372	4976	5616	6295	7016	7772

at half ebb, that I might have time to stow my best bower, and shorten in my small bower cable, before the ship tends to windward.

Q. Proceed to unmoor ship as it is done in the navy.

A. I would send for the master to see the hawse is clear, turn all hands up to unmoor ship, lay the capstan bars for shipping, call the mate to see the messenger passed for the best bower, rig the davit out, because I will take it up the first quarter flood, get the cat and fish to pass for the best bower, stretch along the fish-tackle; quarter-masters down in the tier, and stand by to veer away the small bower cable; ship the capstan bars, pin and swift them; clap on the stoppers before the bitts, and bring to the messenger. At the same time unbit the best bower, rowse aft the slack cable; heave taut, take off the stoppers, hold on the messenger, and heave away; veer away the small bower cable; clap on the nippers. Thick and dry for weighing, heave cheerly; the anchor's away, keep fast the small bower cable; quarter master take hold of the helm; look out for the anchor; the anchor is in sight; heave and haul the capstan; hook the cat; haul taut, and take a turn; surge the messenger round the capstan; take off the nippers; out cable; cable enough; haul cat; belay the catfall; pass the stopper; hook the fish; try fish by hand; haul with the fish; belay the fish-tackle fall; pass the shank painter; bowse too the stock with the tackle; belay the shank-painter; make fast the stopper and stock lashing; come up cat and fish; unhook both; haul the buoy and buoy rope in; then shift the messenger for the small bower and bring too, clap on the stoppers before the bitts and unbit the cable; rowse aft the slack cable; man the capstan; hold on the messenger; fore-castle-men rig out the davit for the small bower; when the anchor is a stay peek, send the top men to loose the sails; man the yards; stretch along the top-sail sheets; let fall the top-sails; overhaul reef tackles, bunt-lines and clue-lines; foot the sails out of the top; haul home the top-sail-sheet; stretch along the top-sail-halyards and man them; quarter-master and boatswain's mates attend to the braces; hoist away the top-sails; top-sails atrip; belay the halyards; trim the sails; heave up the anchor; stow it as before, and haul the buoy and buoy rope in.

Q. How would you unmoor with the wind S. E. or S.?

A. Veer on the best bower cable, and take the small bower-anchor up first; and proceed as before, then heave in to the short service on the best bower, &c. If the anchor has great hold and afraid of standing the messenger, clear away the main capstan and lash a block, or purchase blocks, on the cable, and one to the main-mast, or one to the two ports abreast of the main-mast; reeve a hawser through them, and heave on both capstans together.

Q. Suppose you are close upon a wind, in moderate weather, with all your sails set, how will you tack the ship?

A. I would stretch along the lee bow-lines, and weather-braces, the weather-sheets and lee-tacks; then put the helm a-lee, let go the fore sheet, lee fore-top sail, brace and fore-top bow-line; jib and stay-sail sheets. When the fore-top sail touches, brace too and help her; when aback, brace up and help her; when the wind is out of the after sails, raise tacks and sheets; shift the stay-sail tacks, and haul over the stay-sail sheets; when the wind is rather $\frac{1}{2}$ a point on the bow, if sure of coming about, haul the main sail. V. B. One watch of the top-men on the quarter-deck, and fore-castle to set up the weather-breast back-

stays. If she has stern way, shift the helm and top the sprit-sail yard; haul on board the main tack and aft the main sheet. Brace up the main yard when the after sails are full; haul off all; and haul on board the fore tack; keep in the weather braces forward, and let her come to, then brace up; haul aft the fore-sheet, jib and stay-sail sheets; (set up the back-stays when the ship is head to wind) and haul the bow-lines; then haul taut the weather-braces, lee-tacks, and weather-sheets; have the braces let go at once; when the word is given to haul mainsail, (all the hands on the braces should keep hauling taut in for the run) the yards will swing of themselves.

Q. How would you tack a ship under her three top-sails?

A. I would put the helm a-lee, ease off the fore-top sail brace, keep fast the fore top bowline: when the fore top-sail touches, brace to and help her; when the wind is a-head, haul the main top-sail and shift the helm: then brace up the main yard, and haul the main-top bowline; when the after-sails are full, let go and haul; keep in the weather-braces forward, and when she comes to brace sharp up, haul the main and fore-top bowlines, haul taut the weather braces, and top the sprit-sail yard.

Q. How do you veer, or wear a ship with all her sails set?

A. I would haul the mizen up, and the mizen stay-sail down, or brail it up, hard a weather the helm, shiver the mizen top-sail, let go the main and main-top bowlines, ease off the main sheet, the lee main brace, and round in the weather brace. When the wind is abaft the beam, raise the main tack; when the wind is aft square the head yards, and get the other tacks on board; haul aft the sheets, shift the jib and stay-sail sheets over the stays, and as she comes to, haul the mizen out; hoist the mizen stay-sail, and haul aft the sheet; brace the head yards up, haul the bowlines, and trim all sharp. If a fresh wind, and should be proper to shorten sail, in top gallant sails, down jib and stay-sails, take one or two reefs in the top sails.

Q. It blows hard, how would you proceed to close reef the top-sails?

A. I would let run the halyards, and haul the yards close down by the clew-lines and down-haul tackles; if the wind is large, man the clew-lines and bunt-lines, let go the sheets, and clew them close up; haul in the weather-brace, and spill the sail as much as possible; then haul out the reef tackles, send men up and haul up the weather earing first, then the lee one and reef away, hauling the other reefs up before the yard: If the ship is upon a wind when the top-sail yard is down, let go the bowline. It is mostly the way to man the clew-lines and the bunt-lines, ease off the lee sheet and clew it up; hauling in the weather brace at the same time; when the sail is spilled, haul out the reef-tackles, and reef as before. But to keep the sail from splitting or shaking (especially if it be wet) it is the best way to man the clew-lines, bunt-lines, and weather-brace, let go the lee-brace, ease off the weather sheet, hauling up the clew-line, and in with the weather-brace at the same time; when in enough, ease off the lee-sheet, clew up, &c. N.B. To set a top-sail on a wind when it blows strong, always haul the lee-sheet home first, then the weather one, &c. as before.

Q. It blows harder, you must take in your topsails?

A. I would take in the fore and mizen top-sails first, because it will ease the ship forward (for when it blows hard we generally have a head sea, and she keeps to the better) let go the fore-top bowline, lower away the halyards, man the clew-lines and bunt lines, clew close up, and haul

out the reef-tackles, haul in the weather-brace, steady the lee-brace, haul taut the top sail halyards; send the people up to hand the sail, and when up, before they go on the yard, I'll clap the rolling tackle on to steady it, and a piece of canvas abreast of the lee top-mast shrouds after the sail is handed; (all the top sails should be taken in the same way) after that, if squally, take in the main top-sail, and then the ship is under her courses.

Q. How would you veer a ship under her courses?

A. I would haul the mizen and main-sail up, and down mizen stay-sail, square the after yards, hard a weather the helm, man the weather fore-brace, and ease off the lee-brace and fore bowline; ease off the fore-tack, and haul on board the other: keep her large, if room, until I get the tack on board and belay it: then luff up to the wind, haul aft the fore-sheet and brace up the fore-yard, set the after-sails, aboard main-tack, aft the main sheet, brace all up, and haul the bowlines; when my sails are trimmed, shift the rolling tackles on the top sail yards.

Q. Suppose you are lying to in a hard gale of wind, under a reef main-sail, you want the ship's head on the other tack; how will you veer in a great sea?

A. I will watch her falling off, and put the helm a weather, when she does, ease off the main sheet; if that will not do, I'll man the fore-shrouds, and get tarpaulins and hammocks or spare canvas up, and spread it: If that will not do, I will haul aft the main sheet, and put the helm a-lee, then send hands out to the sprit-sail yard with hammocks and gaskets to stop the sprit-sail (called balancing) within the lee clew-line; block and loose the lee yard-arm, then haul aft the sheet, clap the helm hard a-weather, ease off the main sheet, round in the weather-brace, gather aft the other sheet, haul the main tack on board; when she is before the wind, square the sprit-sail yard, clue the sail up and furl it; ease the helm down a-lee, brace the yards up, haul the main sheet aft, bowse the bowline up, lash the helm three parts a-lee, and she will lay too as before.

Q. Suppose she will not veer after all you have done?

A. I will loose the goose wings of the fore-sail; if that will not do, set the fore-sail and veer her under her courses, or haul the main-sail up; if by hauling the main-sail up and furling it she does not veer, lower down the mizen-yard; if that will not do, lower down the cross-jack yard and mizen top-mast; if that will not do, cut away the mizen-mast.

Q. How do you cast a ship, when intending to get under weigh?

A. If I am to cast her to starboard, I would haul in my larboard braces forward, and let my after yards lay square; I may hoist the fore top mast stay-sail, and keep the sheet to windward to help her; If I am to cast her to port, I would haul in the contrary braces, when cast, fill the head sails and brace up as circumstances require. N. B. If a ship is wind-rode, as soon as the anchor is right up and down, put the helm the way you would have her cast, setting in the same braces abaft, and the contrary forward: but if she is tide-rode, the helm must be put the contrary way to which you would have her cast, and set in the braces forward; which ever way the helm is, the braces abaft must be the contrary.

Q. It blows hard, and you split your top-sail?

A. I would let go the bowline, haul in the weather-brace, and lower

away the halyards, clew up the lee-sheet, haul up the bunt-lines, start the weather-sheet, belay the clue-lines and bunt-lines, unbend the sail, bend another; then either furl or set it, as circumstances require.

Q. You are lying to in a hard gale of wind, and split your main-sail?

A. I will haul it up carefully, unbend the sail, and bend another, get on board the main tack, and haul aft the sheet; when the sail is set, get a tackle on the weather-leach to secure the tack, and a preventer sheet; but in small ships they get the lee tack aft for a preventer sheet.

Q. Suppose you are on a wind, and let the ship come up in the wind, and are all aback, what will you do?

A. I will box her off, and suppose she will not box off, I will haul the mizen up, let go the main and main-top bow-lines, the lee main and main-top-sail braces, and lay all square abast, put the helm to leeward, if she has stern-way, when the wind is abast the beam shift the helm; and, as she gets head-way, haul in a little of the after-braces, haul the mizen out, brace up sharp abast and haul the bow-lines; and then I am on the same tack as before.

Q. Suppose you are on a wind, close upon the land, and standing on must run on shore, and you can clear the land on the other tack; but it blows hard and a head swell, that she will not stay; and should you veer you would be on shore, how would you get upon the other tack?

A. I would club-haul her; this is done by putting the helm a-lee, and letting go the lee-anchor, and bringing her head up to wind; then cut the cable and haul about the after-sails; and when they are full brace about the head-sails, haul on board the fore-tack, and brace up the other way.

Q. If by accident your ship is brought by the lee, what would you do?

A. When a ship is brought by the lee, it is commonly occasioned by a large sea, and by the neglect of the helm's-man. When the wind is two or three points on the quarter, the ship taking a lurch brings the wind on the other side, and lays the sails all dead to the mast; as the yards are braced up, she then having little way, and the helm being of little service. I would therefore brace about the head-sails the other way, and keep the main-top-sail shivering; when she gathers way, and brings the wind aft again, raise the fore-tack and square the head-sails; trim the sails as they were before, and bring her to her course again. *N. B.* It is dangerous to bring a ship by the lee in a gale of wind, for the lying entirely against the sea, her sails can be of little service till they are braced about.

Q. Coming into soundings from a long voyage, I would have you prepare for going into port and anchoring.

A. I'll order the cables to be bent; thus get their ends up, reeve, hause, and ring ropes to haul them out, the fore-castle men to clinch them, and quarter-master to clap the bends on, reeve the runners and tackles, unstow the anchors, bend the buoys and bouy-ropes, single the stoppers and shank painters, bit the bower-cables with a long range, have the dog stoppers to pass, see the tiers clear, have hand leads and lines in the chains, send down the top-ropes, reeve the top-tackle-falls, unslung the lower yards, when the cables are bent, &c. clap the hawse bucklers on.

Q. You are off the Eddystone, the wind at S. W. in a hard gale, under a reef fore-sail, and you must anchor in Plymouth Sound, how will you bring up for the safety of the ship, and with what anchor?

A. To give myself time for anchoring, I will haul my foresail up, get the sheet anchor over the side, and bit the cable to the after-bits with a range, get down top-gallant mast, and sprit-sail yard, in fore and aft, unshid the top-masts and stretch along the jacks, clap the wing stopper on the
second

second cable of the best bower; being all clear, I'll set my foresail and steer in for the Sound, and when I am near the place I intend to anchor in, I'll man the fore clue garnets, and stand by to lower the yards and top-masts, being ready, lower away, haul the fore-sail close up, and furl it a Portland, clap rolling tackles on the lower yards, and heel ropes on the top-masts; having the marks on to anchor, stream the best bower buoy, and see that it goes clear of the ship, and when I intend to bring-up, put the helm down, and haul the mizen out, then let go the anchor and veer away at least one and a half cable before I check her; should the ship drive with two cables out, on the best bower, stream the small bower-buoy and let go the anchor, which will allow me to veer a cable on the small bower; this will bring her up if it blows ever so hard, and I have still the sheet anchor to stand by; when I have brought up, and double-bitted and stoppered the cables, I'll get the top-sail yards fore and aft in the tops, and make the ship as snug as possible; as soon as the gale is over, get the anchors up and moor properly. The best method is to unbend the small bower buoy rope from the anchor, it being liable to get foul of the best bower cable, by the buoy going over and over again of the said cable, which has been often the case. *N. B.* In coming from the westward with a hard gale of wind, and bound into the Downs, take the same method.

Q. Suppose you are on a lee shore, and had neither room to veer or stay, nor any anchoring ground, how would you put the ship's head round the other way.

A. I would put my helm hard a-lee; when she comes head to wind, raise the fore and main tacks directly, make a run with my weather braces and lay all aback at once, then haul forward my lee-tacks and bow-lines as far as I can, that the ship may fall round on her heel, and when the main-sail begins to shiver, I would haul it up, fill my head sails, and shift the helm hard a-weather; when the wind comes on the other quarter, haul on board the main tack, and bring her close to the wind.

Q. Suppose it blows hard, you cannot carry your courses, night coming on, and it is likely to blow harder, what will you do?

A. I will haul the fore-sail up and furl it, balance the mizen, haul it out to keep her to, then haul up the weather main clue-garnet and bunt-line, then the lee-clue-garnet-bunt-lines and leach-lines, square the yards, and get strops round the mast above the booms to hook the yard tackles to for rolling tackles, then reef the sail; when reefed, haul on board the tack, get aft the sheet handsomely, tend the braces, bowse up the bow-line, and haul up the mizen.

Q. You are just abreast of Portland, coming up Channel, the wind has taken you back; you have all sails set, and you have no time to take them in, for you will be on shore or in the Race presently, how will you proceed?

A. If she has head-way, I will put the helm-a-port, let go the fore sheet and larboard braces; as soon as the after-sails shiver, haul down all the studding-sails; if it blows fresh take in top-gallant sails, brace up the after-yards; when full, brace up forward and haul on board the fore-tack, trim all sharp, and haul the bow-lines, and then haul taut the weather-braces.

Q. Suppose you are turning over the Flats with your top-sails and fore-sail, you endeavour to put about, but she will not stay, there is a sand a-head, within a cable's length of you, what will you do?

A. I will heave all aback, when she has paid well off, shift the helm; brace about the head-sails and shiver the after-sails; then she will veer round and stand off.

Q. You

Q. You are in a gale of wind, and split your fore-course, what will you do?

A. I'll man the weather fore clue-garnet, bunt-lines and leach-lines, ease off the fore-tack, and when clued up, man the lee-clue-garnet and haul it close up; let go the lee-brace; when I let go the sheet and square the yard, haul taut the lifts and braces, send hands to unbend the sail; when another is bent, and I want to set it, I will haul on board the fore-tack, and haul aft the fore-sheet, brace the yard up and haul the bow-line.

Q. It blows hard, and you want to reef your courses, how would you proceed?

A. I will let go the top-sail sheets and lifts, man the down-haul tackles, lower away the jeers, let go the bow-lines and clue the sails up, round in the weather-braces, haul taut the lifts, braces, and rolling tackles; then send hands up to reef the sails; when I want to set them, I will proceed with the sails as before.

Q. Suppose it blows hard at S. W. and you are drove from your anchors in the Downs, what would you do?

A. I would steer for the Gull-stream, which I shall know by having the upper Light on the South Foreland to bear S. W. by S. then steer away between the N. E. and N. E. by N. which will carry me between the Brake and the Goodwin Sands, keeping to the Goodwin in nine or ten fathom, and to the Brake in seven or six.

Q. You are standing on a wind with all your sails set; your enemy is in sight, standing towards you, how do you clear your ship for action?

A. I will call all hands to quarters, up hammocks, the quarter-masters to stow them in the netting, and on the gang-way; get the top-men's hammocks up in the top; down all chests in the hold; quarter-masters stow them; take in all the small sails; sling the lower yard with top-chains, get the puddings and dolphins up; then sling the top-sail yards half mast or close up; stopper the top-sail sheets, stoppers on the jeers, or elserack them; gunners get the match tubs between every two guns, matches, powder horns, crows, and handspikes, sufficient for every gun; all hands to quarters, keep silence and mind the word of command, fire not a gun until the word of command is given; mind you do not fire a shot in vain. Now I have all the three masts in one, Fire!

Q. Suppose you are in chase of an enemy's ship of war, upon a wind, with all your sails set; she is right a-head, on which side will you engage her?

A. I will engage her to leeward, by reason she cannot put away before the wind, and if there is any thing of a sea, she may not be able to fight her lower tier of guns. If light breezes and hot weather it would be better to engage to windward, to let them receive the smoak and heat of the fire.

Q. You are chasing from the wind, and carry away your main-top-mast, how will you proceed?

A. I would haul up the main-sail, and send hands up into the top with a rope or hawser, to clap on that part of the mast that hangs down, then cut the lanyards of the main top-mast shrouds, and lower way, cast off the hawser, reeve it to send the stump down, clear away the rigging, unslung the main-yard, get the foretackle on it and bowze forward the yard, then lower the stump upon deck, and get the spare top-mast ready for the cross-trees; clap the hawser on, and sway it up high enough for the rigging.

Q. You are lying to in a hard gale of wind under your main course, you carry away your main-mast, how will you proceed to clear the wreck?

A. I will clap my helm a-weather, brace my fore and fore-top sail yards full, then call all hands to get pole-axes, &c. to clear away the rigging.

Q. Why will you put the ship before the wind?

A. Because

A. Because the mast will go a-stern clear of the rudder, and prevent its damaging the ship.

Q. You are going large and see a ship in the wind's eye, how will you proceed to chase her?

A. I will turn all hands up, get my tacks on board, brace up my yards and haul aft the sheets; haul the bow-lines, set the jib and stay sails, keep her full, and by making short boards and turn directly to windward, which will prevent her putting away large.

Q. Suppose you were to carry away your bowsprit, what would you do?

A. I would immediately veer ship, and keep her before the wind; and then, for the security of the fore-mast, I would carry forward the fore-runners and tackles, and bowze them well taut, till I can get a hawser or sufficient rope, and clinch it round the mast-head, and secure it to the bits of the fore-castle or the cat-heads; then take the best spar I have and make a jury bowsprit of it.

Q. Having a fair wind, how will you set your fore-top-mast studding sail on the larboard side?

A. First haul taut the truss tackles, and bowze the fore-yard close to; then haul taut the larboard fore-lift, and starboard fore-top-sail clue-line; on board his Majesty's ships the top burtons are on the top-sail yards to keep them square when studding-sails are set, (the top-sails, lifts, and clue-lines not thought of) the fore-top men down on the fore-yard, and rig out the larboard studding-sail boom, first sending down the studding-sail tack and outer halyards, up to the fore-top-sail larboard yard-arm; and reeve the halyards, send them down and bend them; the tack being bent and all ready, man the halyards and hoist away, haul out the tack, &c. If the wind is on the beam or quartering, set it abaft the top-sail; if right aft, before the top-sail, (which is done by a man standing on the fore yard-arm, with the leach of the studding-sail in his hands.)

Q. Suppose you are in an engagement, and your main-top-mast stay is shot away, how will you secure your mast?

A. I will send my shifting back stay forward by the main-top-mast stay-sail halyards, and reeve it through a block abaft the fore-mast head, bowse it taut, and that will secure the mast.

Q. Your ship comes to against her helm, what will you do?

A. I will haul my mizen up, and shiver the after-sails.

Q. She comes to yet, if she stays she will be on board some other ship?

A. I'll let go the lee-fore and fore-top-sail braces, raise the fore tack and let go the bow-lines, haul in the weather braces, and box her off.

Q. How do you splice your cables?

A. I will put the whole strands of the best or small bower cables twice each way, and point each strand with a tail of three fathoms each; then seize them with quarter and end seizing to make them lie snug, which is the readiest way for clearing the hawse. They being soon spliced and unspliced when pointed.

Q. How would you mark the lead-line?

A. Black leather at 2 and 3 fathoms, white at 5, red at 7, black at 10, white at 13, (some seamen use black at 10 and 13) white at 15 as at 5, red at 17 as at 7, two knots at 20 fathoms, and so on, an additional knot at every 10 fathoms, with a single knot between each 10 fathoms to mark the line at every 5 fathoms.

Q. You are sent down in the dark for a top-sail, how do you know a main-sail from a fore-sail, or a main-top-sail from a fore-top sail?

A. If it has three bow-line cringles it is a main-sail; if it has but two,

it is a fore-sail: if it is marled abaft the foot rope, it is a main-sail, if before it is a fore-sail: if a main-top-sail, it has four bow-line cringles, if a fore top-sail but three: all top-sails are marked to the rope, because the foot rope is served.

Q. The sheers are along side, how do you get them in?

A. Par-buckle them in with their heads aft on the poop, and get the fore and main runners on them for guys; lash on two four-fold blocks, reeve the mast-ropes, get girt lines on the head of the sheers to steady the mast-head, put heel lashings on the sheers, with good oak planks under them, to transport them forward on; lash one of the four-fold blocks forward to the stem, and bring the fall to the capstan; heave the sheers high enough: when done, I'll take forward two runners and tackles to assist the sheers, take the mizen-mast first in, then raise the sheers erect, take in the main-mast, bowse the heels of the sheers forward, and keep them upright to take in the fore-mast.

Q. How do you rig a lower mast?

A. I will lash on the girt-line-blocks, put on the bolsters, parcel and tar them, put over the runner and tackle-pendants, then the foremost of the starboard-shrouds, then the larboard, and so on; then the stay and spring stay, seize in the dead eyes for the shrouds, and the harts for the stay, reeve the lanyards, set up the rigging, get the top over head, and bolt it, rattle down the shrouds, and seize on the cat-harpin-legs, hook the futtock shrouds and hitch them, seize down the ends, lash the hanging jeer blocks under the top, with the strops under the stays, lead up and lash to the mast-head, get the cap into the top for the head of the top-mast, and lash the blocks on for the main lifts.

Q. How do you get a top and cap over?

A. Make fast a girt line block, on each side of the mast-head, reeve the girt-lines, and pass them under the top, and make them fast to the after-part of the top, stop them to the bolt holes in the middle and fore-part of the top, then sway away: when high enough, cut the upper stops, having a guy on the after part of the top-brim, and the top will fall over the mast-head, then lower away, and put it in its birth, haul upon the guy and bolt it, lay the cap steady over the trussel trees for the top-mast head, to receive it; when the top-mast-head is through it, lash the cap to the top-mast till high enough, then place the cap on the mast-head, and drive it down.

Q. How do you rig a main-top-mast?

A. I will tar the mast head, get the cross-trees over, fix the bolsters and parcel them, put over burton-pendants, then the shrouds, and back-stays, proper and spring-stay, and cap, sway up the mast and fid it, seize in the dead eyes, stay the mast, set up the shrouds, rattle them down, lash the bullock-blocks to the mast-head.

Q. How do you rig a top-gallant mast?

A. I will send down the top-rope, reeve it through the sheave hole, and make it fast round the hounds of the mast, and standing part of the rope, leaving enough end to make fast to the cap for doubling, put on a seizing about half way up, which done, sway away; when the head is through the cap, make fast the spare end or standing part of the top-rope to the cap, cut the seizing, clap on the grommet, then the shrouds, back-stays and stay, sway up the mast, fid it, and set the rigging up.

Q. How do you rig a bowsprit?

A. I will lash the collar for forestay, the bob-stays and bowsprit shrouds, then the collar for the spring-stays, then the block for the top-mast stay, fix the man-rope, gammon the bowsprit, and set bob-stays and shrouds up.

Q. How

Q. How do you rig a jib boom?

A. I will put over the traveller, horses, and guys, the top gallant stay-block, and lash on the blocks for the top-gallant-bow line, and jib-down-haul-block to the traveller.

Q. How do you rig a lower yard?

A. I will get the yard athwart the gunwale, lash the jeers, clue-garnets, bunt-lines, leach-lines, and slab-line blocks, then put over the yard-arms the horses brace pendants, the yard tackle pendants, then the top sail sheet and lift blocks, reeve the jeers, braces, lifts, and yard-tackle falls, truss pannels, sway the yard up, haul all taut, and belay.

Q. How do you rig a fore top sail-yard?

A. I will reeve a hawser for a top-rope, through the bullock block, and send it down, and having put over the horses, make the top rope fast to the middle of the yard, stopping it to the yard-arm, sway it up above the top, put over the brace pendants and lift blocks, reeve the lifts and braces, cut the yard-arm seizing, and cross the yard, lash the tye, bunt-line, and clue-line blocks, reeve the tye and halyards, sway it up above the cap, and pannel it, reeve the clue-lines, bunt-lines, and reef-tackles.

Q. How do you rig a top-gallant yard?

A. I will seize the clue-line-blocks on, put the horses over the yard-arms, sway it up on the cap, and rig the yard-arms, by putting on the brace-pendants and lifts, then cross the yard and pannel it.

Q. You have lost your rudder at sea, what method will you take to steer the ship?

A. I will take a large spar, or part of a top-mast, and cut it flat in the form of a stern-post, bore holes at proper distances in that part which is to be the fore part of the preventer, or additional stern-post. then take the thickest plank I have on board, and make it as near as I can into the form of a rudder, bore holes at proper distances in the fore part of it, and in the after part of the preventer stern-post to correspond with each other; and reeve rope grommets through those holes in the rudder and after part of the stern-post for the rudder to play upon.

Through the preventer stern-post reeve guys, and at the fore part of them fix tackles, and then put the machine over-board; when I get it in proper position or in a line with the ship's stern-post, lash the upper part of the preventer post to the upper part of the ship's stern-post, then hook tackles at or near the main chains, and bowse taut on the guys to confine it to the lower part of the stern-post;—having holes bored through the preventer and proper stern-post, I will run an iron bolt through both, taking care not to touch the rudder, which will prevent the false stern-post from rising up or falling down.

By the guys on the after part of the rudder, and tackles fixed to them I may steer the ship. I must take care to bowse taut the tackles on the preventer stern-post to keep it close to the proper stern-post.

Q. Your ship is leaky, you cannot keep her free by the pumps, what will you do.

A. I will take a spare top-sail, or some other sail, and spread it upon the deck, cover it all over with oakum, and bind it to the sail with a needle and twine in several places, to keep it fast to the sail, then take an hawser and cut it into proper lengths to go under the ship's bottom, and come in over the gunnel, put these hawsers about four feet distant under the sail, and make them fast with their middle to the middle of the sails, and each leach beginning at the head and leaving off at the clues:—Then put the sail over board, keeping the oakum side to the ship's bottom, and haul up the ends

of the hawsers on the other side by a hauling line which I have swept the ship with, numbering each end fore and aft; then ease away on the hawser's ends on that side I have put the sail over, and keep hauling at the same time on the hawser's ends on the opposite side when the sail is properly down, which is known by marking the hawser; I will then clap on tackles and bowse all taut, keeping the sail close to the ship's bottom, the oakum will be drawn in, and stop the leak. The sail may be covered with dung, or any filth I have on board, which will be drawn in and stop the leak.

Q. Suppose the wind northerly, and you are in a ship's hawse in the Downs, what would you do?

A. I would wait until the ship tends to windward, and heave up my anchor as she is tending.

Q. How would you work a ship out of the Downs with the wind southerly?

A. I would stand to the Goodwins and in 10 or 11 fathoms, it being steep to; and to the shore in 8 fathoms water.

Q. Is there any danger in going out of the Downs?

A. Yes; between Deal and Walmer Castle there are shoals near the shore, not having more than 16 or 17 feet of water on them at spring tides; as I draw towards the Foreland, I would stand in shore, to 10 or 9 fathoms, and off to the South Sand-head, Upper Deal and Walmer Castles in one will lead me clear off; Deal Church being open with Walmer Castle about a ship's length, I must stand out till I bring the lights in one, then I am clear of the South Sand-head; and when the light-house opens to the westward of Folkestone Church with Hay Cliffs, it leads me clear. I must take care not to shut in the Hope-land, and the South Sand-head will lie off three miles.—To sail out of the Downs to the westward, and the wind at S. W. I will begin to unmoor at a quarter flood, weigh at high water, and cast her in shore. But to sail to the eastward with the wind westerly, I would begin to unmoor at half ebb, take up my best bower, and weigh at low water.

Q. The wind at N. E. in moderate weather you mean to turn up the Swin, at what time of the tide would you weigh?

A. At slack water, loose the sails and up anchor.

Q. What are the marks for running through the Gull Stream?

A. To keep the upper light-house on the South Foreland, in one with the westernmost end of the southernmost cliff in Old Stains Bay; which is a swamp that lies between the two cliffs a large half-mile to the southward of Kingsdown upon the South Foreland.

Q. How do you know when you can weather the South Sand-head?

A. When Upper Deal Mill is open to the southward of Walmer Castle, or when the light-houses are in one, and Folkestone Church is open with Hay-Cliff, I am clear.

Q. Suppose you were coming into the Downs with the wind at S. W. blowing hard, which way would you lay your ship's head to bring her up?

A. I would lay the ship's head to the eastward, and come to with my best bower, but if with the small bower, I would have her head in shore.

Q. For what reason would you do so?

A. I should then keep the cable clear of the cutwater.

Q. What is the course from the South Foreland to Dungeness, and what are the dangers?

A. From the South Foreland to Dungeness, the true Course is S. W. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. distance 23 miles.

The

The Ripraps lie N. E. and S. W. about 5 leagues in length; the N. E. end bears from Dover Castle S. S. E. 4 leagues, from Folkestone S. E. by S. Calais steeple bears from it S. E. and Calais Cliffs S. S. E. 3 leagues, the S. W. end bears from Dungeness E. S. E. 4 leagues, on the N. E. part there are about 15 or 16 feet at low water, on the S. W. end 4 or 5 fathoms; it is steep to on both sides, having 20 and 22 fathoms close to it. To the westward of Folkestone, there is a ledge of rocks that runs a large mile off the shore, I would come no nearer in than 14 fathoms.

About 4 miles E. by N. from Dungeness, there is a shoal with not more than 12 feet on it, which I shall avoid by keeping in 10 fathoms.

Q. Where will you anchor, and in what depth of water under Dungeness?

A. I would anchor with the Nefs Point S. W. by W. the light-house W. S. W. athwart Romney Town, in 8, 9, or 10 fathom water.

There is a shoal about two miles to the westward of the Nefs, with only 18 feet on it at low spring tides, the Nefs light bears from it N. E. by E. 12 fathoms close to.

Q. What is the course from Dungeness to Beachy-head, and what are the dangers?

A. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. distance about nine leagues.

Off the highland of Farleigh there is a shoal of rocky ground with 14 feet on it, and lies pretty close in. In the channel off Dungeness, there is 24 fathoms, and off Beachy-head from 26 to 30 fathoms; I will, in thick weather, keep in 15 or 20 fathoms, from the Nefs to Beachy-head. When I deepen my water, haul to the Northward, but if I shoal it, haul to the Southward. In clear weather I may stand in shore until Beachy-head bears W. by N. and not have less than 10 fathoms of water, must then tack to avoid Pemsey Shoal, which lies about two miles off the shore, with Pemsey Church bearing N. and Beachy-head W. by S. 14 feet on it.

There is a shoal with 14 feet on it, and lies with Beachy-head W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. 12 miles; E. by S. 6 miles from Beachy-head is the Horse of Willington, a small shoal, having 16 feet on it at low water.

Q. Bring off Beachy-head, at the close of a winter's evening, in a gale of wind at N. E. bound to Spithead, what is best to be done?

A. I would lie to with my ship's head to the N. N. W. till morning, then she will drive about a channel course at the rate of two knots an hour, allowing that what she would lose in the ebb, she would gain in the flood, and be in a fair way in the morning; I would come no nearer to the Owers than 18 or 20 fathoms.

Q. What is the course and dangers between Beachy-head and Dunnose?

A. The course is W. by N. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. distance about 20 leagues.

The dangers are, Owers; the mark to go clear off the east part of them, is the white way on Crow Hill in one with Chichester Church, a little to the eastward of Pegham Church, and the mark to clear the west end, is St. Rook's Hill in one with Chichester Church, they bear from Culver Cliff E. S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. about 4 leagues; *there is a floating light just to the Eastward of them*; in going down Channel, if I keep Dunnose W. N. W. Northerly, will carry me without them, I will come no nearer to them in thick weather than 18 or 20 fathoms.

Q. You are coming from the Westward and off Dunnose, what would you do?

A. I would steer N. E. keeping Sandown Castle clear of Culver Cliff, bearing W. by N. then I may run in between Bembridge Ledge and the Princessa Shoal, but with a ship of a great draught of water, it is best to go without the Princessa Shoal, until I get the Kickergill on the S. W. part of

Monkton Fort, and run into Spithead between the Buoy of the Dean and the Buoy of the Warner.

N. B. In going for Spithead from the eastward, there are 5 black buoys lying on the Dean and Horse, they must be all left on the starboard side, the outer one is called the East Buoy of Dean, it lies in 27 feet water, the marks for it are the flagstaff of Portsmouth platform, a little open to the westward of a round sentry-box off South Sea Castle, bearing N. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. with Dunnose open off Culver Cliff.

From the outer buoy to the next is W. N. W. about one mile and a quarter, it lies in 6 fathoms; the third lies in 4 fathoms; the buoy of the Warner bears west southerly from this buoy about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile; from the third to the fourth or Elbow buoy, is S. E. and N. W.; it lies in three fathoms.

The Buoy of the Horse bears from the third buoy N. N. W. about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and lies in $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms; from this last buoy to the first buoy of Sturbridge, the course is W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. the Royal George lies in 13 fathoms, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile to the N. W. of the Edgar, the buoy of the Royal George, that of Noman's Land, and the Kickergill, lie in a line.

The two buoys of the Princessa Shoal lie N. E. by N. and S. W. by S. of each other, distance about a mile; they lie each in five fathoms with $4\frac{1}{2}$ between them, the marks for the inner buoy, which is white, are Sandown Castle in one with Culver White Cliff, and Nettlestone Point on Bembridge Point, the buoy of Bembridge Ledge is black, and the Nob buoy is red, they lie E. N. E. and W. S. W. of each other, with Dunnose open of Culver Cliffs.

Q. Suppose you were to the northward of Bembridge Point, bound to Spithead, and the buoys were all gone, what would you do?

A. I would bring St. Helen's Church to bear W. and keep in twelve fathoms and steer N. by W. towards the Dean, keeping Ashdown-mark above the trees, will lead me into Spithead, abreast of Ride; if it is thick weather and the wind southerly, I will come no nearer to Bembridge Ledge than six fathoms, and steer N. W. by N. but if the wind is on the other side, I would come no nearer the Dean and Horse than 10 fathoms; observing the course and tides, I will anchor at Spithead with South Sea Castle N. E. by E. and the Kicker Point N. W. in 14 fathoms, East Indiamen and merchant ships generally anchor on the Mother Bank to the westward of the Sturbridge-buoy in 10 or 15 fathoms; if I am obliged to turn into Spithead, I may turn the Kickergill on each side of Fort Monkton, and come no nearer the Warner than 12 fathoms, nor to the Dean than 9 or 10 fathoms, nor to Noman's Land than 16 or 18 fathoms, being close to it.

Q. How do you come to anchor at St. Helen's?

A. I would keep Sandown Castle just open of Culver Cliffs, and bring St. Helen's Church a sail's breadth open of the Red Cliffs of Bembridge Point, and anchor in 8 or 9 fathoms.

Q. Suppose you were moored at Spithead with a cable and an half on the best bower, and one on the small bower, you have orders to sail, at what time of the tide would you unmoor, and which anchor would you take up first?

A. I would begin to unmoor at the first of the flood, and take up my small bower first.

Q. In sailing within the Isle of Wight and through the Needles, what are your observations?

A. To keep clear of the West Middle, I would keep South Sea Castle a sail's breadth open of the Kicker Point until I open West Cowes Castle, then steer directly for Hurst Castle, and when abreast of it, borrow pretty near

near it, then steer for the Needles Point; the leading mark through the Needles is the Light-house in one with Hurst Castle, bearing N. E. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. I must be careful to keep the vanes of the windmill which stands on the island in sight, to keep me clear of Warden Ledge; great regard must be had to the tides, for the flood sets on the Needles, and the ebb on the Shingles with great velocity. *N. B.* To the northward of the West Middle lies the Bramble; the Bramble and West Middle have each two buoys on them; if I sail to the northward of the West Middle, I must sail between it and the Bramble, leaving the Bramble on the starboard side; when I come to West Cowes Castle, I must give it a good birth, as there is a ledge of rocks that lie off it: Warden Rock lies on the Island Side with a buoy on it, when I come near the Needles, must give them a good birth to avoid the Chalk Rock*.

Q. What is your course from Dunnose to Portland?

A. W. by N. 18 leagues.

Q. If you are forced into Portland, what precautions are necessary?

A. I must take care of the shambles, they bear from Portland Lights, which lie north and south of each other; N. W. by W. 4 miles, with only 14 feet on them at low water; to sail into the Road from the westward, I must keep close to the Bill, and keep my lead going; when I am round the East Point, haul up and anchor against the Pier, in 9 or 10 fathoms, with the Bill bearing S. S. E. Portland Castle S. S. W. and Weymouth Castle N. W. In sailing out of Portland Road, I must keep Week Church open of the Stone Pier, and that will carry me clear to the eastward of the Shambles.

The tide flows hard from the Road to the Bill E. S. E. 7 hours, and the flood sets right of the Bill 9 hours.

N. B. In case I should be embayed to the westward of Portland, and no possibility of getting out between Burton and Chiswell, where it ebbs 9 hours and flows only 3 hours, there is a steep beach of pebbles, I would there run my ship on shore with as much sail as I could carry, especially at the beginning of an ebb, and remain on board for three or four seas, when I may get on shore with safety.

Q. What is the course from Portland to Torbay, and how do you anchor there?

A. The course is W. N. W. and distance about 14 leagues; to anchor in the bay, I would bring the Berry Head to bear S. by E. or S. S. E. and Brixham Church on with the Pier Head; the best anchoring for small ships is $1\frac{1}{2}$ from Brixham Pier Head, in 7 fathoms, or just to the Eastward of Torpier.

Q. What is your course from the Berry Head to the Start

A. S. W. about 6 leagues.

Q. Is there any danger near the Start?

A. Yes, about two miles to the eastward of the Start, there is a shoal with not more than 9 feet on it, the Bolt Head being kept open of the Start Point, will carry me clear of it.

Q. What is your course from the Start to the Eddystone?

A. W $\frac{1}{2}$ S. 7 leagues.

Q. What is your course from the Start to Ramhead?

A. W. N. W. 7 leagues.

Q. What is to be observed in sailing into Plymouth Sound?

A. If coming from the westward, and am got round the Ramhead, I must give Penlee Point a good birth, by reason of a ledge of rocks that lies

* For a more particular account, see the DIRECTIONS published by JOHN HAMILTON MOORE. Price 2s. 6d.

lies off from it, then haul N. N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. for anchoring; the leading mark in is Plymouth Church, on with the middle Obelisk on the Hoar.

In going into the Sound I may anchor in Cawsand Bay, in 20 fathoms, with Penlee Point S. W. and the town of Cawsand W. N. W.

The leading mark to carry me in between the Knap and Shovel, is Plymouth old church, on with a white patch on the Hoar.

I may go into the Sound on the east side, between the Tinker and Shag-stone, by keeping Mount Batton a sail's breadth open of Staden Point, and keep in that direction until Maker's church bears N. W. and Withy Edge open, then haul over to the eastward and anchor.

Q. How do you sail into Hamoaze?

A. I would keep Kingsand open of Redding Point, until the large House at Stoke touches the East side of Mill Bay; steer in until the Obelisk comes on with Block House Point; keep in that direction, till the easternmost summer house on Mount Edgecomb Side comes open with the Point within which it stands; then steer for it, until the east point of Mount Wise comes open with Block-House Point; then steer mid-channel for Stone-house Pool till Drake's Island is shut within Block-House-Point: I must not open it till South Down comes open with the Obelisk, then steer up the harbour with the side of Drake's Island, just touching Passage Point, which will lead me to the southward of the Harbour shoal, on the outer part of which there is a rock, with only sixteen feet on it, but on any other part, there is a $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms.

N. B. The marks to know the Sound when I am coming from sea in the day time, are, Ram Church, which stands to the northward of the Ram-head, and a square tower standing on the highest part of the land.

Q. You are bound into Falmouth, how would you proceed?

A. In going to Falmouth, there is a rock, called the Block Rock, with a pole on it, and shews itself at half tide; it lies nearest to the west shore; I may sail in on either side of it, but the east side is the best. If I would sail into Carrick Road, I must keep in the fair way, and my lead going, as there is a narrow deep channel all the way, of 16 or 18 fathoms. I may borrow on St. Maw's side in 5 or 6 fathom. The best anchoring in Carrick Road, is St. Maw's Castle E. S. E. and lay my easternmost anchor in 16 or 18 fathoms, and my westernmost anchor in 4 or 5 fathoms. Just past St. Maw's there is a sand that is sleep to, called St. Maw's Sand, and lies almost half channel over.

N. B. Great ships anchor, with Manacle Point, on with the point of Falmouth, or a great house, that is to the westward of Penryn, just open Trefusis Point in 18 fathoms.—The Manacles lie from Falmouth about S. S. E.

Q. How do you know the Lizard when you first make it?

A. It is the southernmost land on the coast, and may be seen 7 or 8 leagues off, in 42 fathoms.

Q. How does the Land's End appear when you make it?

A. It appears in hummocks with a church on it, and may be seen 7 or 8 leagues off, in 54 fathoms.

Q. What are the dangers off the Land's End?

A. Many:—1st, The Runnel-stone lies about nine tenths of a mile S. S. E. from Tol-peden-penwith.

2d, N. E. by N. from the Runnel-stone there is a rock, called the Leaw-mean, which appears at half ebb, with a passage between it and the main, seldom used by any but by coasters.

3d.

3d, The Wolf Rock; bears from Tol-peden-penwith W. S. W. distance $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles; it is small and may be seen at half tide; the largest of the Bresam Rocks, kept open of the outermost of the Long Ships (*on which there is a light-house erected*) will lead me clear to the westward of the Wolf.

4th, The Long Ships lie N. W. by N. about 3 miles from the S. W. point of the Land's End, and 1 mile W. N. W. from the westernmost point; they are high, and may be seen 4 or 5 leagues off.

5th, The Kettle-bottom, is a shoal with only 6 feet on it, and lies about half-way, between the northernmost part of the Long Ships, and the west point of the Land's End.

6th, The Bresam rocks lie about 3 miles N. E. by N. $\frac{3}{4}$ E. from the Long Ships.

7th, The Seven Stones are a row of rocks that come not above water, but the sea always breaks over them; they lie from Cornwall W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. dist. $5\frac{1}{2}$ leagues; and from St. Martin's Head, Scilly, N. E. dist. 3 leagues.

Q. If you are forced into Mount's Bay, where would be the safest anchoring ground?

A. Mount's Bay lies between the Lizard and the Land's End; there is a high Island on the east side, and a Castle on the west side of it, called St. Michael's Mount; from the east side of it lies a ledge of rocks, near a league into the sea; the Coast is full of rocks, and not safe to anchor in. To sail into the Bay I must bring St. Paul's steeple W. and keep over to the west shore, and make St. Clement's Island, which is before the town of Mousehole, having the castle on the starboard side; I shall then see a large sandy bay, and, when within the Island, there is a good anchoring in 7 or 8 fathoms.

Q. If you are bound, or forced to go into Scilly, what would you do?

A. I would steer for St. Mary's Sound, and run in for the southernmost Point of St. Mary's Island, called Penninis Point, minding to keep the lead going, and approach no nearer than 5 fathoms water; about N. W. of Penninis Point, a little more than half a mile, is the Woolpack, the shoal lies near to the shore; I must continue to run in 5 or 6 fathoms, keeping pretty close to St. Mary's Island, to avoid the Spanish Ledge, which lies about half a mile W. by S. from Penninis Point; some part of this shoal may be seen at low water, and part of the Woolpack shews itself before low water; when I have got abreast of the Woolpack, to which I must give a good birth, about a cable's length, and steer for the Stevel Rock which is bold to; when I am abreast of the Stevel, must steer N. W. by W. until Little Crow Island comes on with Bantscarren Point; then steer N. N. E. until Crow Island comes open a ship's length of Bantscarren Point, or bring the castle, which is on St. Mary's Island, to bear S. S. E. and anchor in 6 or 5 fathoms water.

THE METHOD OF EXERCISING MERCHANT SHIPS COMPANIES FOR WAR.

IT is not presumed, in the following pages, to offer any hints to the officers in the Royal Navy, who may be said to be trained up in the school of war: we only attempt the humbler task of suggesting a few observations to the commanders of merchant ships, who, occupied in commercial pursuits in the time of peace, are sometimes deficient in the method of defending themselves when attacked in time of war. We would first recommend to station their crews according to their rank and capacities, by forming a quarter bill, and to exercise them in their respective stations. As merchant ships are so variously fitted out with guns and men, it is impossible to form a quarter bill to suit all. We have, however, given two quarter bills, one for a trading ship of fourteen six-pounders, and fifty men, and the other for a privateer of twenty nine-pounders, and 160 men, which may be varied as circumstances and the difference of guns, carriages, and men may require.

A Quarter Bill for a Trading Ship of Fourteen Six-pounders and Fifty Men.

The captain to command in chief, on the quarter deck, if it be fortified to afford common shelter from small arms.....	I
The chief mate to command the six foremost guns, and work the ship forward	I
The second mate to command the eight aftermost guns	I
The boatswain to pass the word, and get the captain's orders executed fore and aft, as occasion may require.....	I
The carpenter to attend the pumps, shot-plugs, &c.....	I
The gunner to deliver the powder to the boys, as carriers	I
The doctor in the lowest, safest, and most convenient place the ship affords	I
A good man at the helm	I
Four men to each gun and its opposite, and a boy to fetch powder	35
Seven men at small arms and occasional duty	7
	50

A Quarter Bill for a Privateer of Twenty Guns, Nine-pounders, and Four Three-pounders on the Quarter-Deck and Fore-castle.

The captain to command the whole	I
The master to assist and work the ship according to orders . . .	I
A midshipman to pass the word of command fore and aft . . .	I
A quarter	

A quarter master at the cun, and another at the helm . . .	2
The first marine officer with 24 musketeers	25
Three men for the two three-pounders, and a boy to fetch powder	4

On the Main Deck.

The first lieutenant to command the ten foremost guns . . .	1
The second lieutenant to command the ten aftermost guns . .	1
The gunner to assist and attend all the great guns fore and aft . .	1
The two masters mates to attend the fore-top-sail braces, and work the ship forward according to orders	2
The boatswain's mate, with two seamen, to assist in working the ship, and to repair the main rigging	3
The carpenter and his crew to attend the pump, and the wings about the water's edge, fore and aft, with shot-plugs, &c. . .	4
Six men to each of the ten guns on a side, and its opposite, and a boy to fetch powder	70

On the Forecastle.

The boatswain to command, with two seamen to work the ship and repair the fore rigging	3
Three men, and a boy to fetch powder, for the two three-pounders	4
The second marine officer, with nine musketeers	10
In the barge upon the booms, the third marine officer with eight musketeers	9
In the main top, five men with a midshipman at small arms, and to observe the conduct and condition of the enemy	6
In the fore top, five men at small arms and to repair the rigging	5
In the mizen top, three men at small arms and to repair the rigging	3
In the powder room, the gunner's mate with an assistant to fill and hand powder to the boys, carriers	2
In the cock-pit, the doctor and his mate	2

160

Here it may not be amiss to remark, that the people should be quartered to fight nearest to where they are stationed to work the ship; that is, the after guard on the quarter deck, the waiters in the waist, fore-castle men that are necessary in the fore-castle, &c. The quarter bill and discipline of the crew should be kept from disorder as long as possible; and when occasional duty requires the people to be let go from their quarters, it should not be done at random, but with judgment, such as will suit the occasion, from the musketeers, or a man from each great gun, &c. where they can be best spared.

On Preparing for Exercise or Action.

When all hands are called to quarters, every man should bring his
H r
hammock

hammock well lashed up, and stow it to the greatest advantage to give shelter from small arms nearest to his own quarters, or give it to some of his messmates where they are most wanted, that they may know readily where to find them when exercise or action is over.

When the hammocks are properly stowed, the officers, according to their stations and duties, are to see the ship effectually cleared of all incumbrances, and every thing prepared, so that nothing may be wanting that is necessary for exercise or action.

The lieutenants or mates, with the gunner on the gun deck, are to get all the hatches laid, except that where the powder is to be handed up; a match tub half filled with water, and four matches in the notches, placed as near midship as possible to serve two guns and their opposites; also swabs to wet the decks, to prevent the fatal consequences that may attend the scattered and blown powder from the priming of the guns making a train fore and aft, which has, in many instances, taken fire from the firing of the guns, and done great damage. It is further the duty of the lieutenants to see that the captain of each gun has his men, powder-horn, rope-sponge, rammer, crows, handspikes, and train tackles, all ready in their proper places.

The boatswain must get the yards slung, the topsail sheets stoppered, and marline spikes ready to repair the standing or running rigging that may be damaged.

The carpenters are to get the pumps rigged, and shot plugs, with all that is necessary, ready in their proper places, to stop leaks and repair damages.

The gunner, when preparing for action, is to see that the charges in the guns are dry, and that there is a sufficient quantity of wads, and shot of all sorts, and cartridges ready filled.

The marine officers are to see all the musketeers at their quarters, with their arms and ammunition in good order for exercise or action.

Exercise of the Great Guns.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Silence | 8 Fire |
| 2 Cast loose your guns | 9 Sponge your guns |
| 3 Level your guns | 10 Load with cartridge |
| 4 Take out your tompions | 11 Shot your guns |
| 5 Run out your guns | 12 Put in your tompions |
| 6 Prime | 13 Hoose your guns |
| 7 Point your guns | 14 Secure your guns. |

1. Silence.

At this word every one is to observe a silent attention to the officers.

2. Cast loose your Guns.

The muzzle lashing is to be taken off from the guns, and, being coiled up in a small compass, is to be made fast to the eye-bolt above the port, the lashing-tackles at the same time to be cast loose, and the middle of the breaching seized to the thimble of the pomillion. The sponge to be taken down, and with the crow, handspike, &c. laid upon the deck by the gun.

N. B. When prepared for engaging an enemy, the seizing within the

the clinch of the breaching is to be cut, that the gun may come sufficiently within board for loading, and that the force of the recoil may be more spent before it acts upon the breeching.

3. Level your Guns.

The breech of your metal is to be raised, so as to admit the foot of the beds being placed upon the axle-tree of the carriage, with the quoin upon the bed, both their ends being even one with the other.

N. B. When levelled for firing, the bed is to be lashed to the bolt which supports the inner end of it, that it may not be thrown out of its place by the violence of the gun's motion, when hot with frequent discharges.

4. Take out your Tompions.

The tompion is to be taken out of the gun's mouth, and left hanging by its laniard.

5. Run out your Guns.

With the tackles hooked to the upper bolts of the carriage, the gun is to be bowled out as close as possible, without the assistance of crows or handspikes; taking care at the same time to keep the breeching clear of the trucks, by hauling it through the rings; it is then to be bent so as to run clear when the gun is fired. When the gun is out, the tackle-falls are to be laid along-side the carriages in neat fakes, that when the gun, by recoiling, overhauls them, they may not be subject to get foul, as they would if in a common coil.

6. Prime.

Take off the apron and unstop the touch-hole, that the cartridge may be pierced with the priming-wire, and the touch-hole filled with powder, the pan also is to be filled; and the flat space, having a score through it at the end of the pan, is to be covered, and this part of the priming is to be bruised with the round part of the horn. The apron is to be laid over, and the horn put up out of danger from the flash of the priming.

7. Point the Guns.

At this command the gun is, in the first place, to be elevated to the height of the object, by means of the side sights; and then the person pointing is to direct his fire by the upper sight, having a crow on one side, and a handspike on the other, to heave the gun by his direction till he catches the object.

N. B. The men who heave the gun for pointing are to stand between the ship's side and their crows or handspikes, to escape the injury they might otherwise receive from their being struck against them or splintered by a shot; and the man who attends the captain with a

match is to bring it at the word, "Point your guns;" and, kneeling upon one knee opposite the train truck of the carriage, and at such a distance as to be able to touch the priming, is to turn his head from the gun, and keep blowing gently upon the lighted match to keep it clear from ashes. And as the missing of an enemy in action, by neglect or want of coolness, is most inexcusable, It is particularly recommended to have the people thoroughly instructed in pointing well, and taught to know the inconveniences of not taking proper means to hit their mark; therefore they should be made to elevate their guns to the utmost nicety, and then to point with the same exactness, having caught the object through the upper sight. At the word,

8. Fire,

The match is instantly to be put to the bruised part of the priming; and when the gun is discharged, the touch-hole is to be stopped, in order to smother any spark of fire that may remain in the chamber of the gun; and the man who sponges is immediately to place himself by the muzzle of the gun in readiness, when at the next word,

9. Sponge your Guns,

The sponge is to be rammed down to the bottom of the chamber, and then twisted round, to extinguish effectually any remains of fire; and when drawn out to be struck against the outside of the muzzle, to shake off any sparks or scraps of the cartridge that may have come out with it, and next its end is to be shifted ready for loading; and while this is doing the man appointed to provide a cartridge is to go to the box, and by the time the sponge is out of the gun, he is to have it ready; and at the word,

10. Load with Cartridge,

The cartridge (with the bottom end first, seam downwards, and a wad after it) is to be put into the gun, and thrust a little way within the mouth, when the rammer is to be entered; the cartridge is then to be forcibly rammed down, and the captain at the same time is to unstop the touch-hole, and keep his priming-wire in the touch-hole, and, feeling the cartridge, is to give the word *home*, when the rammer is to be drawn, and not before. While this is doing, the man appointed to put in a shot is to provide one, or two, according to the order at that time, ready at the muzzle, with a wad likewise, and when the rammer is drawn, at the word,

11. Shot your Guns,

The shot and the wad upon it are to be put into the gun, and thrust a little way down, when the rammer is to be entered as before. The shot and wad are to be rammed down to the cartridge, and there have a couple of forcible strokes, when the rammer is to be drawn, and laid out of the way of the guns and tackles, if the exercise or action is continuing, but, if it is over, the sponge is to be secured in the place it is at all times kept in, the stopper put in the touch-hole, and the apron put on.

12. Put

12. Put in your Tompions.

The tompions to be put into the muzzle of the cannon.

13. House your Guns.

The seizing is to be put on again upon the clinched end of the breeching, leaving it no slacker than to admit of the guns being housed with ease. The quoin is to be taken from under the breech of the gun, and the bed, still resting upon the bolt, within the carriage, thrust under, till the foot of it falls off the axletree, leaving it to rest upon the end which projects out from the foot. The metal is to be let down upon this. The gun is to be placed exactly square, and the muzzle is to be close to the wood, in its proper place for passing the muzzle-lashings.

14. Secure your Guns.

The muzzle-lashings must be first made secure, and then with one tackle (having all its parts equally taut with the breeching), the gun is to be lashed. The other tackle is to be bowed taut, and by itself made fast, that it may be ready to cast off for lashing a second breeching.

N. B. Care must be taken to hook the first tackle to the upper bolt of the carriage, that it may not otherwise obstruct the reeving of the second breeching, and to give the greater length to the end part of the fall. No pains must be spared in bowing the lashing very taut, that the guns may have the least play that is possible, as their being loose may be productive of very dangerous consequences. The quoin, crow, and handspike, are to be put under the gun, the powder-horn hung up in its place, &c.

Being engaged at any time when there is a large swell, a rough sea, in squally weather, &c. as the ship may be liable to be suddenly much heeled, the port tackle-fall is to be kept clear, and (whenever the working of the gun will admit of it) the man charged with that office is to keep it in his hand; at the same time the muzzle-lashing is to be kept fast to the ring of the port, and being hauled taut, is to be fastened to the eye-bolt, over the port-hole, so as to be out of the guns way in firing, in order to haul it in any time of danger.

This precaution is not to be omitted, when engaging to windward, any more than when to leeward, those situations being very subject to alter at too short a warning.

A train-tackle is always to be made use of with the lee-guns, and the men stationed to attend it are to be very careful in preventing the guns running out at an improper time.

THE METHOD OF ATTACKING OR DEFENDING A SHIP.

AS soon as the ship has got to sea, I would recommend to take the first favourable opportunity to have all hands called to quarters, the officers in their stations to have every thing made properly ready.

and fit for action; to have a general exercise not only of the great guns and small arms, but the method of working and managing the ship, to take advantage of the openings which often occur in attacking or being attacked by another single ship, which should be studied by every commander, and the designed manœuvres should be taught the people in their general exercise, that they may know how to act and move regularly from one place and side to the other as occasion may require, without confusion, which is always the case, when the intended manœuvres are not made known to the people.

For these reasons, as soon as possible, it should be made known to them, that if a ship of nearly equal force should bring too with a design to fight, it was intended not to run directly along side, and lie too like a log and depend upon mere battering with one side only, or upon the stern chase guns. Begin the attack upon the weather quarter, shooting the ship up in the wind, with the helm a-lee, till the after lee gun, with which you should begin, can be brought to bear upon the enemy's stern, then fire the lee broadside. Immediately boxhaul the ship round on her heel, so as to bring the wind so far aft, that the ship may be steered close under the enemy's stern, giving particular orders to begin with the foremost gun to rake them right fore and aft, as they pass in that line of direction, all aiming and firing to break the neck and cheeks of the rudder's head, the tiller ropes, blocks, &c. so as if possible to destroy the steering tackle, which design, if it proves successful, takes the management of their ship from them, so that she must lie helpless for a time in spite of their endeavours.

When the aftermost gun is fired, put the helm hard a weather to bring the ship to the wind on the other tack, to keep clear of their lee broadside, and act according to their motions, and the experience of the effect your attack has had upon them. If they continue to lie too, either renew the attack again in the same manner as soon as the ship will fetch the weather quarter again, or make sail off to escape, if it is found that the great inequality of their superior force admits of no possible chance of conquering them. And although this manœuvre may not have given this advantage (which in my opinion ought always to be attempted, and not to submit tamely although a ship is doubly the force) yet the power of their broadsides may be chiefly avoided by it.

But when the inequality of force is not so great but there is a possibility of conquering, and if the success of the first attack is perceived to oblige the enemy to continue lying too in order to repair the damage done their rudder or tiller, &c. then the blow should be followed, by renewing the attack again with all possible expedition, in the same manner, which gives the opening not only to fire the whole round of great guns to advantage, but also to the marines and topmen to fire their small arms at the same time to great advantage, so as to do the most execution possible, by firing and raking them fore and aft through their most open and tender part, the stern, with the least risk possible from the enemy's guns, and therefore gives the greatest possible chance to make an easy conquest, especially if so lucky as to destroy and prevent the recovery of their steering. A ship of much superior force may be brought to such a distressed condition, as to be obliged to make a submission for want of the helm to command her, therefore when an opportunity offers in fighting this should be always aimed at.

But suppose the enemy laid too as above mentioned, find themselves not much hurt by this manœuvre, and that you have not succeeded in destroying their steering, and therefore you may expect that they will immediately tack or wear ship, and stand after you, depending upon their superior sailing and force, shall run up along your lee side, expecting, by making a general discharge of their small arms and great guns on your deck, which lies open to them by the ship's heeling to destroy your people, and to make you submit: when this is likely to be their design, orders should be given to your people, to keep themselves as close under shelter as possible from their small shot until their general discharge is over; then if the ship is found not so disabled, but that the topsails can be thrown aback, make a general discharge from the lee side of the great guns, loaded with round shot only, pointed to the weather side of the enemy's bottom amidships, to one point at the water edge, and boxhaul the ship to run close under their stern, aiming at raking and destroying their steering with the other broadside; then stand off on the other tack, and act according to circumstances and the condition you find yourself in compared with the appearance of the enemy and their motions, who may be obliged to continue on the other tack to repair damages.

But when the enemy's ship of force makes only a running fight, and you have the advantage of sailing faster, the most sure and likely method to make an easy conquest, is to run close up, and shoot or sheer your ship across their stern each way, making a general discharge of all your force, aiming with the great guns at the rudder head and steering tackling; and you will have this advantage, that if the shot miss the rudder head by raking the ship fore and aft through the stern, they may do the greatest execution possible to distress the enemy, so as to make a submission. On this occasion, when it blows fresh, and you are obliged to carry a pressing sail large or before the wind, to make the great guns as ready as possible, and prevent their being fired too low, all their breeches should be laid quite down in the carriage, and if your ship is crank the yards should be braced so as to shiver the sails at the time each broadside is fired. In all these manœuvres, where the whole round of great guns are designed to be fired, two or more men ought always to be left to load each gun again when fired on one side, whilst the others move over again to fire the opposite, that neither side may be left unguarded.

These or any other manœuvres may be taught the people, by heaving a tight empty beef cask over-board, and making it the object of attack. Nor would I advise to spare a little powder on these occasions, as a little expended in exercise may save a great deal fired to no purpose in action. Two ships sailing in company afford an excellent opportunity of exercising manœuvres.

Note. At the end of this work are given two Tables; one shewing the proportion of powder for sea guns, the other the number of shot contained in different sized grapes.

ON SHIPS IN DISTRESS.

SUDDEN distress of ships has often struck their crews with such panics, as to occasion them, in many instances, to take the worst instead of the best means or methods for their safety or relief. It will

Not, therefore, I trust, be unacceptable to endeavour to point out every thing that may be of service on these melancholy occasions, as far as circumstances and situations can be conceived to happen.

When a ship proves weak and works the oakum out, so as to make dangerous leaks between wind and water, it has been frequently practised to nail sheet lead upon the seams, which is subject to break by the ship's working. Leather or canvass nailed on slack, with oakum under, will answer the purpose much better. In cases where ships have worked their frames loose, it has been frequently practised with success, to take several turns of a hawser or cable round them, and to heave these turns well taut, to prevent foundering.

Should a dangerous leak suddenly break out, as soon as the pumps are manned and set to work, the utmost endeavours should be immediately used, and all possible means tried, to find out and stop the leak, before the people become exhausted by continual pumping; when discovered, I would recommend fothering; for a description of which see page 305 of this work.

To recover and get a Ship upright from being overset or laid on her Side at Sea.

This is certainly a task that deserves the utmost attention. If ground is to be reached by any means, the lee anchor or anchors should be immediately let go, in order to bring the wind upon that bow that is laid down; that the wind may act upon the masts and sails, which may be set so as to bring the ship upright again. But in deep water, where anchors can be of no service, it is recommended, if a towline, hawser, or cable end can be readily come at, and if the driver boom, hencoops, or any other bulky things can be flung by the middle with ropes, and made fast to it, that they be veered away with a long scope over the lee-quarter, to make such great stop-waters as to make the ship wear, and bring the wind on the quarter that is down, that the ship may be brought to, on the other tack, and the sails trimmed, so as to get her upright again without cutting away the masts, which nothing can justify but the utmost necessity, to save a ship from foundering, because of the great distress it brings her under for want of her masts, especially her lower masts, when she has a long run to her designed port, or to a place where she can get this great damage repaired.

To make a Ship wear and steer that has lost her Foremast.

THIS may be done by veering a hawser or cable end over the lee quarter, but without any stop waters, only the nun buoy or any spare spars lashed along it to buoy it from taking the ground, in case of coming into shoal water with little wind. This will act with great power with the helm, to make the ship wear and steer at pleasure. And a spare yard or boom may be rigged out abaft the mizen shrouds to guy the cable to leeward in proportion to the ship's griping; and when sailing before the wind to secure it over the middle of the stern, will prevent the ship broaching too against the helm both ways.

On Steering a Ship that has lost her Rudder.

I would propose on this occasion a hawser or cable end with the nun buoys, spare spars, &c. lashed along it, to buoy it up, in case of coming

coming into shoal water, and a boom rigged out on each side, close aft athwart the stern, with a block on each at equal distances, as far as they can be supported from the stern, and a block on the rail or gunnel exactly opposite the middle of the wheel barrel, where the steering rope, marked with a rope yarn in the middle, is to be taken with three or five turns round the wheel, when the midship spoke and the mark on the rope are right up; then the two ends to be passed across from the under part of the wheel, and reeved through the blocks on each side, and made fast to the hawser or cable that is towed a-stern exactly amidships, and as tight as it can well be to go clear of the stern; and then veer and heave freely from side to side, as the steering of the ship, with the trimming of the sails on this occasion, may require.

[See the Plate and description of Captain Peckenham's Makeshift Rudder, published in the 7th volume of the Transactions of the Society of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, which is earnestly recommended to the attention of all Commanders]

On preserving Boats from foundering when Ships founder.

SLING any mast, yard, or spar, the longer the better, by each end, the bight of the span to be twice the length of the boom; bend the boat rope exactly in the middle of the bight of the span, which need not be above 10 fathom long: let your boat drive end on under the lee of this boom, which will break off the violence of the sea from her.

On a ship being near a dangerous Lee-shore.

TO keep a ship off a dangerous lee-shore, every effort of mind and body should be exerted, as being the only chance to save the lives of the crew and property on board. Carrying such sail as will give her good way through the water upon a wind, as long as she will carry it, is certainly the best method to effect this purpose; it is also advisable to reduce all top-hamper that holds wind as much as possible; for if the shore proves so deep, or the bottom so rocky, as not to afford safe anchorage, their safety may depend entirely on carrying sail.

Suppose in this situation it is found that the ship will not clear the shore on either tack, and after the utmost endeavours she is perceived to lose ground; but as there is no anchorage, there is no other means but to continue turning to the last, as the wind may abate, or may vary or change in your favour, even when you think it is the last tack you can possibly make before you must inevitably go on shore.

But when it happens that there is clear anchoring ground at a good distance from the shore, and sailing proves ineffectual to keep clear of it, then the chief dependence must be upon the ground tackle applied to the best advantage.

Suppose then the ship to be properly prepared, and to have let go a kedge anchor and tow-line bent like a buoy-rope to the crown of the stream-anchor, and the inner end of the stream-cable bent to the crown of the best bower or sheet-anchor, with a long scope of cable to make the ship ride safe and easy: where it is known, or found by sounding with the lead armed with tallow, that the ground is foul, then no more cable should be veered out than necessity requires to bring the ship up, to ride with as short a scope as possible, because the cable is liable to be cut or chafed; if that happens there is then the more room

astern, and a better chance for a second or third anchor, trying to the last moment all possible means to keep the ship from the shore.

Where the water is so deep that the anchoring ground lies but a little more than a cable's length from the shore, then all the anchors should be let go to the best advantage. To put this difficult performance in practice, I would recommend to get the square sails handed with all possible dispatch, but to keep the fore topmast, main, and mizen stay-sails set, the yards braced full, and the helm put hard a weather to keep headway upon the ship, shooting her along the shore as much as possible till all the anchors are let go, beginning with the weathermost anchor, or that which has the cable in the weathermost hause-hole, and so on with the next weathermost anchor, paying out the cables as fast as possible, that the ship may keep shooting a head till all the anchors are let go. And when the necessity of the situation requires it, no hesitation should be made, immediately to cut away all the masts, except the foremast and the bowsprit (the fore topmast stay-sail being made to hoist to the fore masthead) which will not only make the ship ride with less strain upon the anchors and cables; but if they give way she will be the better prepared, when necessity requires it to be done, as the last refuge, to run and lay the ship on shore to the best advantage, in order to save all the lives and property that is possible to be saved, rather than let the ship founder, or strike the ground at an anchor by the tide falling, &c. which affords no chance of saving either lives or property.

On Ships being forced on a dangerous Lee Shore.

SITUATIONS, circumstances, times and places are so different and various, that to give advice on this dreadful occasion is difficult. The best management on a gradual rising shore, in a tideway, is to use all possible means to keep the ship from going on shore till after high water, and the main and mizen-mast being first cut away, then to run right before the wind and waves with all the canvases that possibly can be set, end on upon the shore, to make the ship free herself the more, and to run the higher and faster upon the ground, so that by the advantage of the tide falling, she may soon be set so fast as to be out of the power of the waves to hurt her much. By this management, in my opinion, not only all the lives, but the ship and cargo may be often saved, which would be all lost by letting her go at random with a flowing tide. For it must be considered, that a ship going on shore in a tideway upon a flood will continue beating as long as the tide flows and until it falls; and if she lies broadside to the waves, they will have about three times more power on her than when they laid end on to them; and a ship will bear but little beating on her broadside, in proportion to what she will bear upon her bottom.

Notwithstanding a ship may be thus successfully run and set fast upon a shore, with little damage to her hull, and no danger to be apprehended till towards high water next tide, if the storm continue so long, yet people too often let their fears overcome their reason, and, being in too great hurry to quit the ship, and attempting to get on shore through the waves, may often lose their lives; when if they wait till low water they might get on shore with little or no risque; and where the rise and fall of the tide is great the ship may come quite dry at low water: therefore, the people should be restrained from going on shore with the boats till towards low water; and when got safe on shore,

shore, it may be absolutely necessary, in order to preserve the boats, to haul them above high water mark, where they may be turned bottom up, and made a place of shelter when there is no other to be had, and be still ready to go to the ship, if the weather permits and occasion requires.

Different shores require different management on this dreadful occasion. And where the shore is nothing but hard rocks steep to, and under water, and high cliffs above water, which are impossible to be climbed up, in this situation no sail can be of any service, therefore all the masts should be cut away, and safety then depends entirely on the ground tackle being used to the best advantage; and if the ship drives till she comes near the high cliffs, it is well known they make both the wind and waves rebound from them to some distance, where if the ground tackle happen to hold, it may give the ship a chance to ride.

On saving Lives from a Ship lost on a Lee Shore.

TO aid and assist in saving the lives of people from ships that are forced on a dangerous lee shore, must be allowed to be one of the greatest acts of humanity. Time, circumstances, and situations are so various, that it is very difficult to write what may be to the purpose on this melancholy occasion. Success in many situations may depend greatly on assistance from people on shore; but as that is uncertain and cannot be expected in the night, or in desert places, or where a current or tide runs so strong between the tide and the shore as to prevent booms, masts, yards, &c. with ropes made fast to them from being veered on shore, in this case the utmost endeavours should be used on board, and every method tried to convey the people on shore. Let the experiment of a *Flying Storm Kite* be made, that may by the force of the wind carry an iron creeper or grappling made fast to the end of a rope from the wreck to the shore, by which access may be got to the shore when prevented by the tide, current, or returning waves. I would propose these kites to be such as may be easily and readily made on board any wrecked vessel, and to consist only of two slips of thin deal board, about three inches broad, the long piece to be 7, 8, or 9 feet long, according to the weight of the creeper, grappling, or boat's anchor, and the rope designed to be sent on shore and the cross piece about half the length of the long piece, to be nailed about a third from the top that forms the kite, to be spanned with log or lead line from the four ends of the boards, and covered with a piece of light sail, and slung from the four ends of the boards, and strengthened with a span in the middle to the lower part of the cross board, where the kite rope is to be seized, and at the lower end of the kite a rope 2, 3, or 4 fathoms long is to be bent to the grappling, creeper, or boat's anchor, to answer the purpose of the kite's tail. Then it may be asked, how the kite may be made to fall so low that the anchor, &c. may take hold of the ground, if necessity requires this immediately to be done? Let the kite rope run loose for a time, and the weight of the anchor, rope, &c. will immediately make it fall upon the ground; and to the kite line a larger rope may be hauled on shore by the inhabitants, and fixed so that not only lives but property may be saved by it.

But in order to get a grappling on shore another experiment might be made, viz. to shoot it with a rope bent to it lashed along the outer end of a handspike, made round just to fit the bore of a great gun, and long

enough to reach from the ring of the grapling to the wad next the powder; the gun elevated to its highest range.

Let it now be supposed that a rope is got from the wreck to the shore, and secured as well as possible, till somebody can be got on shore by it to secure it better. Make a bowling knot in the tail of the strap of a single block; then reeve the shore rope through the block, and to that part of the wreck where it may lead and be hauled taut to the greatest advantage to support the block, travelling upon it from the wreck to the shore in the surest and best manner possible; and if the wreck have any lower masts standing, the shore rope leading over the main-mast head would most likely answer the purpose best, and the top afford a convenient place to get fixed in, and go from, in the machine to the shore.

But the facility or difficulty attending the execution of these means, are in proportion to the height and distance of the shore from the wreck; if the shore be low and near the wreck, the shore rope may be made to lead the machine upon it, with an easy ascent from the wreck to the shore, with a man or two in it, without much strain either to the rope, or grapling on shore; when this is likely to be the case, a line should be made fast to the machine to haul it to the wreck again; by which means it may happen that a shipwrecked crew may soon get on shore with ease and safety.

But when the shore happens to be at a great distance and higher than any part of the wreck, this experiment will of course be attended with more difficulty. In order, therefore, to ease the strain on the shore rope and grapling, fix a small sail to the machine, such as a hammock or two, &c. this, set as a sail upon the machine that is to run right before the wind in a storm, will certainly help greatly to lift and lessen the strain of the machine on the shore rope, and force it forward with great power towards the shore. A man or two got on shore by these means may greatly contribute, by making things secure on shore, to the saving the whole crew, before the ship goes to pieces.

But supposing the ship to be wrecked where there is neither tide nor current to prevent any thing that will float being drove on shore by the waves; in this case a towline, or any suitable rope with a hauling line, may be made fast about the middle of a spar, and veered away on shore as far as it will go; and if it happens to be an uneven rocky shore, it may chance to fix itself fast amongst the rocks. But if it be a sandy or gravelly shore, then no such chance can be expected; it will then require some people on shore to haul it up, and put it under the sand or gravel, with its broadside to the wreck, to make it bear the strain that is necessary for the rope to be tight enough for the machine to travel upon from the wreck to the shore.

Before concluding this article we shall give a description of the MARINE SPENCER, presented to the Royal Humane Society of London by Mr. KNIGHT SPENCER, and communicated to me, together with the Resuscitative Process, by Dr. Hawes, Treasurer to the above Society, conceiving they may be of infinite use in many instances.

The Marine Spencer is a girdle of a diameter to fit the body, six inches broad, composed of about 800 old tavern corks strung upon a strong twine, well lashed together, covered with canvass and painted in oil, so as to make it water-proof. Two tapes or cords, about two feet long, must be fastened to the back of the girdle, with loops at the ends.

Another

Another tape or cord, about three feet long, in the middle of which a few corks are strung covered with canvass, and painted as above, must also be fastened to the back of the girdle. Two pins of hard wood, three inches long and half an inch diameter, must be fastened to the front of the girdle, one to the upper, the other to the lower part. When the Marine Spencer is to be used, slide it from the feet close up under the arms; bring the two tapes or cords one over each shoulder, and fasten them by the loops to the pin on the upper part of the front of the girdle; bring the other tape or cord between the legs, and fasten it to the other pin.

A person thus equipped, though unacquainted with swimming, may safely trust himself to the waves; for he will float head and shoulders above the water in any storm, and by paddling with his hands may easily gain the shore.

A Marine Spencer constructed as above, and covered with strong canvass unpainted, will have nearly the same buoyancy, though more liable to damage from the effects of sea water.*

We further add the Resuscitative Process, wishing to contribute all in our power to the benefit of our seafaring brethren.

* There is now in vogue a Leather Girdle, which, when filled with air, they have given the name of Life Preserver.

Directions for the Restoration of the Drowned, those suspended by the Cord, intense Cold, or tremendous Lightning.

1. CONVEY carefully the body, with the head raised, and send to the nearest medical assistant.

2. Strip, dry the body, clean the mouth and nostrils.

3. Young children to be put between two persons in a warm bed.

4. An adult—Lay the unfortunate person on a bed, and in cold weather near the fire. In summer expose the body to the rays of the sun, and air should be freely admitted.

5. The body to be gently rubbed with flannel sprinkled with spirits, flour of mustard, &c. salt never to be employed; also a *heated warming pan*, properly covered, may be lightly moved over the back and spine.

6. *To restore Breathing.*—Introduce the pipe of a bellows (when no apparatus is at hand) into *one* nostril; *the other* and the mouth being closed, *inflate the lungs*, till the breast be a little raised; the mouth and nostrils must then be let free. This process to be repeated till the return of life.

7. The breast to be fomented with hot spirits; warm bricks or tiles covered, &c. to be applied to the soles of the feet and palms of the hands.

8. Tobacco smoke is to be thrown gently into the fundament with a proper instrument, or the bowl of a pipe covered, so as to defend the mouth of the assistant.

9. Electricity to be early employed, either by the medical assistants, or other judicious practitioners.

It is much to be lamented that the most approved methods of assisting ships in distress are not recommended or described in prints, for the purpose

purpose of being distributed amongst our ships, and amongst the inhabitants along our sea coast ; and rewards should be held out to the poor people along shore for every human life saved by them from vessels in distress ; which reward might also be the means of saving their own lives from the just laws of their country, by preventing them from plundering, and might encourage them to join heartily in whatever method they perceive people on board the wreck take to preserve themselves, and to help them in it, by securing the shore rope, or using the hauling line to haul the machine on shore, if it is high above the wreck, &c. The difficulty we now meet with in manning both ships of war and merchant ships, should teach us to use every possible method to preserve the lives of our brave seamen, those supporters of our glory, power, wealth, and consequence as a nation. How pleasing must the reflection be to all who contribute to help them !

Remarks calculated to assist Commanders when coming into the British Channel.

AS Mariners know that their reckonings are always uncertain, in proportion to the length of their several passages from the times of their last departure, it is natural to suppose that they must, when approaching to any difficult and dangerous navigation, experience great anxiety of mind for the issue. As the British Channel has proved fatal to many, it may fairly be ranked among those places which are deemed dangerous to ships, in their approach after long passages ; and, therefore, all those who are entrusted with the conducting of ships through it, ought to acquire such knowledge as may enable them to perform the duties of their important office. Channel-coasters, by the frequency of their passing and repassing through it, acquire such knowledge as those who are employed in foreign voyages cannot pretend to : hence it becomes necessary to furnish the latter with some useful information ; more especially, as it is next to impossible for the human mind, when engaged in various pursuits, to remember every necessary article, such as the course and distance from one place to another ; the precise situation of rocks and shoals ; and the direction and strength of the tide in the various places. Commanders of ships, when coming from abroad, and about to enter the British Channel, must be exceedingly anxious to accomplish the ultimate design of their voyage, by bringing their respective ships safely into port. To the assistance of such, the following observations are intended to contribute : they are founded on experience, and will, if properly observed, prove highly serviceable, especially when long nights, or thick weather, augment those dangers which attend the Channel navigation.

Ships, in approaching the Channel from a long passage, should not only try for soundings in time, but run, if possible, in the latitude of $49^{\circ} 25'$ North. Having, in that parallel, got soundings in 82 fathoms, fine white sand, with black and yellow specks, you may be sure that you are near the outer edge of the bank ; and about 50 leagues to the westward of Scilly. By running 16 or 17 leagues further to the eastward, in the same parallel of latitude, you will have 90 fathoms, fine white sand ; and continuing to run four leagues more to the eastward, you will shoal your water to 82 fathoms. Soon afterwards, you will have 72 and 75 fathoms, fine white sand, with sometimes a mixture

of green; and in proceeding 16 or 17 leagues farther to the eastward in this latitude, you will have 72, 75, 77, and 80 fathoms. The soundings will be, for the most part, fine sand, but different in colour; some of them will be white sand, mixed with yellow specks; and others fine green sand, with some mud. In the latitude of $48^{\circ} 23'$ North, and 61 leagues to the westward of Ushant, lies the Nymph Bank. It stretches about S. S. E. and N. N. W. 12 leagues in length and four in breadth; and has 64 fathoms on it, fine grey sand.

The following are the Soundings in the Parallels of $48^{\circ} 20'$, and $48^{\circ} 30'$, with their several depths of Water and Distances from the Island of USHANT.

Dist. from Ushant.	QUALITY OF THE SOUNDINGS.	Depth in Fathoms.	
Leagues.		Fren. Ft.	Eng. Ft.
52 —	Fine grey sand, mixed with black	62	83
49 —	{ Fine grey sand, mixed with small shells and broken bits	106	95
46 —	Grey sand, mixed with bits of brown shells	110	99
43 —	{ Grey sand, mixed with bits of shells and brown sand	108	97
40 —	Grey sand, mixed with bits of shells and gravel	117	106
37 —	Grey sand, mixed with shells and gravel	104	94
35 —	Grey sand, mixed with small corner shells	110	99
32 —	Sand, mixed with gravel, shells, and small cornets	108	97
29 —	Whitish grey sand and flat stones	108	97
24 —	Light grey sand, with bits of shells	100	90
21 —	Coarse sand, with bits of cockle shells	98	88
18 —	{ Light grey sand, with bits of brown and yel- low shells, and small stones	90	81
15 —	Light grey sand, mixed with barley-beards	84	76
14 —	Whitish grey sand, bits of shells and fine cornets	80	72
11 —	{ Light grey sand, mixed with barley-beards and small shells	79	71
9 —	Fine grey sand, with bits of shells	75	68
8 —	{ Grey sand, spotted with red, and mixed with bits of shells	75	68
6 —	Whitish coarse shining sand, with fine shells	70	63
4 —	{ Whitish coarse shining sand, mixed with bar- ley beards and coral	65	57
2 —	Whitish coarse sand	64	58

When running for the channel in latitude $49^{\circ} 25'$, which is the best latitude, and you have run so far to the eastward as to shoalen your water to 65 or 67 fathoms, and the soundings are shells and small yellow stones or red sand, you may thence conclude that you are abreast of Scilly; or if you have 68 fathoms, white sand with grey specks, and sometimes shells and stones, Scilly will then bear about N. E. from you, distance 10 leagues. Your soundings will always inform you whether you are to the northward or southward of Scilly. In the latitude of Scilly you will have oazy ground, in 60, 65, 75, or 80 fathoms. W. N. W. 10 leagues from Scilly,

lies

lies Jones's Bank, on which you will have but 30, 35, and 40 fathoms; and, a little to the southward of it, you will have 72 and 75 fathoms. In running for the channel, in the latitude of $49^{\circ} 30'$, you will have the following depths of water and soundings, when you are abreast Scilly; namely, 60 fathoms, oaze and broken shells; 64 fathoms, white sand with grey specks; 65 fathoms, shells and stones; and 55 fathoms, fine grey sand. The soundings near Scilly are very different from all others in this latitude: pieces of rotten rock, as broad as a small bean, and of a stone colour, will come up with the lead, which will not be the case any where else in the same parallel. More to the southward you will have deeper water, with fine sand, interspersed with black specks like ground pepper. In the night, or in foggy weather, you should come no nearer to Scilly than 60 fathoms; for, in that depth, you will not be more than six or seven leagues from it. Abreast of Scilly, in the latitude of $49^{\circ} 20'$, you will have 70 fathoms, branny, or yellow and white sand; and, to the eastward of Scilly, in the latitude of $49^{\circ} 8'$, you will have 56 or 58 fathoms, coarse sand. You should then steer more to the northward, and endeavour to make the land about the Lizard; you may safely make it in the night, as well as in the day, if the weather be clear; for the light-houses stand so high, and the coast is so clear, that you may, without danger, come within half a mile of the point. If the weather prove so thick that you cannot safely make the land, come no nearer to the Lizard than 45 fathoms; for, in that depth, you will not be more than three leagues off the point: your soundings there will be pebble bones and scallop shells.

Ships, when coming into the Channel, ought always, if possible, to make the land about the Lizard; and should they afterwards meet with thick weather, they will not only know how to steer, but also how they advance up the Channel, which will become more and more necessary in proportion to the contraction of its boundaries. Some have, contrary to their expectations, got on the south side of the Channel. This error is greatly owing to the strong indraught between the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, and the coast of Brittany, which ought always to be guarded against, especially in thick weather. It frequently happens that ships, coming into the Channel, have not had an observation for some days back, which, together with the operation of scant and contrary winds, and the setting of the tides, tend to perplex and bewilder the most experienced mariner, when thick weather prevents him from getting a sight of the land. The variation of the compass in the entrance of the Channel, is nearly 29° W.; but as the variation is continually increasing at the rate of about a degree in every five years and a half, it will be necessary to add eleven minutes for every year, subsequent to the year 1806, which will give you the true variation at any time pretty exact.

TABLE

TABLE I. Difference of Latitude and Departure for $\frac{1}{2}$ Point.

Dist	Lat.	Dep	Dist	Lat.	Dep	Dist	Lat.	Dep	Dist	Lat.	Dep	Dist	Lat.	Dep
1	01.0	00.0	61	60.9	03.0	121	120.9	05.9	181	180.8	08.9	241	240.7	11.8
2	02.0	00.1	62	61.9	03.0	22	121.9	06.0	82	181.8	08.9	42	241.7	11.9
3	03.0	00.1	63	62.9	03.1	23	122.9	06.0	83	182.8	09.0	43	242.7	11.9
4	04.0	00.2	64	63.9	03.1	24	123.9	06.1	84	183.8	09.0	44	243.7	12.0
5	05.0	00.2	65	64.9	03.2	25	124.8	06.1	85	184.8	09.1	45	244.7	12.0
6	06.0	00.3	66	65.9	03.2	26	125.8	06.2	86	185.8	09.1	46	245.7	12.1
7	07.0	00.3	67	66.9	03.3	27	126.8	06.2	87	186.8	09.2	47	246.7	12.1
8	08.0	00.4	68	67.9	03.3	28	127.8	06.3	88	187.8	09.2	48	247.7	12.2
9	09.0	00.4	69	68.9	03.4	29	128.8	06.3	89	188.8	09.3	49	248.7	12.2
10	10.0	00.5	70	69.9	03.4	30	129.8	06.4	90	189.8	09.3	50	249.7	12.3
11	11.0	00.5	71	70.9	03.5	31	130.8	06.4	91	190.8	09.4	51	250.7	12.3
12	12.0	00.6	72	71.9	03.5	32	131.8	06.5	92	191.8	09.4	52	251.7	12.4
13	13.0	00.6	73	72.9	03.6	33	132.8	06.5	93	192.8	09.5	53	252.7	12.4
14	14.0	00.7	74	73.9	03.6	34	133.8	06.6	94	193.8	09.5	54	253.7	12.5
15	15.0	00.7	75	74.9	03.7	35	134.8	06.6	95	194.8	09.6	55	254.7	12.5
16	16.0	00.8	76	75.9	03.7	36	135.8	06.7	96	195.8	09.6	56	255.7	12.6
17	17.0	00.8	77	76.9	03.8	37	136.8	06.7	97	196.8	09.7	57	256.7	12.6
18	18.0	00.9	78	77.9	03.8	38	137.8	06.8	98	197.8	09.7	58	257.7	12.7
19	19.0	00.9	79	78.9	03.9	39	138.8	06.8	99	198.8	09.8	59	258.7	12.7
20	20.0	01.0	80	79.9	03.9	40	139.8	06.9	100	199.8	09.8	60	259.7	12.8
21	21.0	01.0	81	80.9	04.0	41	140.8	06.9	101	200.8	09.9	61	260.7	12.8
22	22.0	01.1	82	81.9	04.0	42	141.8	07.0	102	201.8	09.9	62	261.7	12.9
23	23.0	01.1	83	82.9	04.1	43	142.8	07.0	103	202.8	10.0	63	262.7	12.9
24	24.0	01.2	84	83.9	04.1	44	143.8	07.1	104	203.8	10.0	64	263.7	13.0
25	25.0	01.2	85	84.9	04.2	45	144.8	07.1	105	204.8	10.1	65	264.7	13.0
26	26.0	01.3	86	85.9	04.2	46	145.8	07.2	106	205.8	10.1	66	265.7	13.1
27	27.0	01.3	87	86.9	04.3	47	146.8	07.2	107	206.8	10.2	67	266.7	13.1
28	28.0	01.4	88	87.9	04.3	48	147.8	07.3	108	207.7	10.2	68	267.7	13.2
29	29.0	01.4	89	88.9	04.4	49	148.8	07.3	109	208.7	10.3	69	268.7	13.2
30	30.0	01.5	90	89.9	04.4	50	149.8	07.4	110	209.7	10.3	70	269.7	13.2
31	31.0	01.5	91	90.9	04.5	51	150.8	07.4	111	210.7	10.4	71	270.7	13.3
32	32.0	01.6	92	91.9	04.5	52	151.8	07.5	112	211.7	10.4	72	271.7	13.3
33	33.0	01.6	93	92.9	04.6	53	152.8	07.5	113	212.7	10.5	73	272.7	13.4
34	34.0	01.7	94	93.9	04.6	54	153.8	07.6	114	213.7	10.5	74	273.7	13.4
35	35.0	01.7	95	94.9	04.7	55	154.8	07.6	115	214.7	10.5	75	274.7	13.5
36	36.0	01.8	96	95.9	04.7	56	155.8	07.7	116	215.7	10.6	76	275.7	13.5
37	37.0	01.8	97	96.9	04.8	57	156.8	07.7	117	216.7	10.6	77	276.7	13.6
38	38.0	01.9	98	97.9	04.8	58	157.8	07.8	118	217.7	10.7	78	277.7	13.6
39	39.0	01.9	99	98.9	04.9	59	158.8	07.8	119	218.7	10.7	79	278.7	13.7
40	40.0	02.0	100	99.9	04.9	60	159.8	07.9	120	219.7	10.8	80	279.7	13.7
41	41.0	02.0	101	100.9	05.0	61	160.8	07.9	121	220.7	10.8	81	280.7	13.8
42	42.0	02.1	102	101.9	05.0	62	161.8	08.0	122	221.7	10.9	82	281.7	13.8
43	43.0	02.1	103	102.9	05.1	63	162.8	08.0	123	222.7	10.9	83	282.7	13.9
44	44.0	02.2	104	103.9	05.1	64	163.8	08.1	124	223.7	11.0	84	283.7	13.9
45	45.0	02.2	105	104.9	05.2	65	164.8	08.1	125	224.7	11.0	85	284.7	14.0
46	46.0	02.3	106	105.9	05.2	66	165.8	08.1	126	225.7	11.1	86	285.7	14.0
47	47.0	02.3	107	106.9	05.3	67	166.8	08.2	127	226.7	11.1	87	286.7	14.1
48	48.0	02.4	108	107.9	05.3	68	167.8	08.2	128	227.7	11.2	88	287.7	14.1
49	49.0	02.4	109	108.9	05.4	69	168.8	08.3	129	228.7	11.2	89	288.7	14.2
50	50.0	02.5	110	109.9	05.4	70	169.8	08.3	130	229.7	11.3	90	289.7	14.2
51	51.0	02.5	111	110.9	05.4	71	170.8	08.4	131	230.7	11.3	91	290.7	14.3
52	52.0	02.6	112	111.9	05.5	72	171.8	08.4	132	231.7	11.4	92	291.7	14.3
53	53.0	02.6	113	112.9	05.5	73	172.8	08.5	133	232.7	11.4	93	292.7	14.4
54	54.0	02.7	114	113.9	05.6	74	173.8	08.5	134	233.7	11.5	94	293.7	14.4
55	55.0	02.7	115	114.9	05.6	75	174.8	08.6	135	234.7	11.5	95	294.7	14.5
56	56.0	02.7	116	115.9	05.7	76	175.8	08.6	136	235.7	11.6	96	295.7	14.5
57	57.0	02.8	117	116.9	05.7	77	176.8	08.7	137	236.7	11.6	97	296.7	14.6
58	58.0	02.8	118	117.9	05.8	78	177.8	08.7	138	237.7	11.7	98	297.7	14.6
59	59.0	02.9	119	118.9	05.8	79	178.8	08.8	139	238.7	11.7	99	298.7	14.7
60	60.0	02.9	120	119.9	05.9	80	179.8	08.8	140	239.7	11.8	100	299.7	14.7
Dist	Dep	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.
A n for 7 1/2 Points.														

TABLE I. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 1 Point.

Dist	Lat.	Dep	Dist	Lat.	Dep	Dist	Lat.	Dep	Dist	Lat.	Dep	Dist	Lat.	Dep
1	01.0	00.2	61	59.8	11.9	121	118.7	23.6	181	177.5	35.3	241	236.4	47.0
2	02.0	00.4	62	60.8	12.1	22	119.6	23.8	82	178.5	35.5	42	237.4	47.2
3	03.0	00.6	63	61.8	12.3	23	120.6	24.0	83	179.5	35.7	43	238.3	47.4
4	03.9	00.8	64	62.8	12.5	24	121.6	24.2	84	180.5	35.9	44	239.3	47.6
5	04.9	01.0	65	63.8	12.7	25	122.6	24.4	85	181.4	36.1	45	240.3	47.8
6	05.9	01.2	66	64.7	12.9	26	123.6	24.6	86	182.4	36.3	46	241.3	48.0
7	06.9	01.4	67	65.7	13.1	27	124.6	24.8	87	183.4	36.5	47	242.3	48.2
8	07.8	01.6	68	66.7	13.3	28	125.5	25.0	88	184.4	36.7	48	243.2	48.4
9	08.8	01.8	69	67.7	13.5	29	126.5	25.2	89	185.4	36.9	49	244.2	48.6
10	09.8	02.0	70	68.7	13.7	30	127.5	25.4	90	186.3	37.1	50	245.2	48.8
11	10.8	02.1	71	69.6	13.9	31	128.5	25.6	91	187.3	37.3	51	246.2	49.0
12	11.8	02.3	72	70.6	14.0	32	129.5	25.8	92	188.3	37.5	52	247.2	49.2
13	12.8	02.5	73	71.6	14.2	33	130.4	25.9	93	189.3	37.7	53	248.1	49.4
14	13.7	02.7	74	72.6	14.4	34	131.4	26.1	94	190.3	37.8	54	249.1	49.6
15	14.7	02.9	75	73.6	14.6	35	132.4	26.3	95	191.3	38.0	55	250.1	49.7
16	15.7	03.1	76	74.5	14.8	36	133.4	26.5	96	192.2	38.2	56	251.1	49.9
17	16.7	03.3	77	75.5	15.0	37	134.4	26.7	97	193.2	38.4	57	252.1	50.1
18	17.7	03.5	78	76.5	15.2	38	135.3	26.9	98	194.2	38.6	58	253.0	50.3
19	18.6	03.7	79	77.5	15.4	39	136.3	27.1	99	195.2	38.8	59	254.0	50.5
20	19.6	03.9	80	78.5	15.6	40	137.3	27.3	100	196.2	39.0	60	255.0	50.7
21	20.6	04.1	81	79.4	15.8	41	138.3	27.5	101	197.1	39.2	61	256.0	50.9
22	21.6	04.3	82	80.4	16.0	42	139.3	27.7	02	198.1	39.4	62	257.0	51.1
23	22.6	04.5	83	81.4	16.2	43	140.3	27.9	03	199.1	39.6	63	257.9	51.3
24	23.5	04.7	84	82.4	16.4	44	141.2	28.1	04	200.1	39.8	64	258.9	51.5
25	24.5	04.9	85	83.4	16.6	45	142.2	28.3	05	201.1	40.0	65	259.9	51.7
26	25.5	05.1	86	84.3	16.8	46	143.2	28.5	06	202.0	40.2	66	260.9	51.9
27	26.5	05.3	87	85.3	17.0	47	144.2	28.7	07	203.0	40.4	67	261.9	52.1
28	27.5	05.5	88	86.3	17.2	48	145.2	28.9	08	204.0	40.6	68	262.9	52.3
29	28.4	05.7	89	87.3	17.4	49	146.2	29.1	09	205.0	40.8	69	263.8	52.5
30	29.4	05.9	90	88.3	17.6	50	147.1	29.3	10	206.0	41.0	70	264.8	52.7
31	30.4	06.0	91	89.3	17.8	51	148.1	29.5	11	206.9	41.2	71	265.8	52.9
32	31.4	06.2	92	90.2	17.9	52	149.1	29.7	12	207.9	41.4	72	266.8	53.1
33	32.4	06.4	93	91.2	18.1	53	150.1	29.9	13	208.9	41.6	73	267.8	53.3
34	33.3	06.6	94	92.2	18.3	54	151.0	30.0	14	209.9	41.7	74	268.7	53.5
35	34.3	06.8	95	93.2	18.5	55	152.0	30.2	15	210.9	41.9	75	269.7	53.6
36	35.3	07.0	96	94.2	18.7	56	153.0	30.4	16	211.9	42.1	76	270.7	53.8
37	36.3	07.2	97	95.1	18.9	57	154.0	30.6	17	212.8	42.3	77	271.7	54.0
38	37.3	07.4	98	96.1	19.1	58	155.0	30.8	18	213.8	42.5	78	272.7	54.2
39	38.3	07.6	99	97.1	19.3	59	155.9	31.0	19	214.8	42.7	79	273.6	54.4
40	39.2	07.8	100	98.1	19.5	60	156.9	31.2	20	215.8	42.9	80	274.6	54.6
41	40.2	08.0	101	99.1	19.7	61	157.9	31.4	21	216.8	43.1	81	275.6	54.8
42	41.2	08.2	02	100.0	19.9	62	158.9	31.6	22	217.7	43.3	82	276.6	55.0
43	42.2	08.4	03	101.0	20.1	63	159.9	31.8	23	218.7	43.5	83	277.6	55.2
44	43.2	08.6	04	102.0	20.3	64	160.8	32.0	24	219.7	43.7	84	278.5	55.4
45	44.1	08.8	05	103.0	20.5	65	161.8	32.2	25	220.7	43.9	85	279.5	55.6
46	45.1	09.0	06	104.0	20.7	66	162.8	32.4	26	221.7	44.1	86	280.5	55.8
47	46.1	09.2	07	104.9	20.9	67	163.8	32.6	27	222.6	44.3	87	281.5	56.0
48	47.1	09.4	08	105.9	21.1	68	164.8	32.8	28	223.6	44.5	88	282.5	56.2
49	48.1	09.6	09	106.9	21.3	69	165.8	33.0	29	224.6	44.7	89	283.4	56.4
50	49.0	09.8	10	107.9	21.5	70	166.7	33.2	30	225.6	44.9	90	284.4	56.6
51	50.0	09.9	11	108.9	21.7	71	167.7	33.4	31	226.6	45.1	91	285.4	56.8
52	51.0	10.1	12	109.8	21.9	72	168.7	33.6	32	227.5	45.3	92	286.4	57.0
53	52.0	10.3	13	110.8	22.0	73	169.7	33.8	33	228.5	45.5	93	287.4	57.2
54	53.0	10.5	14	111.8	22.2	74	170.7	33.9	34	229.5	45.7	94	288.4	57.4
55	53.9	10.7	15	112.8	22.4	75	171.6	34.1	35	230.5	45.8	95	289.3	57.6
56	54.9	10.9	16	113.8	22.6	76	172.6	34.3	36	231.5	46.0	96	290.3	57.7
57	55.9	11.1	17	114.8	22.8	77	173.6	34.5	37	232.4	46.2	97	291.3	57.9
58	56.9	11.3	18	115.7	23.0	78	174.6	34.7	38	233.4	46.4	98	292.3	58.1
59	57.9	11.5	19	116.7	23.2	79	175.6	34.9	39	234.4	46.6	99	293.3	58.3
60	58.8	11.7	20	117.7	23.4	80	176.5	35.1	40	235.4	46.8	100	294.2	58.5
Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.

for 7 Points

TABLE I. Difference of Latitude and Departure for $\frac{1}{2}$ Point.

Dist	Lat.	Dep	Dist	Lat.	Dep	Dist	Lat.	Dep	Dist	Lat.	Dep	Dist	Lat.	Dep
1	01.0	00.1	61	60.3	09.0	121	119.7	17.8	181	179.0	26.5	241	238.4	35.4
2	02.0	00.3	62	61.3	09.1	22	120.7	17.8	82	180.0	26.7	42	239.4	35.5
3	03.0	00.4	63	62.3	09.2	23	121.7	18.0	83	181.0	26.8	43	240.4	35.7
4	04.0	00.6	64	63.3	09.4	24	122.7	18.2	84	182.0	27.0	44	241.3	35.8
5	04.9	00.7	65	64.3	09.5	25	123.6	18.3	85	183.0	27.1	45	242.3	35.9
6	05.9	00.9	66	65.3	09.7	26	124.6	18.5	86	184.0	27.3	46	243.3	35.1
7	06.9	01.0	67	66.3	09.8	27	125.6	18.6	87	185.0	27.4	47	244.3	36.2
8	07.9	01.2	68	67.3	10.0	28	126.6	18.8	88	186.0	27.6	48	245.3	36.4
9	08.9	01.3	69	68.3	10.1	29	127.6	18.8	89	187.0	27.7	49	246.3	36.5
10	09.9	01.5	70	69.3	10.3	30	128.6	19.1	90	187.9	27.9	50	247.3	36.7
11	10.9	01.6	71	70.2	10.4	31	129.6	19.2	91	188.9	28.0	51	248.3	36.8
12	11.9	01.8	72	71.2	10.6	32	130.6	19.3	92	189.9	28.2	52	249.3	37.0
13	12.9	01.9	73	72.2	10.7	33	131.6	19.5	93	190.9	28.3	53	250.3	37.1
14	13.8	02.1	74	73.2	10.9	34	132.5	19.7	94	191.9	28.5	54	251.3	37.3
15	14.8	02.2	75	74.2	11.0	35	133.5	19.8	95	192.9	28.6	55	252.2	37.4
16	15.8	02.3	76	75.2	11.2	36	134.5	20.0	96	193.9	28.7	56	253.2	37.6
17	16.8	02.5	77	76.2	11.3	37	135.5	20.1	97	194.9	28.9	57	254.2	37.7
18	17.8	02.6	78	77.2	11.4	38	136.5	20.2	98	195.9	29.0	58	255.2	37.9
19	18.8	02.8	79	78.2	11.6	39	137.5	20.4	99	196.8	29.2	59	256.2	38.0
20	19.8	02.9	80	79.2	11.7	40	138.5	20.5	100	197.8	29.3	60	257.2	38.1
21	20.8	03.1	81	80.2	11.9	41	139.5	20.7	101	198.8	29.5	61	258.2	38.3
22	21.8	03.2	82	81.2	12.0	42	140.5	20.8	102	199.8	29.6	62	259.2	38.4
23	22.8	03.4	83	82.2	12.1	43	141.5	21.0	103	200.8	29.8	63	260.2	38.6
24	23.7	03.5	84	83.2	12.3	44	142.4	21.1	104	201.8	29.9	64	261.2	38.7
25	24.7	03.7	85	84.2	12.5	45	143.4	21.3	105	202.8	30.1	65	262.2	38.9
26	25.7	03.8	86	85.2	12.6	46	144.4	21.4	106	203.8	30.2	66	263.2	39.0
27	26.7	04.0	87	86.2	12.8	47	145.4	21.6	107	204.8	30.4	67	264.2	39.2
28	27.7	04.1	88	87.0	12.9	48	146.4	21.7	108	205.7	30.5	68	265.2	39.3
29	28.7	04.3	89	88.0	13.0	49	147.4	21.9	109	206.7	30.7	69	266.2	39.5
30	29.7	04.4	90	89.0	13.2	50	148.4	22.0	110	207.7	30.8	70	267.2	39.6
31	30.7	04.5	91	90.0	13.4	51	149.4	22.2	111	208.7	31.0	71	268.2	39.8
32	31.7	04.7	92	91.0	13.5	52	150.4	22.3	112	209.7	31.1	72	269.2	39.9
33	32.6	04.8	93	92.0	13.6	53	151.3	22.4	113	210.7	31.2	73	270.2	40.1
34	33.6	05.0	94	93.0	13.8	54	152.3	22.6	114	211.7	31.4	74	271.2	40.2
35	34.6	05.1	95	94.0	13.9	55	153.3	22.7	115	212.7	31.5	75	272.2	40.4
36	35.6	05.3	96	95.0	14.1	56	154.3	22.9	116	213.7	31.7	76	273.2	40.5
37	36.6	05.4	97	96.0	14.2	57	155.3	23.0	117	214.7	31.8	77	274.2	40.6
38	37.6	05.6	98	97.0	14.4	58	156.3	23.2	118	215.6	32.0	78	275.2	40.8
39	38.6	05.7	99	98.0	14.5	59	157.3	23.3	119	216.6	32.1	79	276.2	40.9
40	39.6	05.9	100	99.0	14.7	60	158.3	23.5	120	217.6	32.3	80	277.2	41.1
41	40.6	06.0	101	100.0	14.9	61	159.3	23.6	121	218.6	32.4	81	278.2	41.2
42	41.6	06.2	102	101.0	15.0	62	160.2	23.8	122	219.6	32.6	82	279.2	41.4
43	42.6	06.3	103	102.0	15.1	63	161.2	23.9	123	220.6	32.7	83	280.2	41.6
44	43.6	06.5	104	103.0	15.3	64	162.2	24.1	124	221.6	32.9	84	281.2	41.7
45	44.6	06.6	105	104.0	15.4	65	163.2	24.2	125	222.6	33.0	85	282.2	41.8
46	45.6	06.7	106	105.0	15.6	66	164.2	24.4	126	223.6	33.2	86	283.2	42.0
47	46.6	06.9	107	106.0	15.7	67	165.2	24.5	127	224.6	33.3	87	284.2	42.1
48	47.6	07.0	108	107.0	15.8	68	166.2	24.7	128	225.6	33.5	88	285.2	42.3
49	48.6	07.2	109	108.0	16.0	69	167.2	24.8	129	226.6	33.6	89	286.2	42.4
50	49.6	07.3	110	109.0	16.1	70	168.2	24.9	130	227.6	33.7	90	287.2	42.6
51	50.6	07.5	111	110.0	16.3	71	169.2	25.1	131	228.6	33.9	91	288.2	42.7
52	51.6	07.6	112	111.0	16.4	72	170.2	25.2	132	229.6	34.0	92	289.2	42.8
53	52.6	07.8	113	112.0	16.6	73	171.2	25.4	133	230.6	34.2	93	290.2	43.0
54	53.6	07.9	114	113.0	16.7	74	172.2	25.5	134	231.6	34.3	94	291.2	43.1
55	54.6	08.1	115	114.0	16.9	75	173.2	25.7	135	232.6	34.5	95	292.2	43.3
56	55.6	08.2	116	115.0	17.0	76	174.2	25.8	136	233.6	34.6	96	293.2	43.4
57	56.6	08.4	117	116.0	17.2	77	175.2	26.0	137	234.6	34.8	97	294.2	43.6
58	57.6	08.5	118	117.0	17.3	78	176.2	26.1	138	235.6	34.9	98	295.2	43.7
59	58.6	08.7	119	118.0	17.5	79	177.2	26.3	139	236.6	35.1	99	296.2	43.9
60	59.6	08.8	120	119.0	17.6	80	178.2	26.4	140	237.6	35.2	100	297.2	44.0
Dist	Dep	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep	Lat.

TABLE I. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 1 Point.

Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
1	01.0	00.3	61	51.4	17.1	121	115.8	35.1	181	173.2	52.5	241	230.6	70.0
2	01.9	00.6	62	59.3	18.0	122	116.7	35.4	182	174.2	52.8	242	231.6	70.2
3	02.9	00.9	63	60.3	18.3	123	117.7	35.7	183	175.1	53.1	243	232.5	70.5
4	03.8	01.2	64	61.2	18.6	124	118.7	36.0	184	176.1	53.4	244	233.5	70.8
5	04.8	01.5	65	62.2	18.9	125	119.6	36.3	185	177.0	53.7	245	234.5	71.1
6	05.7	01.7	66	63.2	19.2	126	120.6	36.6	186	178.0	54.0	246	235.4	71.4
7	06.7	02.0	67	64.1	19.4	127	121.5	36.9	187	179.0	54.3	247	236.4	71.7
8	07.7	02.3	68	65.1	19.7	128	122.5	37.2	188	179.9	54.6	248	237.3	72.0
9	08.6	02.6	69	66.0	20.0	129	123.4	37.4	189	180.9	54.9	249	238.3	72.3
10	09.6	02.9	70	67.0	20.3	130	124.4	37.7	190	181.8	55.0	250	239.2	72.6
11	10.5	03.2	71	67.9	20.6	131	125.4	38.0	191	182.8	55.4	251	240.2	72.9
12	11.5	03.5	72	68.9	20.9	132	126.3	38.3	192	183.7	55.7	252	241.1	73.2
13	12.4	03.8	73	69.9	21.2	133	127.3	38.6	193	184.7	56.0	253	242.1	73.4
14	13.4	04.1	74	70.8	21.5	134	128.2	38.9	194	185.6	56.3	254	243.1	73.7
15	14.4	04.4	75	71.8	21.8	135	129.2	39.2	195	186.6	56.6	255	244.0	74.0
16	15.3	04.6	76	72.7	22.1	136	130.1	39.5	196	187.6	56.9	256	245.0	74.3
17	16.3	04.9	77	73.7	22.4	137	131.1	39.8	197	188.5	57.2	257	245.9	74.6
18	17.2	05.2	78	74.6	22.6	138	132.1	40.0	198	189.5	57.5	258	246.9	74.9
19	18.2	05.5	79	75.6	22.9	139	133.0	40.3	199	190.4	57.8	259	247.8	75.2
20	19.1	05.8	80	76.6	23.2	140	134.0	40.6	200	191.4	58.1	260	248.8	75.5
21	20.1	06.1	81	77.5	23.5	141	134.9	40.9	201	192.3	58.3	261	249.8	75.8
22	21.1	06.4	82	78.5	23.8	142	135.9	41.2	202	193.3	58.6	262	250.7	76.1
23	22.0	06.7	83	79.4	24.1	143	136.8	41.5	203	194.3	58.9	263	251.7	76.3
24	23.0	07.0	84	80.4	24.4	144	137.8	41.8	204	195.2	59.2	264	252.6	76.6
25	23.9	07.3	85	81.3	24.7	145	138.8	42.1	205	196.2	59.5	265	253.6	76.9
26	24.9	07.6	86	82.3	25.0	146	139.7	42.4	206	197.1	59.8	266	254.5	77.2
27	25.9	07.8	87	83.3	25.2	147	140.7	42.7	207	198.1	60.1	267	255.5	77.5
28	26.8	08.1	88	84.2	25.5	148	141.6	43.0	208	199.0	60.4	268	256.5	77.8
29	27.8	08.4	89	85.2	25.8	149	142.6	43.3	209	200.0	60.7	269	257.4	78.1
30	28.7	08.7	90	86.1	26.1	150	143.5	43.5	210	201.0	61.0	270	258.4	78.4
31	29.7	09.0	91	87.1	26.4	151	144.5	43.8	211	201.9	61.2	271	259.3	78.7
32	30.6	09.3	92	88.0	26.7	152	145.5	44.1	212	202.9	61.5	272	260.3	78.9
33	31.6	09.6	93	89.0	27.0	153	146.4	44.4	213	203.8	61.8	273	261.1	79.2
34	32.5	09.9	94	90.0	27.3	154	147.4	44.7	214	204.8	62.1	274	262.1	79.5
35	33.5	10.2	95	90.9	27.6	155	148.3	45.0	215	205.7	62.4	275	263.2	79.8
36	34.5	10.4	96	91.9	27.8	156	149.3	45.3	216	206.7	62.7	276	264.1	80.1
37	35.4	10.7	97	92.8	28.2	157	150.2	45.6	217	207.7	63.0	277	265.1	80.4
38	36.4	11.0	98	93.8	28.4	158	151.2	45.9	218	208.6	63.3	278	266.0	80.7
39	37.3	11.3	99	94.7	28.7	159	152.2	46.2	219	209.6	63.6	279	267.0	80.9
40	38.3	11.6	100	95.7	29.0	160	153.1	46.4	220	210.5	63.9	280	267.9	81.3
41	39.2	11.9	101	96.7	29.3	161	154.1	46.7	221	211.5	64.2	281	268.9	81.6
42	40.2	12.2	102	97.6	29.6	162	155.0	47.0	222	212.4	64.4	282	269.9	81.9
43	41.1	12.5	103	98.6	29.9	163	156.0	47.3	223	213.4	64.7	283	270.8	82.2
44	42.1	12.8	104	99.5	30.2	164	156.9	47.6	224	214.4	65.0	284	271.8	82.4
45	43.1	13.1	105	100.5	30.5	165	157.9	47.9	225	215.3	65.3	285	272.7	82.7
46	44.0	13.3	106	101.4	30.8	166	158.9	48.2	226	216.3	65.6	286	273.7	83.0
47	45.0	13.6	107	102.4	31.1	167	159.8	48.5	227	217.2	65.9	287	274.6	83.3
48	45.9	13.9	108	103.3	31.4	168	160.8	48.8	228	218.2	66.2	288	275.6	83.6
49	46.9	14.2	109	104.3	31.7	169	161.7	49.0	229	219.1	66.4	289	276.6	83.9
50	47.8	14.5	110	105.3	32.0	170	162.7	49.3	230	220.1	66.7	290	277.5	84.2
51	48.8	14.8	111	106.2	32.3	171	163.6	49.6	231	221.1	67.0	291	278.5	84.5
52	49.8	15.1	112	107.2	32.6	172	164.6	49.9	232	222.0	67.3	292	279.4	84.8
53	50.7	15.4	113	108.1	32.8	173	165.6	50.2	233	223.0	67.6	293	280.4	85.0
54	51.7	15.7	114	109.1	33.1	174	166.5	50.5	234	223.9	67.9	294	281.3	85.3
55	52.6	16.0	115	110.0	33.4	175	167.5	50.8	235	224.9	68.2	295	282.3	85.6
56	53.6	16.3	116	111.0	33.8	176	168.4	51.1	236	225.9	68.5	296	283.3	85.9
57	54.5	16.5	117	112.0	34.0	177	169.4	51.4	237	226.8	68.8	297	284.2	86.2
58	55.5	16.8	118	112.9	34.3	178	170.3	51.7	238	227.8	69.1	298	285.2	86.5
59	56.5	17.1	119	113.9	34.5	179	171.3	52.0	239	228.7	69.4	299	286.1	86.8
60	57.4	17.4	120	114.8	34.8	180	172.2	52.3	240	229.7	69.7	300	287.1	87.1
Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.

for 6 1/2 Points.

TABLE I. Difference of Latitude and Departure for $1\frac{1}{4}$ Points.

Dist	Lat.	Dep	Dist	Lat.	Dep	Dist	Lat.	Dep	Dist	Lat.	Dep	Dist	Lat.	Dep
1	01.0	00.2	61	59.2	14.8	121	117.4	29.4	181	175.0	44.0	241	233.8	58.6
2	01.9	00.5	62	60.1	15.1	22	118.3	29.6	82	176.5	44.2	42	234.7	58.8
3	02.9	00.7	63	61.1	15.3	23	119.3	29.9	83	177.5	44.5	43	235.7	59.0
4	03.9	01.0	64	62.1	15.6	24	120.3	30.1	84	178.5	44.7	44	236.7	59.3
5	04.9	01.2	65	63.1	15.8	25	121.3	30.4	85	179.5	45.0	45	237.7	59.5
6	05.8	01.5	66	64.0	16.0	26	122.2	30.6	86	180.4	45.2	46	238.6	59.8
7	06.8	01.7	67	65.0	16.3	27	123.2	30.9	87	181.4	45.4	47	239.6	60.0
8	07.8	01.9	68	66.0	16.5	28	124.2	31.1	88	182.4	45.7	48	240.6	60.3
9	08.7	02.2	69	66.9	16.8	29	125.1	31.3	89	183.3	45.9	49	241.5	60.5
10	09.7	02.4	70	67.9	17.0	30	126.1	31.6	90	184.3	46.2	50	242.5	60.7
11	10.7	02.7	71	68.9	17.3	31	127.1	31.8	191	185.3	46.4	251	243.5	61.0
12	11.6	02.9	72	69.8	17.5	32	128.0	32.1	92	186.2	46.7	52	244.4	61.2
13	12.6	03.2	73	70.8	17.7	33	129.0	32.3	93	187.2	46.9	53	245.4	61.5
14	13.6	03.4	74	71.8	18.0	34	130.0	32.6	94	188.2	47.1	54	246.4	61.7
15	14.6	03.6	75	72.8	18.2	35	131.0	32.8	95	189.2	47.4	55	247.4	62.0
16	15.5	03.9	76	73.7	18.5	36	131.9	33.0	96	190.1	47.6	56	248.3	62.2
17	16.5	04.1	77	74.7	18.7	37	132.9	33.3	97	191.1	47.9	57	249.3	62.4
18	17.5	04.4	78	75.7	19.0	38	133.9	33.5	98	192.1	48.1	58	250.3	62.7
19	18.4	04.6	79	76.6	19.2	39	134.8	33.8	99	193.0	48.4	59	251.2	62.9
20	19.4	04.9	80	77.6	19.4	40	135.8	34.0	200	194.0	48.6	60	252.2	63.2
21	20.4	05.1	81	78.6	19.7	41	136.8	34.3	201	195.0	48.8	261	253.2	63.4
22	21.3	05.3	82	79.5	19.9	42	137.7	34.5	202	195.9	49.1	61	254.1	63.7
23	22.3	05.6	83	80.5	20.2	43	138.7	34.7	203	196.9	49.3	62	255.1	63.9
24	23.3	05.8	84	81.5	20.4	44	139.7	35.0	204	197.9	49.6	63	256.1	64.1
25	24.3	06.1	85	82.5	20.7	45	140.7	35.2	205	198.9	49.8	64	257.1	64.4
26	25.2	06.3	86	83.4	20.9	46	141.6	35.5	206	199.8	50.1	65	258.0	64.6
27	26.2	06.6	87	84.4	21.1	47	142.6	35.7	207	200.8	50.3	66	259.0	64.9
28	27.2	06.8	88	85.4	21.4	48	143.6	36.0	208	201.8	50.5	67	260.0	65.1
29	28.1	07.0	89	86.3	21.6	49	144.5	36.2	209	202.7	50.8	68	260.9	65.4
30	29.1	07.3	90	87.3	21.9	50	145.5	36.4	210	203.7	51.0	69	261.9	65.6
31	30.1	07.5	91	88.3	22.1	151	146.5	36.7	211	204.7	51.3	271	262.9	65.8
32	31.0	07.8	92	89.2	22.4	52	147.4	36.9	212	205.6	51.5	72	263.8	66.1
33	32.0	08.0	93	90.2	22.6	53	148.4	37.2	213	206.6	51.8	73	264.8	66.3
34	33.0	08.3	94	91.2	22.8	54	149.4	37.4	214	207.6	52.0	74	265.8	66.6
35	34.0	08.5	95	92.2	23.1	55	150.4	37.7	215	208.6	52.2	75	266.8	66.8
36	34.9	08.7	96	93.1	23.3	56	151.3	37.9	216	209.5	52.5	76	267.7	67.1
37	35.9	09.0	97	94.1	23.6	57	152.3	38.1	217	210.5	52.7	77	268.7	67.3
38	36.9	09.2	98	95.1	23.8	58	153.3	38.4	218	211.5	53.0	78	269.7	67.5
39	37.8	09.5	99	96.0	24.1	59	154.2	38.6	219	212.4	53.2	79	270.6	67.8
40	38.8	09.7	100	97.0	24.3	60	155.2	38.9	220	213.4	53.5	80	271.6	68.0
41	39.8	10.0	101	98.0	24.5	16	156.2	39.2	221	214.4	53.7	281	272.6	68.2
42	40.7	10.2	102	98.9	24.8	61	157.1	39.4	222	215.3	53.9	82	273.5	68.5
43	41.7	10.4	103	99.9	25.0	62	158.1	39.6	223	216.3	54.2	83	274.5	68.8
44	42.7	10.7	104	100.9	25.3	63	159.1	39.8	224	217.3	54.4	84	275.5	69.0
45	43.7	10.9	105	101.9	25.4	64	160.1	40.1	225	218.3	54.7	85	276.5	69.2
46	44.6	11.2	106	102.8	25.8	65	161.0	40.3	226	219.2	54.9	86	277.4	69.5
47	45.6	11.4	107	103.8	26.0	66	162.0	40.6	227	220.2	55.2	87	278.4	69.7
48	46.6	11.7	108	104.8	26.2	67	163.0	40.8	228	221.2	55.4	88	279.4	70.0
49	47.5	11.9	109	105.7	26.5	68	163.9	41.1	229	222.1	55.7	89	280.3	70.2
50	48.5	12.1	110	106.7	26.7	69	164.9	41.3	230	223.1	55.9	90	281.3	70.5
51	49.5	12.4	111	107.7	27.0	171	165.9	41.5	231	224.1	56.1	291	282.3	70.7
52	50.4	12.6	112	108.6	27.2	72	166.8	41.8	32	225.0	56.4	92	283.2	71.0
53	51.4	12.9	113	109.6	27.5	73	167.8	42.0	33	226.0	56.6	93	284.2	71.2
54	52.4	13.1	114	110.6	27.7	74	168.8	42.3	34	227.0	56.9	94	285.2	71.4
55	53.4	13.4	115	111.6	27.9	75	169.8	42.5	35	228.0	57.1	95	286.2	71.7
56	54.3	13.6	116	112.5	28.2	76	170.7	42.8	36	228.9	57.3	96	287.1	71.9
57	55.3	13.8	117	113.5	28.4	77	171.7	43.0	37	229.9	57.6	97	288.1	72.2
58	56.3	14.1	118	114.5	28.7	78	172.7	43.3	38	230.9	57.8	98	289.1	72.4
59	57.2	14.3	119	115.4	28.9	79	173.6	43.5	39	231.8	58.1	99	290.0	72.7
60	58.2	14.6	120	116.4	29.2	80	174.6	43.7	40	232.8	58.3	300	291.0	72.9
Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.

for $6\frac{1}{4}$ Points.

TABLE I. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Points.

Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
1	01.0	00.3	61	53.4	17.7	121	115.8	35.1	181	173.2	52.5	241	230.6	70.0
2	01.9	00.6	62	59.3	18.0	22	116.7	35.4	82	174.2	52.8	42	231.6	70.3
3	02.9	00.9	63	60.3	18.3	23	117.7	35.7	83	175.1	53.1	43	232.5	70.5
4	03.8	01.2	64	61.2	18.6	24	118.7	36.0	84	176.1	53.4	44	233.5	70.8
5	04.8	01.5	65	62.2	18.9	25	119.6	36.3	85	177.0	53.7	45	234.5	71.1
6	05.7	01.7	66	63.2	19.2	26	120.6	36.6	86	178.0	54.0	46	235.4	71.4
7	06.7	02.0	67	64.1	19.4	27	121.5	36.9	87	179.0	54.3	47	236.4	71.7
8	07.7	02.3	68	65.1	19.7	28	122.5	37.2	88	179.9	54.6	48	237.3	72.0
9	08.6	02.6	69	66.0	20.0	29	123.4	37.4	89	180.9	54.9	49	238.3	72.3
10	09.6	02.9	70	67.0	20.3	30	124.4	37.7	90	181.8	55.0	50	239.2	72.6
11	10.5	03.2	71	67.9	20.6	31	125.4	38.0	91	182.8	55.4	51	240.2	72.9
12	11.5	03.5	72	68.9	20.9	32	126.3	38.3	92	183.7	55.7	52	241.1	73.2
13	12.4	03.8	73	69.9	21.2	33	127.3	38.6	93	184.7	56.0	53	242.1	73.4
14	13.4	04.1	74	70.8	21.5	34	128.2	38.9	94	185.6	56.3	54	243.1	73.7
15	14.4	04.4	75	71.8	21.8	35	129.2	39.2	95	186.6	56.6	55	244.0	74.0
16	15.3	04.6	76	72.7	22.1	36	130.1	39.5	96	187.6	56.9	56	245.0	74.3
17	16.3	04.9	77	73.7	22.4	37	131.1	39.8	97	188.5	57.2	57	245.9	74.6
18	17.2	05.2	78	74.6	22.6	38	132.1	40.0	98	189.5	57.5	58	246.9	74.9
19	18.2	05.5	79	75.6	22.9	39	133.0	40.3	99	190.4	57.8	59	247.8	75.2
20	19.1	05.8	80	76.6	23.2	40	134.0	40.6	100	191.4	58.1	60	248.8	75.5
21	20.1	06.1	81	77.5	23.5	41	134.9	40.9	201	192.3	58.3	61	249.8	75.8
22	21.1	06.4	82	78.5	23.8	42	135.9	41.2	02	193.3	58.6	62	250.7	76.1
23	22.0	06.7	83	79.4	24.1	43	136.8	41.5	03	194.3	58.9	63	251.7	76.3
24	23.0	07.0	84	80.4	24.4	44	137.8	41.8	04	195.2	59.2	64	252.6	76.6
25	23.9	07.3	85	81.3	24.7	45	138.8	42.1	05	196.2	59.5	65	253.6	76.9
26	24.9	07.6	86	82.3	25.0	46	139.7	42.4	06	197.1	59.8	66	254.5	77.2
27	25.9	07.8	87	83.3	25.2	47	140.7	42.7	07	198.1	60.1	67	255.5	77.5
28	26.8	08.1	88	84.2	25.5	48	141.6	43.0	08	199.0	60.4	68	256.5	77.8
29	27.8	08.4	89	85.2	25.8	49	142.6	43.3	09	200.0	60.7	69	257.4	78.1
30	28.7	08.7	90	86.1	26.1	50	143.5	43.5	10	201.0	61.0	70	258.4	78.4
31	29.7	09.0	91	87.1	26.4	51	144.5	43.8	211	201.9	61.2	271	259.3	78.7
32	30.6	09.3	92	88.0	26.7	52	145.5	44.1	12	202.9	61.5	72	260.3	78.9
33	31.6	09.6	93	89.0	27.0	53	146.4	44.4	13	203.8	61.8	73	261.2	79.2
34	32.5	09.9	94	90.0	27.3	54	147.4	44.7	14	204.8	62.1	74	262.2	79.5
35	33.5	10.2	95	90.9	27.6	55	148.3	45.0	15	205.7	62.4	75	263.2	79.8
36	34.5	10.4	96	91.9	27.8	56	149.3	45.3	16	206.7	62.7	76	264.1	80.1
37	35.4	10.7	97	92.8	28.2	57	150.2	45.6	17	207.7	63.0	77	265.1	80.4
38	36.4	11.0	98	93.8	28.4	58	151.2	45.9	18	208.6	63.3	78	266.0	80.7
39	37.3	11.3	99	94.7	28.7	59	152.2	46.2	19	209.6	63.6	79	267.0	80.9
40	38.3	11.6	100	95.7	29.0	60	153.1	46.4	20	210.5	63.9	80	267.9	81.3
41	39.2	11.9	101	96.7	29.3	61	154.1	46.7	211	211.5	64.2	281	268.9	81.6
42	40.3	12.2	02	97.6	29.6	62	155.0	47.0	22	212.4	64.4	82	269.9	81.9
43	41.1	12.5	03	98.6	29.9	63	156.0	47.3	23	213.4	64.7	83	270.8	82.2
44	42.1	12.8	04	99.5	30.2	64	156.9	47.6	24	214.4	65.0	84	271.8	82.4
45	43.1	13.1	05	100.5	30.5	65	157.9	47.9	25	215.3	65.3	85	272.7	82.7
46	44.0	13.4	06	101.4	30.8	66	158.9	48.2	26	216.3	65.6	86	273.7	83.0
47	45.0	13.6	07	102.4	31.1	67	159.8	48.5	27	217.2	65.9	87	274.6	83.3
48	45.9	13.9	08	103.3	31.4	68	160.8	48.8	28	218.2	66.2	88	275.6	83.6
49	46.9	14.2	09	104.3	31.7	69	161.7	49.0	29	219.1	66.4	89	276.6	83.9
50	47.8	14.5	10	105.3	31.9	70	162.7	49.3	30	220.1	66.8	90	277.5	84.2
51	48.8	14.8	111	106.2	32.2	71	163.6	49.6	231	221.1	67.1	291	278.5	84.5
52	49.8	15.1	12	107.2	32.5	72	164.6	49.9	32	222.0	67.3	92	279.4	84.8
53	50.7	15.4	13	108.1	32.8	73	165.6	50.2	33	223.0	67.6	93	280.4	85.0
54	51.7	15.7	14	109.1	33.1	74	166.5	50.5	34	223.9	67.9	94	281.3	85.3
55	52.6	16.0	15	110.0	33.4	75	167.5	50.8	35	224.9	68.2	95	282.3	85.6
56	53.6	16.3	16	111.0	33.8	76	168.4	51.1	36	225.9	68.5	96	283.3	85.9
57	54.5	16.5	17	112.0	34.0	77	169.4	51.4	37	226.8	68.8	97	284.2	86.2
58	55.5	16.8	18	112.9	34.3	78	170.3	51.7	38	227.8	69.1	98	285.2	86.5
59	56.5	17.1	19	113.9	34.5	79	171.3	52.0	39	228.7	69.4	99	286.1	86.8
60	57.4	17.4	20	114.8	34.8	80	172.3	52.3	40	229.7	69.7	300	287.1	87.1
Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.

for 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Points.

TABLE I. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 1½ Points.

Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.9	00.3	61	57.4	20.5	121	113.7	40.8	181	170.4	61.0	241	226.9	81.2
2	01.9	00.7	62	58.4	20.9	122	114.0	41.1	182	171.4	61.3	242	227.9	81.5
3	02.8	01.0	63	59.3	21.2	123	115.8	41.4	183	172.3	61.7	243	228.8	81.9
4	03.8	01.3	64	60.3	21.6	124	116.8	41.8	184	173.2	62.0	244	229.7	82.2
5	04.7	01.7	65	61.2	21.9	125	117.7	42.1	185	174.2	62.3	245	230.7	82.5
6	05.6	02.0	66	62.1	22.2	126	118.6	42.4	186	175.1	62.7	246	231.6	82.9
7	06.6	02.4	67	63.1	22.6	127	119.6	42.8	187	176.1	63.0	247	232.6	83.2
8	07.5	02.7	68	64.0	22.9	128	120.5	43.1	188	177.0	63.3	248	233.5	83.5
9	08.5	03.0	69	65.0	23.2	129	121.5	43.5	189	177.9	63.7	249	234.4	83.9
10	09.4	03.4	70	65.9	23.6	130	122.4	43.8	190	178.9	64.0	250	235.4	84.2
11	10.4	03.7	71	66.8	23.9	131	123.3	44.1	191	179.8	64.3	251	236.3	84.6
12	11.3	04.0	72	67.8	24.3	132	124.3	44.5	192	180.8	64.7	252	237.3	84.9
13	12.2	04.4	73	68.7	24.6	133	125.2	44.8	193	181.7	65.0	253	238.2	85.2
14	13.2	04.7	74	69.7	24.9	134	126.2	45.1	194	182.7	65.4	254	239.2	85.6
15	14.1	05.1	75	70.6	25.3	135	127.1	45.5	195	183.6	65.7	255	240.1	85.9
16	15.1	05.4	76	71.6	25.6	136	128.0	45.8	196	184.5	66.0	256	241.0	86.2
17	16.0	05.7	77	72.5	25.9	137	129.0	46.2	197	185.5	66.4	257	242.0	86.6
18	17.0	06.1	78	73.4	26.3	138	129.9	46.5	198	186.4	66.7	258	242.9	86.9
19	17.9	06.4	79	74.4	26.6	139	130.9	46.8	199	187.4	67.0	259	243.9	87.2
20	18.8	06.7	80	75.3	27.0	140	131.8	47.2	200	188.3	67.4	260	244.8	87.6
21	19.8	07.1	81	76.3	27.3	141	132.8	47.5	201	189.3	67.7	261	245.7	87.9
22	20.7	07.4	82	77.2	27.6	142	133.7	47.8	202	190.2	68.1	262	246.7	88.3
23	21.7	07.7	83	78.1	28.0	143	134.6	48.2	203	191.1	68.4	263	247.6	88.6
24	22.6	08.1	84	79.1	28.3	144	135.6	48.5	204	192.1	68.7	264	248.6	88.9
25	23.5	08.4	85	80.0	28.6	145	136.5	48.8	205	193.0	69.1	265	249.5	89.3
26	24.5	08.8	86	81.0	29.0	146	137.5	49.2	206	194.0	69.4	266	250.5	89.6
27	25.4	09.1	87	81.9	29.3	147	138.4	49.5	207	194.9	69.7	267	251.4	89.9
28	26.4	09.4	88	82.9	29.6	148	139.3	49.9	208	195.8	70.1	268	252.3	90.3
29	27.3	09.8	89	83.8	30.0	149	140.3	50.2	209	196.8	70.4	269	253.3	90.6
30	28.2	10.1	90	84.7	30.3	150	141.2	50.5	210	197.7	70.7	270	254.2	90.9
31	29.2	10.4	91	85.7	30.7	151	142.2	50.9	211	198.7	71.1	271	255.2	91.3
32	30.1	10.8	92	86.6	31.0	152	143.1	51.2	212	199.6	71.4	272	256.1	91.6
33	31.1	11.1	93	87.6	31.3	153	144.1	51.5	213	200.5	71.7	273	257.0	92.0
34	32.0	11.5	94	88.5	31.7	154	145.0	51.9	214	201.5	72.1	274	258.0	92.3
35	33.0	11.8	95	89.4	32.0	155	145.9	52.2	215	202.4	72.4	275	258.9	92.6
36	33.9	12.1	96	90.4	32.3	156	146.9	52.6	216	203.4	72.8	276	259.9	93.0
37	34.8	12.5	97	91.3	32.7	157	147.8	52.9	217	204.3	73.1	277	260.8	93.3
38	35.8	12.8	98	92.3	33.0	158	148.8	53.2	218	205.2	73.4	278	261.7	93.7
39	36.7	13.1	99	93.2	33.4	159	149.7	53.6	219	206.2	73.8	279	262.7	94.0
40	37.7	13.5	100	94.2	33.7	160	150.6	53.9	220	207.1	74.1	280	263.6	94.3
41	38.6	13.8	101	95.1	34.0	161	151.6	54.2	221	208.1	74.5	281	264.6	94.7
42	39.5	14.1	102	96.0	34.4	162	152.5	54.6	222	209.0	74.8	282	265.5	95.0
43	40.5	14.5	103	97.0	34.7	163	153.5	54.9	223	210.0	75.1	283	266.5	95.3
44	41.4	14.8	104	97.9	35.0	164	154.4	55.2	224	211.0	75.5	284	267.4	95.7
45	42.4	15.2	105	98.9	35.4	165	155.4	55.6	225	211.8	75.8	285	268.4	96.0
46	43.3	15.5	106	99.8	35.7	166	156.3	55.9	226	212.8	76.1	286	269.3	96.4
47	44.3	15.8	107	100.7	36.0	167	157.2	56.2	227	213.7	76.5	287	270.2	96.7
48	45.2	16.2	108	101.7	36.4	168	158.2	56.6	228	214.7	76.8	288	271.2	97.0
49	46.1	16.5	109	102.6	36.7	169	159.1	56.9	229	215.6	77.1	289	272.1	97.4
50	47.1	16.8	110	103.6	37.1	170	160.1	57.3	230	216.6	77.5	290	273.0	97.7
51	48.0	17.2	111	104.5	37.4	171	161.0	57.6	231	217.5	77.8	291	274.0	98.0
52	49.0	17.5	112	105.5	37.7	172	161.9	57.9	232	218.4	78.2	292	274.9	98.4
53	49.9	17.9	113	106.4	38.1	173	162.8	58.3	233	219.4	78.5	293	275.9	98.7
54	50.8	18.2	114	107.3	38.4	174	163.8	58.6	234	220.3	78.8	294	276.8	99.0
55	51.8	18.5	115	108.3	38.7	175	164.8	59.0	235	221.3	79.2	295	277.8	99.4
56	52.7	18.9	116	109.2	39.1	176	165.7	59.3	236	222.2	79.5	296	278.7	99.7
57	53.7	19.2	117	110.2	39.4	177	166.7	59.6	237	223.2	79.8	297	279.6	100.1
58	54.6	19.5	118	111.1	39.8	178	167.6	60.0	238	224.1	80.2	298	280.6	100.4
59	55.6	19.9	119	112.0	40.1	179	168.5	60.3	239	225.0	80.5	299	281.5	100.7
60	56.5	20.2	120	113.0	40.4	180	169.5	60.6	240	226.0	80.8	300	282.5	101.1
Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.

for 6 ½ Points.

TABLE I. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 2 ½ Points.

Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.9	00.5	61	53.8	28.8	121	106.7	57.0	181	159.6	85.3	241	212.5	113.6
2	01.8	00.9	62	54.7	29.2	22	107.6	57.5	82	160.5	85.8	42	213.4	114.1
3	02.6	01.4	63	55.6	29.7	23	108.5	58.0	83	161.4	86.3	43	214.3	114.5
4	03.5	01.9	64	56.4	30.2	24	109.4	58.5	84	162.3	86.7	44	215.2	115.0
5	04.4	02.4	65	57.3	30.6	25	110.2	58.9	85	163.2	87.2	45	216.1	115.8
6	05.3	02.8	66	58.2	31.1	26	111.1	59.4	86	164.0	87.7	46	217.0	116.0
7	06.2	03.3	67	59.1	31.6	27	112.0	59.9	87	164.9	88.2	47	217.8	116.4
8	07.1	03.8	68	60.0	32.0	28	112.9	60.3	88	165.8	88.6	48	218.7	116.9
9	07.9	04.2	69	60.9	32.5	29	113.8	60.8	89	166.7	89.1	49	219.6	117.4
10	08.8	04.7	70	61.7	33.0	30	114.6	61.3	90	167.6	89.6	50	220.5	117.8
11	09.7	05.2	71	62.6	33.5	131	115.5	61.8	191	168.4	90.0	251	221.4	118.3
12	10.6	05.7	72	63.5	33.9	32	116.4	62.2	92	169.3	90.5	52	222.2	118.7
13	11.5	06.1	73	64.4	34.4	33	117.3	62.7	93	170.2	91.0	53	223.1	119.3
14	12.3	06.6	74	65.3	34.9	34	118.2	63.2	94	171.1	91.4	54	224.0	119.7
15	13.2	07.1	75	66.1	35.4	35	119.1	63.6	95	172.0	91.9	55	224.9	120.2
16	14.1	07.5	76	67.0	35.8	36	119.9	64.1	96	172.9	92.4	56	225.8	120.7
17	15.0	08.0	77	67.9	36.2	37	120.8	64.6	97	173.7	92.9	57	226.7	121.1
18	15.9	08.5	78	68.8	36.8	38	121.7	65.1	98	174.6	93.3	58	227.5	121.6
19	16.8	09.0	79	69.7	37.2	39	122.6	65.5	99	175.5	93.8	59	228.4	122.1
20	17.6	09.4	80	70.6	37.7	40	123.5	66.0	200	176.4	94.3	60	229.3	122.6
21	18.5	09.9	81	71.4	38.2	141	124.4	66.5	201	177.3	94.8	261	230.2	123.0
22	19.4	10.4	82	72.3	38.7	42	125.2	66.9	02	178.1	95.2	62	231.1	123.5
23	20.3	10.8	83	73.2	39.1	43	126.1	67.4	03	179.0	95.7	63	231.9	124.0
24	21.2	11.3	84	74.1	39.6	44	127.0	67.9	04	179.9	96.2	64	232.8	124.4
25	22.0	11.8	85	75.0	40.1	45	127.9	68.4	05	180.8	96.6	65	233.7	124.9
26	22.9	12.3	86	75.8	40.5	46	128.8	68.8	06	181.7	97.1	66	234.6	125.4
27	23.8	12.7	87	76.7	41.0	47	129.6	69.3	07	182.6	97.6	67	235.5	125.9
28	24.7	13.2	88	77.6	41.5	48	130.5	69.8	08	183.4	98.0	68	236.4	126.3
29	25.6	13.7	89	78.5	42.0	49	131.4	70.2	09	184.3	98.5	69	237.2	126.8
30	26.5	14.1	90	79.4	42.4	50	132.3	70.7	10	185.2	99.0	70	238.1	127.3
31	27.3	14.6	91	80.3	42.9	151	133.2	71.2	211	186.1	99.5	271	239.0	127.7
32	28.2	15.1	92	81.1	43.4	52	134.1	71.7	12	187.0	99.9	72	239.9	128.2
33	29.1	15.5	93	82.0	43.8	53	134.9	72.1	13	187.8	100.4	73	240.8	128.7
34	30.0	16.0	94	82.9	44.3	54	135.8	72.6	14	188.7	100.9	74	241.6	129.2
35	30.9	16.5	95	83.8	44.8	55	136.7	73.1	15	189.6	101.4	75	242.5	129.6
36	31.7	17.0	96	84.7	45.3	56	137.6	73.5	16	190.5	101.8	76	243.4	130.1
37	32.6	17.4	97	85.5	45.7	57	138.5	74.0	17	191.4	102.3	77	244.3	130.6
38	33.5	17.9	98	86.4	46.2	58	139.3	74.5	18	192.3	102.8	78	245.2	131.0
39	34.4	18.4	99	87.3	46.7	59	140.2	75.0	19	193.1	103.2	79	246.1	131.5
40	35.3	18.9	100	88.2	47.1	60	141.1	75.4	20	194.0	103.7	80	246.9	132.0
41	36.2	19.3	101	89.1	47.6	161	142.0	75.9	221	194.9	104.2	281	247.8	132.5
42	37.0	19.8	02	90.0	48.1	62	142.9	76.4	22	195.8	104.7	82	248.7	132.9
43	37.9	20.3	03	90.8	48.6	63	143.8	76.8	23	196.7	105.1	83	249.6	133.4
44	38.8	20.7	04	91.7	49.0	64	144.6	77.3	24	197.6	105.6	84	250.5	133.9
45	39.7	21.2	05	92.6	49.5	65	145.5	77.8	25	198.4	106.1	85	251.4	134.3
46	40.6	21.7	06	93.5	50.0	66	146.4	78.2	26	199.3	106.5	86	252.2	134.8
47	41.5	22.1	07	94.4	50.4	67	147.3	78.7	27	200.2	107.0	87	253.1	135.3
48	42.3	22.6	08	95.2	50.9	68	148.2	79.2	28	201.1	107.5	88	254.0	135.8
49	43.2	23.1	09	96.1	51.4	69	149.0	79.7	29	202.0	107.9	89	254.9	136.2
50	44.1	23.6	10	97.0	51.9	70	149.9	80.1	30	202.8	108.4	90	255.8	136.7
51	45.0	24.0	111	97.9	52.3	171	150.8	80.6	231	203.7	108.9	291	256.6	137.2
52	45.9	24.5	12	98.8	52.8	72	151.7	81.1	32	204.6	109.4	92	257.5	137.6
53	46.7	25.0	13	99.7	53.3	73	152.6	81.6	33	205.5	109.8	93	258.4	138.1
54	47.6	25.5	14	100.5	53.7	74	153.5	82.0	34	206.4	110.3	94	259.3	138.6
55	48.5	25.9	15	101.4	54.2	75	154.3	82.5	35	207.3	110.8	95	260.2	139.1
56	49.4	26.4	16	102.3	54.7	76	155.2	83.0	36	208.1	111.2	96	261.0	139.5
57	50.3	26.9	17	103.2	55.2	77	156.1	83.4	37	209.0	111.7	97	261.9	140.0
58	51.2	27.3	18	104.1	55.6	78	157.0	83.9	38	209.9	112.2	98	262.8	140.5
59	52.0	27.8	19	104.0	56.1	79	157.9	84.4	39	210.8	112.7	99	263.7	140.9
60	52.9	28.3	20	105.5	56.6	80	158.8	84.9	40	211.7	113.1	300	264.6	141.4
Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.

for 5 ½ Points.

TABLE I. Difference of Latitude and Departure for $\frac{1}{2}$ Points.

Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.9	00.4	61	55.1	26.1	121	109.4	51.7	181	163.6	77.4	241	217.9	103.0
2	01.3	00.9	62	56.0	26.5	122	110.3	52.2	182	164.5	77.8	242	218.8	103.5
3	01.7	01.3	63	57.0	26.9	123	111.2	52.6	183	165.4	78.2	243	219.7	103.9
4	02.1	01.7	64	57.9	27.4	124	112.1	53.0	184	166.3	78.7	244	220.6	104.3
5	02.5	02.1	65	58.8	27.8	125	113.0	53.4	185	167.2	79.1	245	221.5	104.8
6	02.9	02.5	66	59.7	28.2	126	113.9	53.9	186	168.1	79.5	246	222.4	105.2
7	03.3	02.9	67	60.6	28.6	127	114.8	54.3	187	169.0	80.0	247	223.3	105.6
8	03.7	03.3	68	61.5	29.1	128	115.7	54.7	188	169.9	80.4	248	224.2	106.0
9	04.1	03.7	69	62.4	29.5	129	116.6	55.2	189	170.8	80.8	249	225.1	106.5
10	04.5	04.1	70	63.3	29.9	130	117.5	55.6	190	171.8	81.2	250	226.0	106.9
11	04.9	04.5	71	64.2	30.4	131	118.4	56.0	191	172.7	81.7	251	226.9	107.3
12	05.3	04.9	72	65.1	30.8	132	119.3	56.4	192	173.6	82.1	252	227.8	107.7
13	05.7	05.3	73	66.0	31.2	133	120.2	56.9	193	174.5	82.5	253	228.7	108.2
14	06.1	05.7	74	66.9	31.6	134	121.1	57.3	194	175.4	82.9	254	229.6	108.6
15	06.5	06.1	75	67.8	32.1	135	122.0	57.7	195	176.3	83.4	255	230.5	109.0
16	06.9	06.5	76	68.7	32.5	136	122.9	58.1	196	177.2	83.8	256	231.4	109.5
17	07.3	06.9	77	69.6	32.9	137	123.8	58.6	197	178.1	84.2	257	232.3	109.9
18	07.7	07.3	78	70.5	33.3	138	124.8	59.0	198	179.0	84.7	258	233.2	110.3
19	08.1	07.7	79	71.4	33.7	139	125.7	59.4	199	179.9	85.1	259	234.1	110.7
20	08.5	08.1	80	72.3	34.2	140	126.6	59.9	200	180.8	85.5	260	235.0	111.2
21	08.9	08.5	81	73.2	34.6	141	127.5	60.3	201	181.7	85.9	261	235.9	111.6
22	09.3	08.9	82	74.1	35.1	142	128.4	60.7	202	182.6	86.4	262	236.8	112.0
23	09.7	09.3	83	75.0	35.5	143	129.3	61.1	203	183.5	86.8	263	237.7	112.4
24	10.1	09.7	84	75.9	35.9	144	130.2	61.6	204	184.4	87.2	264	238.6	112.9
25	10.5	10.1	85	76.8	36.3	145	131.1	62.0	205	185.3	87.6	265	239.5	113.3
26	10.9	10.5	86	77.7	36.8	146	132.0	62.4	206	186.2	88.1	266	240.4	113.7
27	11.3	10.9	87	78.6	37.2	147	132.9	62.9	207	187.1	88.5	267	241.3	114.2
28	11.7	11.3	88	79.5	37.6	148	133.8	63.3	208	188.0	88.9	268	242.2	114.6
29	12.1	11.7	89	80.4	38.1	149	134.7	63.7	209	188.9	89.4	269	243.1	115.0
30	12.5	12.1	90	81.3	38.5	150	135.6	64.1	210	189.8	89.8	270	244.0	115.4
31	12.9	12.5	91	82.2	38.9	151	136.5	64.6	211	190.7	90.2	271	244.9	115.9
32	13.3	12.9	92	83.1	39.3	152	137.4	65.0	212	191.6	90.6	272	245.8	116.3
33	13.7	13.3	93	84.0	39.7	153	138.3	65.4	213	192.5	91.1	273	246.7	116.7
34	14.1	13.7	94	84.9	40.2	154	139.2	65.8	214	193.4	91.5	274	247.6	117.1
35	14.5	14.1	95	85.8	40.6	155	140.1	66.3	215	194.3	91.9	275	248.5	117.6
36	14.9	14.5	96	86.7	41.0	156	141.0	66.7	216	195.2	92.4	276	249.4	118.0
37	15.3	14.9	97	87.6	41.4	157	141.9	67.1	217	196.1	92.8	277	250.3	118.4
38	15.7	15.3	98	88.5	41.8	158	142.8	67.6	218	197.0	93.2	278	251.2	118.9
39	16.1	15.7	99	89.4	42.3	159	143.7	68.0	219	197.9	93.6	279	252.1	119.3
40	16.5	16.1	100	90.3	42.7	160	144.6	68.4	220	198.8	94.1	280	253.0	119.7
41	16.9	16.5	101	91.2	43.2	161	145.5	68.8	221	199.7	94.5	281	253.9	120.1
42	17.3	16.9	102	92.1	43.6	162	146.4	69.3	222	200.6	94.9	282	254.8	120.6
43	17.7	17.3	103	93.0	44.0	163	147.3	69.7	223	201.5	95.3	283	255.7	121.0
44	18.1	17.7	104	93.9	44.4	164	148.2	70.1	224	202.4	95.8	284	256.6	121.4
45	18.5	18.1	105	94.8	44.8	165	149.1	70.5	225	203.3	96.2	285	257.5	121.9
46	18.9	18.5	106	95.7	45.3	166	150.0	71.0	226	204.2	96.6	286	258.4	122.3
47	19.3	18.9	107	96.6	45.7	167	150.9	71.4	227	205.1	97.1	287	259.3	122.7
48	19.7	19.3	108	97.5	46.2	168	151.8	71.8	228	206.0	97.5	288	260.2	123.1
49	20.1	19.7	109	98.4	46.6	169	152.7	72.3	229	206.9	97.9	289	261.1	123.6
50	20.5	20.1	110	99.3	47.0	170	153.6	72.7	230	207.8	98.3	290	262.0	124.0
51	20.9	20.5	111	100.2	47.5	171	154.5	73.1	231	208.7	98.8	291	262.9	124.4
52	21.3	20.9	112	101.1	47.9	172	155.4	73.5	232	209.6	99.2	292	263.8	124.8
53	21.7	21.3	113	102.0	48.3	173	156.3	74.0	233	210.5	99.6	293	264.7	125.3
54	22.1	21.7	114	102.9	48.7	174	157.2	74.4	234	211.4	100.1	294	265.6	125.7
55	22.5	22.1	115	103.8	49.2	175	158.1	74.8	235	212.3	100.5	295	266.5	126.1
56	22.9	22.5	116	104.7	49.6	176	159.0	75.2	236	213.2	100.9	296	267.4	126.6
57	23.3	22.9	117	105.6	50.0	177	160.0	75.7	237	214.1	101.3	297	268.3	127.0
58	23.7	23.3	118	106.5	50.5	178	160.9	76.1	238	215.0	101.8	298	269.2	127.4
59	24.1	23.7	119	107.4	50.9	179	161.8	76.5	239	215.9	102.2	299	270.1	127.8
60	24.5	24.1	120	108.3	51.3	180	162.7	77.0	240	216.8	102.6	300	271.0	128.3
Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.

13 b

for $\frac{1}{2}$ Points.

TABLE I. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 3 Points.

Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.8	00.6	61	50.7	33.9	121	100.6	67.2	181	150.5	100.5	241	200.4	133.9
2	01.7	01.1	62	51.6	34.4	22	101.4	67.8	82	151.3	101.1	42	201.2	134.4
3	02.5	01.7	63	52.4	35.0	23	102.3	68.3	83	152.1	101.7	43	202.0	135.0
4	03.3	02.2	64	53.2	35.6	24	103.1	68.9	84	153.0	102.2	44	202.9	135.5
5	04.2	02.8	65	54.0	36.1	25	103.9	69.4	85	153.8	102.8	45	203.7	136.1
6	05.0	03.3	66	54.9	36.7	26	104.8	70.0	86	154.7	103.3	46	204.5	136.7
7	05.8	03.9	67	55.7	37.2	27	105.6	70.5	87	155.5	103.9	47	205.3	137.2
8	06.7	04.4	68	56.5	37.8	28	106.4	71.1	88	156.3	104.4	48	206.2	137.8
9	07.5	05.0	69	57.4	38.3	29	107.3	71.7	89	157.1	105.0	49	207.0	138.3
10	08.3	05.6	70	58.2	38.9	30	108.1	72.2	90	158.0	105.5	50	207.9	138.9
11	09.1	06.1	71	59.0	39.4	31	108.9	72.5	91	158.8	106.1	51	208.7	139.4
12	10.0	06.7	72	59.9	40.0	32	109.8	73.3	92	159.6	106.7	52	209.5	140.0
13	10.8	07.2	73	60.7	40.6	33	110.6	73.9	93	160.5	107.2	53	210.4	140.5
14	11.6	07.8	74	61.5	41.1	34	111.4	74.4	94	161.3	107.8	54	211.2	141.1
15	12.5	08.3	75	62.4	41.7	35	112.2	75.0	95	162.1	108.3	55	212.0	141.7
16	13.3	08.9	76	63.2	42.2	36	113.1	75.5	96	163.0	108.9	56	212.9	142.2
17	14.1	09.4	77	64.0	42.8	37	113.9	76.1	97	163.8	109.4	57	213.7	142.8
18	15.0	10.0	78	64.9	43.3	38	114.7	76.7	98	164.6	110.0	58	214.5	143.3
19	15.8	10.6	79	65.7	43.9	39	115.6	77.2	99	165.5	110.5	59	215.4	143.9
20	16.6	11.1	80	66.5	44.4	40	116.4	77.8	100	166.3	111.1	60	216.2	144.4
21	17.5	11.7	81	67.3	45.0	41	117.2	78.3	201	167.1	111.7	261	217.0	145.0
22	18.3	12.2	82	68.2	45.6	42	118.1	78.9	02	168.0	112.2	62	217.8	145.5
23	19.1	12.8	83	69.0	46.1	43	118.9	79.4	03	168.8	112.8	63	218.7	146.1
24	20.0	13.3	84	69.8	46.7	44	119.7	80.0	04	169.6	113.3	64	219.5	146.7
25	20.8	13.9	85	70.7	47.2	45	120.6	80.5	05	170.5	113.9	65	220.3	147.2
26	21.6	14.4	86	71.5	47.8	46	121.4	81.1	06	171.3	114.4	66	221.2	147.8
27	22.4	15.0	87	72.3	48.3	47	122.2	81.7	07	172.1	115.0	67	222.0	148.3
28	23.3	15.6	88	73.2	48.9	48	123.1	82.2	08	172.9	115.5	68	222.8	148.9
29	24.1	16.1	89	74.0	49.4	49	123.9	82.8	09	173.8	116.1	69	223.7	149.4
30	24.9	16.7	90	74.8	50.0	50	124.7	83.3	10	174.6	116.7	70	224.5	150.0
31	25.8	17.2	91	75.7	50.6	51	125.6	83.9	11	175.4	117.2	71	225.3	150.5
32	26.6	17.8	92	76.5	51.1	52	126.4	84.4	12	176.3	117.8	72	226.2	151.1
33	27.4	18.3	93	77.3	51.7	53	127.2	85.0	13	177.1	118.3	73	227.0	151.7
34	28.3	18.9	94	78.2	52.2	54	128.0	85.5	14	177.9	118.9	74	227.8	152.2
35	29.1	19.4	95	79.0	52.8	55	128.9	86.1	15	178.8	119.4	75	228.7	152.8
36	29.9	20.0	96	79.8	53.3	56	129.7	86.7	16	179.6	120.0	76	229.5	153.3
37	30.8	20.6	97	80.7	53.9	57	130.5	87.2	17	180.4	120.5	77	230.3	153.9
38	31.6	21.1	98	81.5	54.4	58	131.4	87.8	18	181.3	121.1	78	231.1	154.4
39	32.4	21.7	99	82.3	55.0	59	132.2	88.3	19	182.1	121.7	79	232.0	155.0
40	33.2	22.2	100	83.1	55.6	60	133.0	88.9	20	182.9	122.2	80	232.8	155.5
41	34.1	22.8	101	84.0	56.1	61	133.9	89.4	21	183.8	122.8	81	233.6	156.1
42	34.9	23.3	02	84.8	56.7	62	134.7	90.0	22	184.6	123.3	82	234.5	156.7
43	35.8	23.9	03	85.6	57.2	63	135.5	90.5	23	185.4	123.9	83	235.3	157.2
44	36.6	24.4	04	86.5	57.8	64	136.4	91.1	24	186.2	124.4	84	236.1	157.8
45	37.4	25.0	05	87.3	58.3	65	137.2	91.7	25	187.1	125.0	85	237.0	158.3
46	38.2	25.6	06	88.1	58.9	66	138.0	92.2	26	187.9	125.5	86	237.8	158.9
47	39.1	26.1	07	89.0	59.4	67	138.9	92.8	27	188.7	126.1	87	238.6	159.4
48	39.9	26.7	08	89.8	60.0	68	139.7	93.3	28	189.6	126.7	88	239.5	160.0
49	40.7	27.2	09	90.6	60.6	69	140.5	93.9	29	190.4	127.2	89	240.3	160.5
50	41.5	27.8	10	91.5	61.1	70	141.3	94.4	30	191.2	127.8	90	241.1	161.1
51	42.4	28.3	11	92.3	61.7	71	142.2	95.0	31	192.1	128.3	91	242.0	161.7
52	43.2	28.9	12	93.1	62.2	72	143.0	95.5	32	192.9	128.9	92	242.8	162.2
53	44.1	29.4	13	94.0	62.8	73	143.8	96.1	33	193.7	129.4	93	243.6	162.8
54	44.9	30.0	14	94.8	63.3	74	144.7	96.7	34	194.6	130.0	94	244.5	163.3
55	45.7	30.6	15	95.6	63.9	75	145.5	97.2	35	195.4	130.5	95	245.3	163.9
56	46.5	31.1	16	96.5	64.4	76	146.3	97.8	36	196.2	131.1	96	246.1	164.4
57	47.4	31.7	17	97.3	65.0	77	147.2	98.3	37	197.1	131.7	97	246.9	165.0
58	48.2	32.2	18	98.1	65.5	78	148.0	98.9	38	197.9	132.2	98	247.8	165.5
59	49.1	32.8	19	98.9	66.1	79	148.8	99.4	39	198.7	132.8	99	248.6	166.1
60	49.9	33.3	20	99.8	66.7	80	149.7	100.0	40	199.6	133.3	300	249.4	166.7

for 5 Points.

TABLE I: Difference of Latitude and Departure for 2 1/2 Points.

Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.9	00.5	61	52.3	31.4	121	103.8	62.2	181	155.2	93.1	241	206.7	123.9
2	01.7	01.0	62	53.2	31.9	22	104.6	62.7	82	156.1	93.6	42	207.6	124.4
3	02.6	01.5	63	54.0	32.4	23	105.5	63.2	83	157.0	94.1	43	208.4	124.9
4	03.4	02.1	64	54.9	32.9	24	106.4	63.7	84	157.8	94.6	44	209.3	125.4
5	04.3	02.6	65	55.8	33.4	25	107.2	64.3	85	158.7	95.1	45	210.1	126.0
6	05.1	03.1	66	56.6	33.9	26	108.1	64.8	86	159.5	95.6	46	211.0	126.5
7	06.0	03.6	67	57.5	34.4	27	108.9	65.3	87	160.4	96.1	47	211.9	127.0
8	06.9	04.1	68	58.3	35.0	28	109.8	65.8	88	161.3	96.6	48	212.7	127.5
9	07.7	04.6	69	59.2	35.5	29	110.6	66.3	89	162.1	97.2	49	213.6	128.0
10	08.6	05.1	70	60.0	36.0	30	111.5	66.8	90	163.0	97.7	50	214.4	128.5
11	09.4	05.7	71	60.9	36.5	31	112.4	67.3	91	163.8	98.2	51	215.3	129.0
12	10.3	06.2	72	61.8	37.0	32	113.2	67.9	92	164.7	98.7	52	216.1	129.6
13	11.2	06.7	73	62.6	37.5	33	114.1	68.4	93	165.5	99.2	53	217.0	130.1
14	12.0	07.2	74	63.5	38.1	34	114.9	68.9	94	166.4	99.7	54	217.9	130.6
15	12.9	07.7	75	64.3	38.6	35	115.8	69.4	95	167.3	100.2	55	218.7	131.1
16	13.7	08.2	76	65.2	39.1	36	116.7	69.9	96	168.1	100.8	56	219.6	131.6
17	14.6	08.7	77	66.0	39.6	37	117.5	70.4	97	169.0	101.3	57	220.4	132.1
18	15.4	09.3	78	66.9	40.1	38	118.4	70.9	98	169.8	101.8	58	221.3	132.6
19	16.3	09.8	79	67.8	40.6	39	119.2	71.5	99	170.7	102.3	59	222.2	133.1
20	17.2	10.3	80	68.6	41.1	40	120.1	72.0	100	171.5	102.8	60	223.0	133.7
21	18.0	10.8	81	69.5	41.6	41	120.9	72.5	101	172.4	103.3	61	223.9	134.2
22	18.9	11.3	82	70.3	42.2	42	121.8	73.0	102	173.3	103.8	62	224.7	134.7
23	19.7	11.8	83	71.2	42.7	43	122.7	73.5	103	174.1	104.3	63	225.6	135.2
24	20.6	12.3	84	72.0	43.2	44	123.5	74.0	104	175.0	104.9	64	226.4	135.7
25	21.4	12.9	85	72.9	43.7	45	124.4	74.5	105	175.8	105.4	65	227.3	136.1
26	22.3	13.4	86	73.8	44.2	46	125.2	75.1	106	176.7	105.9	66	228.2	136.7
27	23.2	13.9	87	74.6	44.7	47	126.1	75.6	107	177.5	106.4	67	229.0	137.3
28	24.0	14.4	88	75.5	45.2	48	126.9	76.1	108	178.4	106.9	68	229.9	137.8
29	24.9	14.9	89	76.3	45.8	49	127.8	76.6	109	179.3	107.4	69	230.7	138.3
30	25.7	15.4	90	77.2	46.3	50	128.7	77.1	110	180.1	108.0	70	231.6	138.8
31	26.6	15.9	91	78.1	46.8	51	129.5	77.6	111	181.0	108.5	71	232.4	139.3
32	27.4	16.5	92	78.9	47.3	52	130.4	78.1	112	181.8	109.0	72	233.3	139.8
33	28.3	17.0	93	79.8	47.8	53	131.2	78.7	113	182.7	109.5	73	234.2	140.3
34	29.2	17.5	94	80.6	48.3	54	132.1	79.8	114	183.6	110.0	74	235.0	140.9
35	30.0	18.0	95	81.5	48.8	55	132.9	79.7	115	184.4	110.5	75	235.9	141.4
36	30.9	18.5	96	82.3	49.4	56	133.8	80.2	116	185.3	111.0	76	236.7	141.9
37	31.7	19.0	97	83.2	49.9	57	134.7	80.7	117	186.1	111.6	77	237.6	142.4
38	32.6	19.5	98	84.1	50.4	58	135.5	81.2	118	187.0	112.1	78	238.4	142.9
39	33.5	20.0	99	84.9	50.9	59	136.4	81.7	119	187.8	112.6	79	239.3	143.4
40	34.3	20.6	100	85.8	51.4	60	137.2	82.3	120	188.7	113.1	80	240.2	143.9
41	35.2	21.1	101	86.6	51.9	61	138.1	82.8	121	189.6	113.6	81	241.0	144.5
42	36.0	21.6	102	87.5	52.4	62	139.0	83.3	122	190.4	114.1	82	241.9	145.0
43	36.9	22.1	103	88.3	52.8	63	139.8	83.8	123	191.3	114.6	83	242.7	145.5
44	37.7	22.6	104	89.2	53.5	64	140.7	84.3	124	192.1	115.2	84	243.6	146.0
45	38.6	23.1	105	90.1	54.0	65	141.5	84.8	125	193.0	115.7	85	244.5	146.5
46	39.5	23.6	106	90.9	54.5	66	142.4	85.3	126	193.8	116.2	86	245.3	147.0
47	40.3	24.2	107	91.8	55.0	67	143.2	85.9	127	194.7	116.7	87	246.2	147.5
48	41.2	24.7	108	92.6	55.5	68	144.1	86.4	128	195.6	117.2	88	247.0	148.1
49	42.0	25.2	109	93.5	56.0	69	145.0	86.9	129	196.4	117.7	89	247.9	148.6
50	42.9	25.7	110	94.4	56.6	70	145.8	87.4	130	197.3	118.2	90	248.7	149.1
51	43.7	26.2	111	95.2	57.1	71	146.7	87.9	131	198.1	118.7	91	249.6	149.6
52	44.6	26.7	112	96.1	57.6	72	147.5	88.4	132	199.0	119.2	92	250.5	150.1
53	45.5	27.2	113	96.9	58.1	73	148.4	88.9	133	199.9	119.8	93	251.3	150.6
54	46.3	27.8	114	97.8	58.6	74	149.2	89.5	134	200.7	120.3	94	252.2	151.1
55	47.2	28.3	115	98.6	59.1	75	150.1	89.8	135	201.6	120.8	95	253.0	151.7
56	48.0	28.8	116	99.5	59.6	76	151.0	90.5	136	202.4	121.3	96	253.9	152.2
57	48.9	29.3	117	100.4	60.1	77	151.8	91.0	137	203.3	121.8	97	254.7	152.7
58	49.7	29.8	118	101.2	60.7	78	152.7	91.5	138	204.1	122.4	98	255.6	153.2
59	50.6	30.3	119	102.1	61.2	79	153.5	92.0	139	205.0	122.9	99	256.5	153.7
60	51.5	30.8	120	102.9	61.7	80	154.4	92.5	140	205.9	123.4	100	257.3	154.2
Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.

TABLE I. Difference of Latitude and Departure for $4\frac{1}{2}$ Point.

Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.8	00.6	61	47.1	38.7	121	93.5	76.8	181	139.9	124.8	241	186.3	152.9
2	01.5	01.3	62	47.9	39.3	122	94.3	77.4	182	140.7	125.5	242	187.3	153.5
3	02.3	01.9	63	48.7	40.0	123	95.1	78.0	183	141.5	126.1	243	187.8	154.2
4	03.1	02.5	64	49.5	40.6	124	95.9	78.7	184	142.2	126.7	244	188.6	154.8
5	03.9	03.2	65	50.3	41.2	125	96.6	79.3	185	143.0	127.4	245	189.4	155.4
6	04.6	03.8	66	51.0	41.9	126	97.4	79.9	186	143.8	128.0	246	190.2	156.1
7	05.4	04.4	67	51.8	42.5	127	98.2	80.6	187	144.6	128.6	247	190.9	156.7
8	06.2	05.1	68	52.6	43.1	128	98.9	81.2	188	145.3	129.3	248	191.7	157.3
9	07.0	05.7	69	53.3	43.8	129	99.7	81.8	189	146.1	129.9	249	192.5	158.0
10	07.7	06.3	70	54.1	44.4	130	100.5	82.5	190	146.9	130.5	250	193.3	158.6
11	08.5	07.0	71	54.9	45.0	131	101.2	83.1	191	147.6	131.2	251	194.0	159.2
12	09.3	07.6	72	55.7	45.7	132	102.0	83.7	192	148.4	131.8	252	194.8	159.9
13	10.0	08.2	73	56.4	46.3	133	102.8	84.4	193	149.2	132.4	253	195.6	160.5
14	10.8	08.9	74	57.2	46.9	134	103.6	85.0	194	150.0	133.1	254	196.3	161.1
15	11.6	09.5	75	58.0	47.6	135	104.4	85.6	195	150.7	133.7	255	197.1	161.8
16	12.4	10.1	76	58.7	48.2	136	105.1	86.3	196	151.5	134.3	256	197.9	162.4
17	13.2	10.8	77	59.5	48.8	137	105.9	86.9	197	152.3	135.0	257	198.7	163.0
18	13.9	11.4	78	60.3	49.5	138	106.7	87.5	198	153.1	135.6	258	199.4	163.7
19	14.7	12.1	79	61.1	50.1	139	107.4	88.2	199	153.8	136.2	259	200.2	164.3
20	15.5	12.7	80	61.8	50.8	140	108.2	88.8	200	154.6	136.9	260	201.0	164.9
21	16.2	13.3	81	62.6	51.4	141	109.0	89.4	201	155.4	137.5	261	201.8	165.6
22	17.0	14.0	82	63.4	52.0	142	109.8	90.1	202	156.2	138.1	262	202.5	166.2
23	17.8	14.6	83	64.2	52.6	143	110.5	90.7	203	156.9	138.8	263	203.3	166.8
24	18.6	15.2	84	64.9	53.3	144	111.3	91.4	204	157.7	139.4	264	204.1	167.5
25	19.3	15.9	85	65.7	53.9	145	112.1	92.0	205	158.5	140.1	265	204.8	168.1
26	20.1	16.5	86	66.5	54.6	146	112.9	92.6	206	159.2	140.7	266	205.6	168.7
27	20.9	17.1	87	67.3	55.2	147	113.6	93.3	207	160.0	141.3	267	206.4	169.4
28	21.6	17.8	88	68.0	55.8	148	114.4	93.9	208	160.8	142.0	268	207.1	170.0
29	22.4	18.4	89	68.8	56.5	149	115.2	94.5	209	161.6	142.6	269	207.9	170.7
30	23.2	19.0	90	69.6	57.1	150	116.0	95.2	210	162.3	143.2	270	208.7	171.3
31	24.0	19.7	91	70.3	57.7	151	116.7	95.8	211	163.1	143.9	271	209.5	171.9
32	24.7	20.3	92	71.1	58.4	152	117.5	96.4	212	163.9	144.5	272	210.3	172.6
33	25.5	20.9	93	71.9	59.0	153	118.3	97.1	213	164.7	145.1	273	211.0	173.2
34	26.3	21.6	94	72.7	59.6	154	119.0	97.7	214	165.4	145.8	274	211.8	173.8
35	27.1	22.2	95	73.4	60.3	155	119.8	98.3	215	166.2	146.4	275	212.6	174.5
36	27.8	22.8	96	74.2	60.9	156	120.6	99.0	216	167.0	147.0	276	213.4	175.1
37	28.6	23.5	97	75.0	61.5	157	121.4	99.6	217	167.7	147.7	277	214.2	175.7
38	29.4	24.1	98	75.8	62.1	158	122.1	100.2	218	168.5	148.3	278	214.9	176.4
39	30.1	24.7	99	76.5	62.8	159	122.9	100.9	219	169.3	148.9	279	215.7	177.0
40	30.9	25.4	100	77.3	63.4	160	123.7	101.5	220	170.1	149.5	280	216.4	177.6
41	31.7	26.0	101	78.1	64.1	161	124.5	102.1	221	170.8	150.2	281	217.2	178.3
42	32.5	26.6	102	78.8	64.7	162	125.2	102.8	222	171.6	150.8	282	218.0	178.9
43	33.2	27.3	103	79.6	65.3	163	126.0	103.4	223	172.4	151.5	283	218.8	179.6
44	34.0	27.9	104	80.4	66.0	164	126.8	104.0	224	173.2	152.1	284	219.5	180.2
45	34.8	28.5	105	81.2	66.6	165	127.5	104.7	225	173.9	152.7	285	220.3	180.8
46	35.6	29.2	106	82.0	67.2	166	128.3	105.3	226	174.7	153.4	286	221.1	181.4
47	36.3	29.8	107	82.7	67.9	167	129.1	105.9	227	175.5	154.0	287	221.9	182.1
48	37.1	30.5	108	83.5	68.5	168	129.9	106.6	228	176.2	154.6	288	222.6	182.7
49	37.9	31.1	109	84.3	69.1	169	130.6	107.2	229	177.0	155.2	289	223.4	183.3
50	38.7	31.7	110	85.0	69.8	170	131.4	107.8	230	177.8	155.9	290	224.2	184.0
51	39.4	32.4	111	85.8	70.4	171	132.2	108.5	231	178.6	156.5	291	224.9	184.6
52	40.2	33.0	112	86.6	71.1	172	133.0	109.1	232	179.3	157.2	292	225.7	185.2
53	41.0	33.6	113	87.4	71.7	173	133.7	109.7	233	180.1	157.8	293	226.5	185.9
54	41.7	34.3	114	88.1	72.3	174	134.5	110.4	234	180.9	158.4	294	227.3	186.5
55	42.5	34.9	115	88.9	73.0	175	135.3	111.0	235	181.7	159.1	295	228.0	187.1
56	43.3	35.5	116	89.7	73.6	176	136.0	111.7	236	182.4	159.7	296	228.8	187.8
57	44.1	36.2	117	90.4	74.2	177	136.8	112.3	237	183.2	160.3	297	229.6	188.4
58	44.8	36.8	118	91.2	74.9	178	137.6	112.9	238	184.0	161.0	298	230.4	189.0
59	45.6	37.4	119	92.0	75.5	179	138.4	113.6	239	184.7	161.6	299	231.1	189.6
60	46.4	38.1	120	92.8	76.1	180	139.1	114.2	240	185.5	162.3	300	231.9	190.3
Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.

for $4\frac{1}{2}$ Points.

TABLE I. Difference of Latitude and Departure for $3\frac{1}{2}$ Points.

Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.8	00.6	61	49.0	36.3	121	97.2	72.1	181	145.4	107.8	241	193.6	143.6
2	01.6	01.2	62	49.8	36.4	22	98.0	72.7	82	146.2	108.4	42	194.4	144.2
3	02.4	01.8	63	50.6	37.5	23	98.8	73.3	83	147.0	109.0	43	195.2	144.8
4	03.2	02.4	64	51.4	38.1	24	99.6	73.9	84	147.8	109.6	44	196.0	145.4
5	04.0	03.0	65	52.2	38.7	25	100.4	74.5	85	148.6	110.2	45	196.8	145.9
6	04.8	03.6	66	53.0	39.3	26	101.2	75.1	86	149.4	110.8	46	197.6	146.5
7	05.6	04.2	67	53.8	39.9	27	102.0	75.7	87	150.2	111.4	47	198.4	147.1
8	06.4	04.8	68	54.6	40.5	28	102.8	76.2	88	151.0	112.0	48	199.2	147.7
9	07.2	05.4	69	55.4	41.1	29	103.6	76.8	89	151.8	112.6	49	200.0	148.3
10	08.0	06.0	70	56.2	41.7	30	104.4	77.4	90	152.6	113.2	50	200.8	148.9
11	08.8	06.6	71	57.0	42.3	31	105.2	78.0	91	153.4	113.8	51	201.6	149.5
12	09.6	07.2	72	57.8	42.9	32	106.0	78.6	92	154.2	114.4	52	202.4	150.1
13	10.4	07.7	73	58.6	43.5	33	106.8	79.2	93	155.0	115.0	53	203.2	150.7
14	11.2	08.3	74	59.4	44.1	34	107.6	79.8	94	155.8	115.6	54	204.0	151.3
15	12.0	08.9	75	60.2	44.7	35	108.4	80.4	95	156.6	116.2	55	204.8	151.9
16	12.9	09.5	76	61.0	45.3	36	109.2	81.0	96	157.4	116.8	56	205.6	152.5
17	13.7	10.1	77	61.8	45.9	37	110.0	81.6	97	158.2	117.4	57	206.4	153.1
18	14.5	10.7	78	62.7	46.5	38	110.8	82.2	98	159.0	117.9	58	207.2	153.7
19	15.3	11.3	79	63.5	47.1	39	111.6	82.8	99	159.8	118.5	59	208.0	154.3
20	16.1	11.9	80	64.3	47.7	40	112.4	83.4	200	160.6	119.1	60	208.8	154.9
21	16.9	12.5	81	65.1	48.3	41	113.3	84.0	201	161.4	119.7	61	209.6	155.5
22	17.7	13.1	82	65.9	48.8	42	114.0	84.6	02	162.2	120.3	62	210.4	156.1
23	18.5	13.7	83	66.7	49.4	43	114.9	85.2	03	163.1	120.9	63	211.2	156.7
24	19.3	14.3	84	67.5	50.0	44	115.7	85.8	04	163.9	121.5	64	212.0	157.3
25	20.1	14.9	85	68.3	50.6	45	116.5	86.4	05	164.7	122.1	65	212.8	157.9
26	20.9	15.5	86	69.1	51.2	46	117.2	87.0	06	165.5	122.7	66	213.7	158.5
27	21.7	16.1	87	69.9	51.8	47	118.0	87.6	07	166.3	123.3	67	214.5	159.1
28	22.5	16.7	88	70.7	52.4	48	118.9	88.2	08	167.2	123.9	68	215.3	159.6
29	23.3	17.3	89	71.5	53.0	49	119.7	88.8	09	167.9	124.5	69	216.1	160.2
30	24.1	17.9	90	72.3	53.6	50	120.5	89.4	10	168.7	125.1	70	216.9	160.8
31	24.9	18.5	91	73.1	54.2	51	121.3	90.0	211	169.5	125.7	71	217.7	161.4
32	25.7	19.1	92	73.9	54.8	52	122.1	90.5	12	170.3	126.3	72	218.5	162.0
33	26.5	19.7	93	74.7	55.4	53	122.9	91.1	13	171.1	126.9	73	219.3	162.6
34	27.3	20.3	94	75.5	56.0	54	123.7	91.7	14	171.9	127.5	74	220.1	163.2
35	28.1	20.8	95	76.3	56.6	55	124.5	92.3	15	172.7	128.1	75	220.9	163.8
36	28.9	21.4	96	77.1	57.2	56	125.3	92.9	16	173.5	128.7	76	221.7	164.4
37	29.7	22.0	97	77.9	57.8	57	126.1	93.5	17	174.3	129.3	77	222.5	165.0
38	30.5	22.6	98	78.7	58.4	58	126.9	94.1	18	175.1	129.9	78	223.3	165.6
39	31.3	23.2	99	79.5	59.0	59	127.7	94.7	19	175.9	130.5	79	224.1	166.2
40	32.1	23.8	100	80.3	59.6	60	128.5	95.3	20	176.7	131.1	80	224.9	166.8
41	32.9	24.4	101	81.1	60.2	161	129.3	95.9	211	177.5	131.6	281	225.7	167.4
42	33.7	25.0	02	81.9	60.8	62	130.1	96.5	22	178.3	132.2	82	226.5	168.0
43	34.5	25.6	03	82.7	61.4	63	130.9	97.1	23	179.1	132.8	83	227.3	168.6
44	35.3	26.2	04	83.5	62.0	64	131.7	97.7	24	179.9	133.4	84	228.1	169.2
45	36.1	26.8	05	84.3	62.5	65	132.5	98.3	25	180.7	134.0	85	228.9	169.8
46	36.9	27.4	06	85.1	63.1	66	133.3	98.9	26	181.5	134.6	86	229.7	170.4
47	37.8	28.0	07	85.9	63.7	67	134.1	99.5	27	182.3	135.2	87	230.5	171.0
48	38.6	28.6	08	86.7	64.3	68	134.9	100.2	28	183.1	135.8	88	231.3	171.6
49	39.4	29.2	09	87.5	64.9	69	135.7	100.7	29	183.9	136.4	89	232.1	172.2
50	40.2	29.8	10	88.4	65.5	70	136.5	101.3	30	184.7	137.0	90	232.9	172.8
51	41.0	30.4	11	89.2	66.1	171	137.3	101.9	231	185.5	137.6	291	233.7	173.3
52	41.8	31.0	12	90.0	66.7	72	138.2	102.5	32	186.3	138.2	92	234.5	173.9
53	42.6	31.6	13	90.8	67.3	73	139.0	103.1	33	187.1	138.8	93	235.3	174.5
54	43.4	32.2	14	91.6	67.9	74	139.8	103.7	34	188.0	139.4	94	236.1	175.1
55	44.2	32.8	15	92.4	68.5	75	140.6	104.3	35	188.8	140.0	95	236.9	175.7
56	45.0	33.4	16	93.2	69.1	76	141.4	104.8	36	189.6	140.6	96	237.7	176.3
57	45.8	34.0	17	94.0	69.7	77	142.2	105.4	37	190.4	141.2	97	238.5	176.9
58	46.6	34.6	18	94.8	70.3	78	143.0	106.0	38	191.2	141.8	98	239.4	177.5
59	47.4	35.1	19	95.6	70.9	79	143.8	106.6	39	192.0	142.4	99	240.2	178.1
60	48.2	35.7	20	96.4	71.5	80	144.6	107.2	40	192.8	143.0	300	241.0	178.7
Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.

for $4\frac{1}{2}$ Points.

TABLE I. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 4 Points.

Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.7	00.7	61	43.1	43.1	121	85.6	85.6	181	128.0	128.0	241	170.4	170.4
2	01.4	01.4	62	43.8	43.8	122	86.3	86.3	182	128.7	128.7	242	171.1	171.1
3	02.1	02.1	63	44.5	44.5	123	87.0	87.0	183	129.4	129.4	243	171.8	171.8
4	02.8	02.8	64	45.3	45.3	124	87.7	87.7	184	130.1	130.1	244	172.5	172.5
5	03.5	03.5	65	46.0	46.0	125	88.4	88.4	185	130.8	130.8	245	173.2	173.2
6	04.2	04.2	66	46.7	46.7	126	89.1	89.1	186	131.5	131.5	246	173.9	173.9
7	04.9	04.9	67	47.4	47.4	127	89.8	89.8	187	132.2	132.2	247	174.7	174.7
8	05.7	05.7	68	48.1	48.1	128	90.5	90.5	188	132.9	132.9	248	175.4	175.4
9	06.4	06.4	69	48.8	48.8	129	91.2	91.2	189	133.6	133.6	249	176.1	176.1
10	07.1	07.1	70	49.5	49.5	130	91.9	91.9	190	134.4	134.4	250	176.8	176.8
11	07.8	07.8	71	50.2	50.2	131	92.6	92.6	191	135.1	135.1	251	177.5	177.5
12	08.5	08.5	72	50.9	50.9	132	93.3	93.3	192	135.8	135.8	252	178.2	178.2
13	09.2	09.2	73	51.6	51.6	133	94.0	94.0	193	136.5	136.5	253	178.9	178.9
14	09.9	09.9	74	52.3	52.3	134	94.8	94.8	194	137.2	137.2	254	179.6	179.6
15	10.6	10.6	75	53.0	53.0	135	95.5	95.5	195	137.9	137.9	255	180.3	180.3
16	11.3	11.3	76	53.7	53.7	136	96.2	96.2	196	138.6	138.6	256	181.0	181.0
17	12.0	12.0	77	54.4	54.4	137	96.9	96.9	197	139.3	139.3	257	181.7	181.7
18	12.7	12.7	78	55.2	55.2	138	97.6	97.6	198	140.0	140.0	258	182.4	182.4
19	13.4	13.4	79	55.9	55.9	139	98.3	98.3	199	140.7	140.7	259	183.1	183.1
20	14.1	14.1	80	56.6	56.6	140	99.0	99.0	200	141.4	141.4	260	183.8	183.8
21	14.8	14.8	81	57.3	57.3	141	99.7	99.7	201	142.1	142.1	261	184.6	184.6
22	15.6	15.6	82	58.0	58.0	142	100.4	100.4	202	142.8	142.8	262	185.3	185.3
23	16.3	16.3	83	58.7	58.7	143	101.1	101.1	203	143.5	143.5	263	186.0	186.0
24	17.0	17.0	84	59.4	59.4	144	101.8	101.8	204	144.2	144.2	264	186.7	186.7
25	17.7	17.7	85	60.1	60.1	145	102.5	102.5	205	145.0	145.0	265	187.4	187.4
26	18.4	18.4	86	60.8	60.8	146	103.2	103.2	206	145.7	145.7	266	188.1	188.1
27	19.1	19.1	87	61.5	61.5	147	103.9	103.9	207	146.4	146.4	267	188.8	188.8
28	19.8	19.8	88	62.2	62.2	148	104.7	104.7	208	147.1	147.1	268	189.5	189.5
29	20.5	20.5	89	62.9	62.9	149	105.4	105.4	209	147.8	147.8	269	190.2	190.2
30	21.2	21.2	90	63.6	63.6	150	106.1	106.1	210	148.5	148.5	270	190.9	190.9
31	21.9	21.9	91	64.3	64.3	151	106.8	106.8	211	149.2	149.2	271	191.6	191.6
32	22.6	22.6	92	65.1	65.1	152	107.5	107.5	212	149.9	149.9	272	192.3	192.3
33	23.3	23.3	93	65.8	65.8	153	108.2	108.2	213	150.6	150.6	273	193.0	193.0
34	24.0	24.0	94	66.5	66.5	154	108.9	108.9	214	151.3	151.3	274	193.7	193.7
35	24.7	24.7	95	67.2	67.2	155	109.6	109.6	215	152.0	152.0	275	194.5	194.5
36	25.4	25.4	96	67.9	67.9	156	110.3	110.3	216	152.7	152.7	276	195.2	195.2
37	26.2	26.2	97	68.6	68.6	157	111.0	111.0	217	153.4	153.4	277	195.9	195.9
38	26.9	26.9	98	69.3	69.3	158	111.7	111.7	218	154.1	154.1	278	196.6	196.6
39	27.6	27.6	99	70.0	70.0	159	112.4	112.4	219	154.9	154.9	279	197.3	197.3
40	28.3	28.3	100	70.7	70.7	160	113.1	113.1	220	155.6	155.6	280	198.0	198.0
41	29.0	29.0	101	71.4	71.4	161	113.8	113.8	221	156.3	156.3	281	198.7	198.7
42	29.7	29.7	102	72.1	72.1	162	114.6	114.6	222	157.0	157.0	282	199.4	199.4
43	30.4	30.4	103	72.8	72.8	163	115.3	115.3	223	157.7	157.7	283	200.1	200.1
44	31.1	31.1	104	73.5	73.5	164	116.0	116.0	224	158.4	158.4	284	200.8	200.8
45	31.8	31.8	105	74.2	74.2	165	116.7	116.7	225	159.1	159.1	285	201.5	201.5
46	32.5	32.5	106	75.0	75.0	166	117.4	117.4	226	159.8	159.8	286	202.2	202.2
47	33.2	33.2	107	75.7	75.7	167	118.1	118.1	227	160.5	160.5	287	202.9	202.9
48	33.9	33.9	108	76.4	76.4	168	118.8	118.8	228	161.2	161.2	288	203.6	203.6
49	34.6	34.6	109	77.1	77.1	169	119.5	119.5	229	161.9	161.9	289	204.4	204.4
50	35.3	35.3	110	77.8	77.8	170	120.2	120.2	230	162.6	162.6	290	205.1	205.1
51	36.1	36.1	111	78.5	78.5	171	120.9	120.9	231	163.3	163.3	291	205.8	205.8
52	36.8	36.8	112	79.2	79.2	172	121.6	121.6	232	164.0	164.0	292	206.5	206.5
53	37.5	37.5	113	79.9	79.9	173	122.3	122.3	233	164.8	164.8	293	207.2	207.2
54	38.2	38.2	114	80.6	80.6	174	123.0	123.0	234	165.5	165.5	294	207.9	207.9
55	38.9	38.9	115	81.3	81.3	175	123.7	123.7	235	166.2	166.2	295	208.6	208.6
56	39.6	39.6	116	82.0	82.0	176	124.5	124.5	236	166.9	166.9	296	209.3	209.3
57	40.3	40.3	117	82.7	82.7	177	125.2	125.2	237	167.6	167.6	297	210.0	210.0
58	41.0	41.0	118	83.4	83.4	178	125.9	125.9	238	168.3	168.3	298	210.7	210.7
59	41.7	41.7	119	84.1	84.1	179	126.6	126.6	239	169.0	169.0	299	211.4	211.4
60	42.4	42.4	120	84.9	84.9	180	127.3	127.3	240	169.7	169.7	300	212.1	212.1
Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.

for 4 Points.

TABLE I. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 3 1/2 Points.

Date	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.7	02.7	61	45.2	41.0	121	89.7	81.3	181	134.1	121.6	141	178.6	161.8
2	01.5	01.3	62	45.9	41.6	122	90.4	81.9	182	134.9	122.2	142	179.3	162.5
3	02.2	02.0	63	46.7	42.3	123	91.1	82.6	183	135.6	122.4	143	180.1	163.2
4	03.0	02.7	64	47.4	43.0	124	91.9	83.3	184	136.3	123.6	144	180.8	163.9
5	03.7	03.4	65	48.2	43.7	125	92.6	83.9	185	137.1	124.2	145	181.5	164.5
6	04.4	04.0	66	48.9	44.3	126	93.4	84.6	186	137.8	124.9	146	182.3	165.2
7	05.2	04.7	67	49.6	45.0	127	94.1	85.3	187	138.6	125.6	147	183.0	165.9
8	05.9	05.4	68	50.4	45.7	128	94.8	85.0	188	139.3	126.3	148	183.7	166.5
9	06.7	06.0	69	51.1	46.3	129	95.6	86.6	189	140.0	126.9	149	184.5	167.2
10	07.4	06.7	70	51.9	47.0	130	96.3	87.3	190	140.7	127.6	150	185.2	167.9
11	08.2	07.4	71	52.6	47.7	131	97.1	88.0	191	141.5	128.3	151	186.0	168.6
12	08.9	08.1	72	53.3	48.4	132	97.8	88.6	192	142.3	128.9	152	186.7	169.2
13	09.6	08.7	73	54.1	49.0	133	98.5	89.3	193	143.0	129.6	153	187.5	169.9
14	10.4	09.4	74	54.8	49.7	134	99.3	90.0	194	143.7	130.3	154	188.2	170.6
15	11.1	10.1	75	55.6	50.4	135	100.0	90.7	195	144.5	131.0	155	188.9	171.2
16	11.4	10.7	76	56.3	51.0	136	100.8	91.3	196	145.2	131.6	156	189.7	171.9
17	12.6	11.4	77	57.1	51.7	137	101.5	92.0	197	146.0	132.3	157	190.4	172.6
18	13.3	12.1	78	57.8	52.4	138	102.3	92.7	198	146.7	133.0	158	191.2	173.3
19	14.1	12.8	79	58.5	53.1	139	103.0	93.3	199	147.4	133.6	159	191.9	173.9
20	14.8	13.4	80	59.3	53.7	140	103.7	94.0	200	148.2	134.3	160	192.6	174.6
21	15.6	14.1	81	60.0	54.4	141	104.5	94.7	201	148.9	135.0	161	193.4	175.3
22	16.3	14.8	82	60.8	55.1	142	105.2	95.4	202	149.7	135.7	162	194.1	175.9
23	17.0	15.4	83	61.5	55.7	143	106.0	96.0	203	150.4	136.3	163	194.9	176.6
24	17.8	16.1	84	62.2	56.4	144	106.7	96.7	204	151.2	137.0	164	195.6	177.3
25	18.5	16.8	85	63.0	57.1	145	107.4	97.4	205	151.9	137.7	165	196.4	178.0
26	19.3	17.5	86	63.7	57.8	146	108.2	98.0	206	152.6	138.3	166	197.1	178.6
27	20.0	18.1	87	64.5	58.4	147	108.9	98.7	207	153.4	139.0	167	197.8	179.3
28	20.7	18.8	88	65.2	59.1	148	109.8	99.4	208	154.1	139.7	168	198.6	180.0
29	21.5	19.5	89	65.9	59.8	149	110.4	100.1	209	154.9	140.4	169	199.3	180.6
30	22.2	20.1	90	66.7	60.4	150	111.3	100.7	210	155.6	141.0	170	200.1	181.3
31	23.0	20.8	91	67.4	61.1	151	112.9	101.4	211	156.3	141.7	171	200.8	182.0
32	23.7	21.5	92	68.2	61.8	152	112.6	102.1	212	157.1	142.4	172	201.5	182.7
33	24.4	22.2	93	68.9	62.5	153	113.4	102.7	213	157.8	143.0	173	202.3	183.3
34	25.2	22.8	94	69.6	63.1	154	114.2	103.4	214	158.6	143.7	174	203.0	184.0
35	25.9	23.5	95	70.4	63.8	155	114.8	104.1	215	159.3	144.4	175	203.8	184.7
36	26.7	24.2	96	71.1	64.5	156	115.6	104.8	216	160.0	145.1	176	204.5	185.4
37	27.4	24.8	97	71.9	65.1	157	116.3	105.4	217	160.8	145.7	177	205.2	186.0
38	28.2	25.5	98	72.6	65.8	158	117.1	106.1	218	161.5	146.4	178	206.0	186.7
39	28.9	26.2	99	73.4	66.5	159	117.8	106.8	219	162.3	147.1	179	206.7	187.4
40	29.6	26.9	100	74.1	67.2	160	118.6	107.4	220	163.0	147.7	180	207.5	188.0
41	30.4	27.5	101	74.8	67.8	161	119.3	108.1	221	163.8	148.4	181	208.2	188.7
42	31.2	28.2	102	75.6	68.5	162	120.0	108.8	222	164.5	149.1	182	209.0	189.4
43	31.9	28.9	103	76.3	69.1	163	120.8	109.5	223	165.2	149.8	183	209.7	190.1
44	32.6	29.5	104	77.1	69.8	164	121.5	110.1	224	166.0	150.4	184	210.4	190.7
45	33.3	30.2	105	77.8	70.5	165	122.3	110.8	225	166.7	151.1	185	211.2	191.4
46	34.1	30.9	106	78.5	71.2	166	123.0	111.5	226	167.5	151.8	186	211.9	192.1
47	34.8	31.6	107	79.3	71.9	167	123.7	112.2	227	168.2	152.4	187	212.7	192.7
48	35.6	32.2	108	80.0	72.5	168	124.5	112.8	228	168.9	153.2	188	213.4	193.4
49	36.3	32.9	109	80.8	73.2	169	125.2	113.5	229	169.7	153.8	189	214.1	194.1
50	37.0	33.6	110	81.5	73.9	170	126.0	114.2	230	170.4	154.5	190	214.9	194.8
51	37.8	34.2	111	82.2	74.5	171	126.7	114.8	231	171.2	155.1	191	215.6	195.4
52	38.5	34.9	112	83.0	75.2	172	127.4	115.5	232	171.9	155.8	192	216.4	196.1
53	39.3	35.6	113	83.7	75.9	173	128.2	116.2	233	172.6	156.5	193	217.1	196.8
54	40.0	36.3	114	84.5	76.6	174	128.9	116.9	234	173.4	157.1	194	217.8	197.4
55	40.8	36.9	115	85.2	77.2	175	129.7	117.5	235	174.1	157.8	195	218.6	198.1
56	41.5	37.6	116	86.0	77.9	176	130.4	118.2	236	174.9	158.5	196	219.3	198.8
57	42.2	38.3	117	86.7	78.6	177	131.1	118.9	237	175.6	159.2	197	220.1	199.5
58	43.0	39.0	118	87.4	79.2	178	131.9	119.5	238	176.3	159.8	198	220.9	200.2
59	43.7	39.6	119	88.2	79.9	179	132.6	120.2	239	177.1	160.5	199	221.6	200.8
60	44.5	40.3	120	88.9	80.6	180	133.4	120.9	240	177.8	161.2	200	222.3	201.5

for 4 1/2 Points

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 2 Degrees.

Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.
1	01.0	00.0	61	61.0	02.1	121	120.9	04.2	181	180.9	06.3	241	240.9	08.4
2	02.0	00.1	62	62.0	02.2	22	121.9	04.3	82	181.9	06.4	42	241.9	08.4
3	03.0	00.1	63	63.0	02.2	23	122.9	04.3	83	182.9	06.4	43	242.9	08.5
4	04.0	00.1	64	64.0	02.2	24	123.9	04.3	84	183.9	06.4	44	243.9	08.5
5	05.0	00.2	65	65.0	02.3	25	124.9	04.4	85	184.9	06.5	45	244.9	08.6
6	06.0	00.2	66	66.0	02.3	26	125.9	04.4	86	185.9	06.5	46	245.9	08.6
7	07.0	00.2	67	67.0	02.3	27	126.9	04.4	87	186.9	06.5	47	246.8	08.6
8	08.0	00.3	68	68.0	02.4	28	127.9	04.5	88	187.9	06.6	48	247.8	08.7
9	09.0	00.3	69	69.0	02.4	29	128.9	04.5	89	188.9	06.6	49	248.8	08.7
10	10.0	00.3	70	70.0	02.4	30	129.9	04.5	90	189.9	06.6	50	249.8	08.7
11	11.0	00.4	71	71.0	02.5	131	130.9	04.6	191	190.9	06.7	251	250.8	08.8
12	12.0	00.4	72	72.0	02.5	32	131.9	04.6	92	191.9	06.7	52	251.8	08.8
13	13.0	00.5	73	73.0	02.5	33	132.9	04.6	93	192.9	06.7	53	252.8	08.8
14	14.0	00.5	74	74.0	02.6	34	133.9	04.7	94	193.9	06.8	54	253.8	08.9
15	15.0	00.5	75	75.0	02.6	35	134.9	04.7	95	194.9	06.8	55	254.8	08.9
16	16.0	00.6	76	76.0	02.7	36	135.9	04.8	96	195.9	06.8	56	255.8	08.9
17	17.0	00.6	77	77.0	02.7	37	136.9	04.8	97	196.9	06.9	57	256.8	09.0
18	18.0	00.6	78	78.0	02.7	38	137.9	04.8	98	197.9	06.9	58	257.8	09.0
19	19.0	00.7	79	79.0	02.8	39	138.9	04.9	99	198.9	06.9	59	258.8	09.0
20	20.0	00.7	80	80.0	02.8	40	139.9	04.9	200	199.9	07.0	60	259.8	09.1
21	21.0	00.7	81	81.0	02.8	141	140.9	04.9	201	200.9	07.0	261	260.8	09.1
22	22.0	00.8	82	82.0	02.9	42	141.9	05.0	02	201.9	07.0	62	261.8	09.1
23	23.0	00.8	83	82.9	02.9	43	142.9	05.0	03	202.9	07.1	63	262.8	09.2
24	24.0	00.8	84	83.9	02.9	44	143.9	05.0	04	203.9	07.1	64	263.8	09.2
25	25.0	00.9	85	84.9	03.0	45	144.9	05.1	05	204.9	07.2	65	264.8	09.2
26	26.0	00.9	86	85.9	03.0	46	145.9	05.1	06	205.9	07.2	66	265.8	09.3
27	27.0	00.9	87	86.9	03.0	47	146.9	05.1	07	206.9	07.2	67	266.8	09.3
28	28.0	01.0	88	87.9	03.1	48	147.9	05.2	08	207.9	07.3	68	267.8	09.4
29	29.0	01.0	89	88.9	03.1	49	148.9	05.2	09	208.9	07.3	69	268.8	09.4
30	30.0	01.0	90	89.9	03.1	50	149.9	05.2	10	209.9	07.3	70	269.8	09.4
31	31.0	01.1	91	90.9	03.2	151	150.9	05.3	211	210.9	07.4	271	270.8	09.5
32	32.0	01.1	92	91.9	03.2	52	151.9	05.3	12	211.9	07.4	72	271.8	09.5
33	33.0	01.2	93	92.9	03.2	53	152.9	05.3	13	212.9	07.4	73	272.8	09.5
34	34.0	01.2	94	93.9	03.3	54	153.9	05.4	14	213.9	07.4	74	273.8	09.6
35	35.0	01.2	95	94.9	03.3	55	154.9	05.4	15	214.9	07.5	75	274.8	09.6
36	36.0	01.3	96	95.9	03.4	56	155.9	05.4	16	215.9	07.5	76	275.8	09.6
37	37.0	01.3	97	96.9	03.4	57	156.9	05.5	17	216.9	07.5	77	276.8	09.7
38	38.0	01.3	98	97.9	03.4	58	157.9	05.5	18	217.9	07.6	78	277.8	09.7
39	39.0	01.4	99	98.9	03.5	59	158.9	05.5	19	218.9	07.6	79	278.8	09.7
40	40.0	01.4	100	99.9	03.5	60	159.9	05.6	20	219.9	07.7	80	279.8	09.8
41	41.0	01.4	101	100.9	03.5	161	160.9	05.6	221	220.9	07.7	281	280.8	09.8
42	42.0	01.5	02	101.9	03.6	62	161.9	05.7	22	221.9	07.7	82	281.8	09.8
43	43.0	01.5	03	102.9	03.6	63	162.9	05.7	23	222.9	07.7	83	282.8	09.9
44	44.0	01.5	04	103.9	03.6	64	163.9	05.7	24	223.9	07.8	84	283.8	09.9
45	45.0	01.6	05	104.9	03.7	65	164.9	05.8	25	224.9	07.9	85	284.8	09.9
46	46.0	01.6	06	105.9	03.7	66	165.9	05.8	26	225.9	07.9	86	285.8	10.0
47	47.0	01.6	07	106.9	03.7	67	166.9	05.8	27	226.9	07.9	87	286.8	10.0
48	48.0	01.7	08	107.9	03.8	68	167.9	05.9	28	227.9	08.0	88	287.8	10.1
49	49.0	01.7	09	108.9	03.8	69	168.9	05.9	29	228.9	08.0	89	288.8	10.1
50	50.0	01.7	10	109.9	03.8	70	169.9	05.9	30	229.9	08.0	90	289.8	10.1
51	51.0	01.8	111	110.9	03.9	171	170.9	06.0	231	230.9	08.1	291	290.8	10.2
52	52.0	01.8	12	111.9	03.9	72	171.9	06.0	32	231.9	08.1	92	291.8	10.2
53	53.0	01.8	13	112.9	03.9	73	172.9	06.0	33	232.9	08.1	93	292.8	10.2
54	54.0	01.9	14	113.9	04.0	74	173.9	06.1	34	233.9	08.2	94	293.8	10.3
55	55.0	01.9	15	114.9	04.0	75	174.9	06.1	35	234.9	08.2	95	294.8	10.3
56	56.0	02.0	16	115.9	04.0	76	175.9	06.1	36	235.9	08.2	96	295.8	10.3
57	57.0	02.0	17	116.9	04.1	77	176.9	06.2	37	236.9	08.3	97	296.8	10.4
58	58.0	02.0	18	117.9	04.1	78	177.9	06.2	38	237.9	08.3	98	297.8	10.4
59	59.0	02.1	19	118.9	04.2	79	178.9	06.2	39	238.9	08.3	99	298.8	10.4
60	60.0	02.1	20	119.9	04.2	80	179.9	06.3	40	239.9	08.4	300	299.8	10.4
Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist

for 88 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 1 Degree.

Diff.	Lat.	Dep.	Diff.	Lat.	Dep.	Diff.	Lat.	Dep.	Diff.	Lat.	Dep.	Diff.	Lat.	Dep.
1	01.0	00.0	61	61.0	01.1	121	121.0	02.1	181	181.0	03.2	241	241.0	04.2
2	01.0	00.0	62	62.0	01.1	122	122.0	02.1	182	182.0	03.2	242	242.0	04.2
3	03.0	00.1	63	63.0	01.1	123	123.0	02.1	183	183.0	03.2	243	243.0	04.2
4	04.0	00.1	64	64.0	01.1	124	124.0	02.1	184	184.0	03.2	244	244.0	04.3
5	05.0	00.1	65	65.0	01.1	125	125.0	02.1	185	185.0	03.2	245	245.0	04.3
6	06.0	00.1	66	66.0	01.2	126	126.0	02.2	186	186.0	03.2	246	246.0	04.3
7	07.0	00.1	67	67.0	01.2	127	127.0	02.2	187	187.0	03.3	247	247.0	04.3
8	08.0	00.1	68	68.0	01.2	128	128.0	02.2	188	188.0	03.3	248	248.0	04.3
9	09.0	00.2	69	69.0	01.2	129	129.0	02.2	189	189.0	03.3	249	249.0	04.3
10	10.0	00.2	70	70.0	01.2	130	130.0	02.3	190	190.0	03.3	250	250.0	04.4
11	11.0	00.2	71	71.0	01.2	131	131.0	02.3	191	191.0	03.3	251	251.0	04.4
12	12.0	00.2	72	72.0	01.3	132	132.0	02.3	192	192.0	03.4	252	252.0	04.4
13	13.0	00.2	73	73.0	01.3	133	133.0	02.3	193	193.0	03.4	253	253.0	04.4
14	14.0	00.2	74	74.0	01.3	134	134.0	02.3	194	194.0	03.4	254	254.0	04.4
15	15.0	00.3	75	75.0	01.3	135	135.0	02.3	195	195.0	03.4	255	255.0	04.5
16	16.0	00.3	76	76.0	01.3	136	136.0	02.4	196	196.0	03.4	256	256.0	04.5
17	17.0	00.3	77	77.0	01.3	137	137.0	02.4	197	197.0	03.4	257	257.0	04.5
18	18.0	00.3	78	78.0	01.4	138	138.0	02.4	198	198.0	03.5	258	258.0	04.5
19	19.0	00.3	79	79.0	01.4	139	139.0	02.4	199	199.0	03.5	259	259.0	04.5
20	20.0	00.3	80	80.0	01.4	140	140.0	02.4	200	200.0	03.5	260	260.0	04.5
21	21.0	00.4	81	81.0	01.4	141	141.0	02.5	201	201.0	03.5	261	261.0	04.6
22	22.0	00.4	82	82.0	01.4	142	142.0	02.5	202	202.0	03.5	262	262.0	04.6
23	23.0	00.4	83	83.0	01.5	143	143.0	02.5	203	203.0	03.5	263	263.0	04.6
24	24.0	00.4	84	84.0	01.5	144	144.0	02.5	204	204.0	03.6	264	264.0	04.6
25	25.0	00.4	85	85.0	01.5	145	145.0	02.5	205	205.0	03.6	265	265.0	04.6
26	26.0	00.5	86	86.0	01.5	146	146.0	02.5	206	206.0	03.6	266	266.0	04.6
27	27.0	00.5	87	87.0	01.5	147	147.0	02.6	207	207.0	03.6	267	267.0	04.7
28	28.0	00.5	88	88.0	01.5	148	148.0	02.6	208	208.0	03.6	268	268.0	04.7
29	29.0	00.5	89	89.0	01.6	149	149.0	02.6	209	209.0	03.6	269	269.0	04.7
30	30.0	00.5	90	90.0	01.6	150	150.0	02.6	210	210.0	03.7	270	270.0	04.7
31	31.0	00.5	91	91.0	01.6	151	151.0	02.6	211	211.0	03.7	271	271.0	04.7
32	32.0	00.6	92	92.0	01.6	152	152.0	02.7	212	212.0	03.7	272	272.0	04.7
33	33.0	00.6	93	93.0	01.6	153	153.0	02.7	213	213.0	03.7	273	273.0	04.8
34	34.0	00.6	94	94.0	01.6	154	154.0	02.7	214	214.0	03.7	274	274.0	04.8
35	35.0	00.6	95	95.0	01.7	155	155.0	02.7	215	215.0	03.8	275	275.0	04.8
36	36.0	00.6	96	96.0	01.7	156	156.0	02.7	216	216.0	03.8	276	276.0	04.8
37	37.0	00.6	97	97.0	01.7	157	157.0	02.7	217	217.0	03.8	277	277.0	04.8
38	38.0	00.7	98	98.0	01.7	158	158.0	02.8	218	218.0	03.8	278	278.0	04.9
39	39.0	00.7	99	99.0	01.7	159	159.0	02.8	219	219.0	03.8	279	279.0	04.9
40	40.0	00.7	100	100.0	01.7	160	160.0	02.8	220	220.0	03.8	280	280.0	04.9
41	41.0	00.7	101	101.0	01.8	161	161.0	02.8	221	221.0	03.9	281	281.0	04.9
42	42.0	00.7	102	102.0	01.8	162	162.0	02.8	222	222.0	03.9	282	282.0	04.9
43	43.0	00.8	103	103.0	01.8	163	163.0	02.8	223	223.0	03.9	283	283.0	04.9
44	44.0	00.8	104	104.0	01.8	164	164.0	02.9	224	224.0	03.9	284	284.0	05.0
45	45.0	00.8	105	105.0	01.8	165	165.0	02.9	225	225.0	03.9	285	285.0	05.0
46	46.0	00.8	106	106.0	01.8	166	166.0	02.9	226	226.0	03.9	286	286.0	05.0
47	47.0	00.8	107	107.0	01.9	167	167.0	02.9	227	227.0	04.0	287	287.0	05.0
48	48.0	00.8	108	108.0	01.9	168	168.0	02.9	228	228.0	04.0	288	288.0	05.0
49	49.0	00.9	109	109.0	01.9	169	169.0	02.9	229	229.0	04.0	289	289.0	05.0
50	50.0	00.9	110	110.0	01.9	170	170.0	03.0	230	230.0	04.0	290	290.0	05.1
51	51.0	00.9	111	111.0	01.9	171	171.0	03.0	231	231.0	04.0	291	291.0	05.1
52	52.0	00.9	112	112.0	01.9	172	172.0	03.0	232	232.0	04.0	292	292.0	05.1
53	53.0	00.9	113	113.0	02.0	173	173.0	03.0	233	233.0	04.1	293	293.0	05.1
54	54.0	00.9	114	114.0	02.0	174	174.0	03.0	234	234.0	04.1	294	294.0	05.1
55	55.0	01.0	115	115.0	02.0	175	175.0	03.0	235	235.0	04.1	295	295.0	05.1
56	56.0	01.0	116	116.0	02.0	176	176.0	03.1	236	236.0	04.1	296	296.0	05.2
57	57.0	01.0	117	117.0	02.0	177	177.0	03.1	237	237.0	04.1	297	297.0	05.2
58	58.0	01.0	118	118.0	02.1	178	178.0	03.1	238	238.0	04.2	298	298.0	05.2
59	59.0	01.0	119	119.0	02.1	179	179.0	03.1	239	239.0	04.2	299	299.0	05.2
60	60.0	01.1	120	120.0	02.1	180	180.0	03.1	240	240.0	04.2	300	300.0	05.2
Diff.	Dep.	Lat.	Diff.	Dep.	Lat.	Diff.	Dep.	Lat.	Diff.	Dep.	Lat.	Diff.	Dep.	Lat.

Cc

for 89 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 4 Degrees.

Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.
1	01.0	00.1	61	60.9	04.3	121	120.7	08.4	181	180.6	12.6	241	240.4	16.8
2	02.0	00.1	62	61.8	04.3	22	121.7	08.5	82	181.6	12.7	42	241.4	16.9
3	03.0	00.2	63	62.8	04.4	23	122.7	08.6	83	182.6	12.8	43	242.4	17.0
4	04.0	00.3	64	63.8	04.5	24	123.7	08.6	84	183.6	12.8	44	243.4	17.0
5	05.0	00.3	65	64.8	04.5	25	124.7	08.7	85	184.6	12.9	45	244.4	17.1
6	06.0	00.4	66	65.8	04.6	26	125.7	08.8	86	185.5	13.0	46	245.4	17.2
7	07.0	00.5	67	66.8	04.7	27	126.7	08.9	87	186.5	13.0	47	246.4	17.2
8	08.0	00.6	68	67.8	04.7	28	127.7	08.9	88	187.5	13.1	48	247.4	17.3
9	09.0	00.6	69	68.8	04.8	29	128.7	09.0	89	188.5	13.2	49	248.4	17.4
10	10.0	00.7	70	69.8	04.9	30	129.7	09.1	90	189.5	13.3	50	249.4	17.4
11	11.0	00.8	71	70.8	05.0	31	130.7	09.1	91	190.5	13.3	51	250.4	17.5
12	12.0	00.8	72	71.8	05.0	32	131.7	09.2	92	191.5	13.4	52	251.4	17.6
13	13.0	00.9	73	72.8	05.1	33	132.7	09.3	93	192.5	13.5	53	252.4	17.6
14	14.0	01.0	74	73.8	05.2	34	133.7	09.3	94	193.5	13.5	54	253.4	17.7
15	15.0	01.0	75	74.8	05.2	35	134.7	09.4	95	194.5	13.6	55	254.4	17.8
16	16.0	01.1	76	75.8	05.3	36	135.7	09.5	96	195.5	13.7	56	255.4	17.9
17	17.0	01.2	77	76.8	05.4	37	136.7	09.6	97	196.5	13.7	57	256.4	17.9
18	18.0	01.3	78	77.8	05.4	38	137.7	09.6	98	197.5	13.8	58	257.4	18.0
19	19.0	01.3	79	78.8	05.5	39	138.7	09.7	99	198.5	13.9	59	258.4	18.1
20	20.0	01.4	80	79.8	05.6	40	139.7	09.8	100	199.5	14.0	60	259.4	18.1
21	20.9	01.5	81	80.8	05.7	41	140.7	09.8	101	200.5	14.0	61	260.4	18.2
22	21.9	01.5	82	81.8	05.7	42	141.7	09.9	02	201.5	14.1	62	261.4	18.3
23	22.9	01.6	83	82.8	05.8	43	142.7	10.0	03	202.5	14.2	63	262.4	18.3
24	23.9	01.7	84	83.8	05.9	44	143.6	10.0	04	203.5	14.2	64	263.4	18.4
25	24.9	01.7	85	84.8	05.9	45	144.6	10.1	05	204.5	14.3	65	264.4	18.5
26	25.9	01.8	86	85.8	06.0	46	145.6	10.2	06	205.5	14.4	66	265.4	18.6
27	26.9	01.9	87	86.8	06.1	47	146.6	10.3	07	206.5	14.4	67	266.3	18.6
28	27.9	02.0	88	87.8	06.1	48	147.6	10.3	08	207.5	14.5	68	267.3	18.7
29	28.9	02.0	89	88.8	06.2	49	148.6	10.4	09	208.5	14.6	69	268.3	18.8
30	29.9	02.1	90	89.8	06.3	50	149.6	10.5	10	209.5	14.6	70	269.3	18.8
31	30.9	02.2	91	90.8	06.3	51	150.6	10.5	211	210.5	14.7	271	270.3	18.9
32	31.9	02.2	92	91.8	06.4	52	151.6	10.6	12	211.5	14.8	72	271.3	19.0
33	32.9	02.3	93	92.8	06.5	53	152.6	10.7	13	212.5	14.9	73	272.3	19.0
34	33.9	02.4	94	93.8	06.6	54	153.6	10.7	14	213.5	14.9	74	273.3	19.1
35	34.9	02.4	95	94.8	06.6	55	154.6	10.8	15	214.5	15.0	75	274.3	19.2
36	35.9	02.5	96	95.8	06.7	56	155.6	10.9	16	215.5	15.1	76	275.3	19.2
37	36.9	02.6	97	96.8	06.8	57	156.6	11.0	17	216.5	15.1	77	276.3	19.3
38	37.9	02.7	98	97.8	06.8	58	157.6	11.0	18	217.5	15.2	78	277.3	19.4
39	38.9	02.7	99	98.8	06.9	59	158.6	11.1	19	218.5	15.3	79	278.3	19.5
40	39.9	02.8	100	99.8	07.0	60	159.6	11.2	20	219.5	15.3	80	279.3	19.5
41	40.9	02.9	101	100.8	07.0	61	160.6	11.2	221	220.5	15.4	281	280.3	19.6
42	41.9	02.9	02	101.8	07.1	62	161.6	11.3	22	221.5	15.5	82	281.3	19.7
43	42.9	03.0	03	102.7	07.2	63	162.6	11.4	23	222.5	15.6	83	282.3	19.7
44	43.9	03.1	04	103.7	07.3	64	163.6	11.4	24	223.5	15.6	84	283.3	19.8
45	44.9	03.1	05	104.7	07.3	65	164.6	11.5	25	224.5	15.7	85	284.3	19.9
46	45.9	03.2	06	105.7	07.4	66	165.6	11.6	26	225.4	15.8	86	285.3	20.0
47	46.9	03.3	07	106.7	07.5	67	166.6	11.6	27	226.4	15.8	87	286.3	20.0
48	47.9	03.3	08	107.7	07.5	68	167.6	11.7	28	227.4	15.9	88	287.3	20.1
49	48.9	03.4	09	108.7	07.6	69	168.6	11.8	29	228.4	16.0	89	288.3	20.2
50	49.9	03.5	10	109.7	07.7	70	169.6	11.9	30	229.4	16.0	90	289.3	20.2
51	50.9	03.6	111	110.7	07.7	171	170.6	11.9	231	230.4	16.1	291	290.3	20.3
52	51.9	03.6	12	111.7	07.8	72	171.6	12.0	32	231.4	16.2	92	291.3	20.4
53	52.9	03.7	13	112.7	07.9	73	172.6	12.1	33	232.4	16.3	93	292.3	20.4
54	53.9	03.8	14	113.7	08.0	74	173.6	12.1	34	233.4	16.3	94	293.3	20.5
55	54.9	03.8	15	114.7	08.0	75	174.6	12.2	35	234.4	16.4	95	294.3	20.6
56	55.9	03.9	16	115.7	08.1	76	175.6	12.3	36	235.4	16.5	96	295.3	20.6
57	56.9	04.0	17	116.7	08.2	77	176.6	12.3	37	236.4	16.5	97	296.3	20.7
58	57.9	04.0	18	117.7	08.2	78	177.6	12.4	38	237.4	16.6	98	297.3	20.8
59	58.9	04.1	19	118.7	08.3	79	178.6	12.5	39	238.4	16.7	99	298.3	20.9
60	59.9	04.2	20	119.7	08.4	80	179.6	12.6	40	239.4	16.7	100	299.3	20.9
Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.

for 80 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 3 Degrees.

Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.
1	01.0	00.1	61	60.9	03.2	121	120.8	06.3	181	180.7	09.5	241	240.7	12.6
2	02.0	00.1	62	61.9	03.2	22	121.8	06.4	82	181.7	09.5	42	241.7	12.7
3	03.0	00.2	63	62.9	03.3	23	122.8	06.4	83	182.7	09.6	43	242.7	12.7
4	04.0	00.2	64	63.9	03.3	24	123.8	06.5	84	183.7	09.6	44	243.7	12.8
5	05.0	00.3	65	64.9	03.4	25	124.8	06.5	85	184.7	09.7	45	244.7	12.8
6	06.0	00.3	66	65.9	03.5	26	125.8	06.6	86	185.7	09.7	46	245.7	12.9
7	07.0	00.4	67	66.9	03.5	27	126.8	06.6	87	186.7	09.8	47	246.7	12.9
8	08.0	00.4	68	67.9	03.6	28	127.8	06.7	88	187.7	09.8	48	247.7	13.0
9	09.0	00.5	69	68.9	03.6	29	128.8	06.8	89	188.7	09.9	49	248.7	13.0
10	10.0	00.5	70	69.9	03.7	30	129.8	06.8	90	189.7	09.9	50	249.7	13.1
11	11.0	00.6	71	70.9	03.7	131	130.8	06.9	191	190.7	10.0	251	250.7	13.1
12	12.0	00.6	72	71.9	03.8	32	131.8	06.9	92	191.7	10.0	52	251.7	13.2
13	13.0	00.7	73	72.9	03.8	33	132.8	07.0	93	192.7	10.1	53	252.7	13.2
14	14.0	00.7	74	73.9	03.9	34	133.8	07.0	94	193.7	10.2	54	253.7	13.3
15	15.0	00.8	75	74.9	03.9	35	134.8	07.1	95	194.7	10.2	55	254.7	13.3
16	16.0	00.8	76	75.9	04.0	36	135.8	07.1	96	195.7	10.3	56	255.6	13.4
17	17.0	00.9	77	76.9	04.0	37	136.8	07.2	97	196.7	10.3	57	256.6	13.5
18	18.0	00.9	78	77.9	04.1	38	137.8	07.2	98	197.7	10.4	58	257.6	13.5
19	19.0	01.0	79	78.9	04.1	39	138.8	07.3	99	198.7	10.4	59	258.6	13.6
20	20.0	01.0	80	79.9	04.2	40	139.8	07.3	200	199.7	10.5	60	259.6	13.6
21	21.0	01.1	81	80.9	04.2	141	140.8	07.4	201	200.7	10.5	61	260.6	13.7
22	22.0	01.1	82	81.9	04.3	42	141.8	07.4	02	201.7	10.6	62	261.6	13.7
23	23.0	01.2	83	82.9	04.3	43	142.8	07.5	03	202.7	10.6	63	262.6	13.8
24	24.0	01.3	84	83.9	04.4	44	143.8	07.5	04	203.7	10.7	64	263.6	13.8
25	25.0	01.3	85	84.9	04.4	45	144.8	07.6	05	204.7	10.7	65	264.6	13.9
26	26.0	01.4	86	85.9	04.5	46	145.8	07.6	06	205.7	10.8	66	265.6	13.9
27	27.0	01.4	87	86.9	04.6	47	146.8	07.7	07	206.7	10.8	67	266.6	14.0
28	28.0	01.5	88	87.9	04.6	48	147.8	07.7	08	207.7	10.9	68	267.6	14.0
29	29.0	01.5	89	88.9	04.7	49	148.8	07.8	09	208.7	10.9	69	268.6	14.1
30	30.0	01.6	90	89.9	04.7	50	149.8	07.9	10	209.7	11.0	70	269.6	14.1
31	31.0	01.6	91	90.9	04.8	151	150.8	07.9	211	210.7	11.0	271	270.6	14.2
32	32.0	01.7	92	91.9	04.8	52	151.8	08.0	12	211.7	11.1	72	271.6	14.2
33	33.0	01.7	93	92.9	04.9	53	152.8	08.0	13	212.7	11.1	73	272.6	14.3
34	34.0	01.8	94	93.9	04.9	54	153.8	08.1	14	213.7	11.2	74	273.6	14.3
35	35.0	01.8	95	94.9	05.0	55	154.8	08.1	15	214.7	11.3	75	274.6	14.4
36	36.0	01.9	96	95.9	05.0	56	155.8	08.2	16	215.7	11.3	76	275.6	14.4
37	36.9	01.9	97	96.9	05.1	57	156.8	08.2	17	216.7	11.4	77	276.6	14.5
38	37.9	02.0	98	97.9	05.1	58	157.8	08.3	18	217.7	11.4	78	277.6	14.5
39	38.9	02.0	99	98.9	05.2	59	158.8	08.3	19	218.7	11.5	79	278.6	14.6
40	39.9	02.1	100	99.9	05.2	60	159.8	08.4	20	219.7	11.5	80	279.6	14.7
41	40.9	02.1	101	100.9	05.3	161	160.8	08.4	221	220.7	11.6	281	280.6	14.7
42	41.9	02.2	02	101.9	05.3	62	161.8	08.5	22	221.7	11.6	82	281.6	14.8
43	42.9	02.3	03	102.9	05.4	63	162.8	08.5	23	222.7	11.7	83	282.6	14.8
44	43.9	02.3	04	103.9	05.4	64	163.8	08.6	24	223.7	11.7	84	283.6	14.9
45	44.9	02.4	05	104.9	05.5	65	164.8	08.6	25	224.7	11.8	85	284.6	14.9
46	45.9	02.4	06	105.9	05.5	66	165.8	08.7	26	225.7	11.8	86	285.6	15.0
47	46.9	02.5	07	106.9	05.6	67	166.8	08.7	27	226.7	11.9	87	286.6	15.0
48	47.9	02.5	08	107.9	05.7	68	167.8	08.8	28	227.7	11.9	88	287.6	15.1
49	48.9	02.6	09	108.8	05.7	69	168.8	08.8	29	228.7	12.0	89	288.6	15.1
50	49.9	02.6	10	109.8	05.8	70	169.8	08.9	30	229.7	12.0	90	289.6	15.2
51	50.9	02.7	111	110.8	05.8	171	170.8	08.9	231	230.7	12.1	291	290.6	15.2
52	51.9	02.7	12	111.8	05.9	72	171.8	09.0	32	231.7	12.1	92	291.6	15.3
53	52.9	02.8	13	112.8	05.9	73	172.8	09.1	33	232.7	12.2	93	292.6	15.3
54	53.9	02.8	14	113.8	06.0	74	173.8	09.1	34	233.7	12.2	94	293.6	15.4
55	54.9	02.9	15	114.8	06.0	75	174.8	09.2	35	234.7	12.3	95	294.6	15.4
56	55.9	02.9	16	115.8	06.1	76	175.8	09.2	36	235.7	12.4	96	295.6	15.5
57	56.9	03.0	17	116.8	06.1	77	176.8	09.3	37	236.7	12.4	97	296.6	15.5
58	57.9	03.0	18	117.8	06.2	78	177.8	09.3	38	237.7	12.5	98	297.6	15.6
59	58.9	03.1	19	118.8	06.2	79	178.8	09.4	39	238.7	12.5	99	298.6	15.6
60	59.9	03.1	20	119.8	06.3	80	179.8	09.4	40	239.7	12.6	300	299.6	15.7
Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 6 Degrees.

Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.
1	01.0	00.1	61	60.7	06.4	121	120.3	12.6	181	180.0	18.9	241	239.7	25.2
2	02.0	00.2	62	61.7	06.5	122	121.3	12.8	182	181.0	19.0	242	240.7	25.3
3	03.0	00.3	63	62.7	06.6	123	122.3	12.9	183	182.0	19.1	243	241.7	25.4
4	04.0	00.4	64	63.6	06.7	124	123.3	13.0	184	183.0	19.2	244	242.7	25.5
5	05.0	00.5	65	64.6	06.8	125	124.3	13.1	185	184.0	19.3	245	243.7	25.6
6	06.0	00.6	66	65.6	06.9	126	125.3	13.2	186	185.0	19.4	246	244.7	25.7
7	07.0	00.7	67	66.6	07.0	127	126.3	13.3	187	186.0	19.5	247	245.6	25.8
8	08.0	00.8	68	67.6	07.1	128	127.3	13.4	188	187.0	19.7	248	246.6	25.9
9	09.0	00.9	69	68.6	07.2	129	128.3	13.5	189	188.0	19.8	249	247.6	26.0
10	09.9	01.0	70	69.6	07.3	130	129.3	13.6	190	189.0	19.9	250	248.6	26.1
11	10.9	01.1	71	70.6	07.4	131	130.3	13.7	191	190.0	20.0	251	249.6	26.2
12	11.9	01.3	72	71.6	07.5	132	131.3	13.8	192	190.9	20.1	252	250.6	26.3
13	12.9	01.4	73	72.6	07.6	133	132.3	13.9	193	191.9	20.2	253	251.6	26.4
14	13.9	01.5	74	73.6	07.7	134	133.3	14.0	194	192.9	20.3	254	252.6	26.5
15	14.9	01.6	75	74.6	07.8	135	134.3	14.1	195	193.9	20.4	255	253.6	26.7
16	15.9	01.7	76	75.6	07.9	136	135.3	14.2	196	194.9	20.5	256	254.6	26.8
17	16.9	01.8	77	76.6	08.0	137	136.3	14.3	197	195.9	20.6	257	255.6	26.9
18	17.9	01.9	78	77.6	08.2	138	137.3	14.4	198	196.9	20.7	258	256.6	27.0
19	18.9	02.0	79	78.6	08.3	139	138.3	14.5	199	197.9	20.8	259	257.6	27.1
20	19.9	02.1	80	79.6	08.4	140	139.3	14.6	200	198.9	20.9	260	258.6	27.2
21	20.9	02.2	81	80.6	08.5	141	140.3	14.7	201	199.9	21.0	261	259.6	27.3
22	21.9	02.3	82	81.6	08.6	142	141.3	14.8	202	200.9	21.1	262	260.6	27.4
23	22.9	02.4	83	82.6	08.7	143	142.3	14.9	203	201.9	21.2	263	261.6	27.5
24	23.9	02.5	84	83.6	08.8	144	143.3	15.0	204	202.9	21.3	264	262.6	27.6
25	24.9	02.6	85	84.6	08.9	145	144.3	15.1	205	203.9	21.4	265	263.6	27.7
26	25.9	02.7	86	85.6	09.0	146	145.3	15.2	206	204.9	21.5	266	264.6	27.8
27	26.9	02.8	87	86.6	09.1	147	146.3	15.3	207	205.9	21.6	267	265.6	27.9
28	27.9	02.9	88	87.6	09.2	148	147.3	15.4	208	206.9	21.7	268	266.6	28.0
29	28.9	03.0	89	88.6	09.3	149	148.3	15.5	209	207.9	21.8	269	267.6	28.1
30	29.9	03.1	90	89.6	09.4	150	149.3	15.6	210	208.9	21.9	270	268.6	28.2
31	30.9	03.2	91	90.6	09.5	151	150.3	15.7	211	209.9	22.0	271	269.6	28.3
32	31.9	03.3	92	91.6	09.6	152	151.3	15.8	212	210.9	22.1	272	270.6	28.4
33	32.9	03.4	93	92.6	09.7	153	152.3	15.9	213	211.9	22.2	273	271.6	28.5
34	33.9	03.5	94	93.6	09.8	154	153.3	16.0	214	212.9	22.3	274	272.6	28.6
35	34.9	03.6	95	94.6	09.9	155	154.3	16.1	215	213.9	22.4	275	273.6	28.7
36	35.9	03.7	96	95.6	10.0	156	155.3	16.2	216	214.9	22.5	276	274.6	28.8
37	36.9	03.8	97	96.6	10.1	157	156.3	16.3	217	215.9	22.6	277	275.6	28.9
38	37.9	03.9	98	97.6	10.2	158	157.3	16.4	218	216.9	22.7	278	276.6	29.0
39	38.9	04.0	99	98.6	10.3	159	158.3	16.5	219	217.9	22.8	279	277.6	29.1
40	39.9	04.1	100	99.6	10.4	160	159.3	16.6	220	218.9	22.9	280	278.6	29.2
41	40.9	04.2	101	100.6	10.5	161	160.3	16.7	221	219.9	23.0	281	279.6	29.3
42	41.9	04.3	102	101.6	10.6	162	161.3	16.8	222	220.9	23.1	282	280.6	29.4
43	42.9	04.4	103	102.6	10.7	163	162.3	16.9	223	221.9	23.2	283	281.6	29.5
44	43.9	04.5	104	103.6	10.8	164	163.3	17.0	224	222.9	23.3	284	282.6	29.6
45	44.9	04.6	105	104.6	10.9	165	164.3	17.1	225	223.9	23.4	285	283.6	29.7
46	45.9	04.7	106	105.6	11.0	166	165.3	17.2	226	224.9	23.5	286	284.6	29.8
47	46.9	04.8	107	106.6	11.1	167	166.3	17.3	227	225.9	23.6	287	285.6	29.9
48	47.9	04.9	108	107.6	11.2	168	167.3	17.4	228	226.9	23.7	288	286.6	30.0
49	48.9	05.0	109	108.6	11.3	169	168.3	17.5	229	227.9	23.8	289	287.6	30.1
50	49.9	05.1	110	109.6	11.4	170	169.3	17.6	230	228.9	23.9	290	288.6	30.2
51	50.9	05.2	111	110.6	11.5	171	170.3	17.7	231	229.9	24.0	291	289.6	30.3
52	51.9	05.3	112	111.6	11.6	172	171.3	17.8	232	230.9	24.1	292	290.6	30.4
53	52.9	05.4	113	112.6	11.7	173	172.3	17.9	233	231.9	24.2	293	291.6	30.5
54	53.9	05.5	114	113.6	11.8	174	173.3	18.0	234	232.9	24.3	294	292.6	30.6
55	54.9	05.6	115	114.6	11.9	175	174.3	18.1	235	233.9	24.4	295	293.6	30.7
56	55.9	05.7	116	115.6	12.0	176	175.3	18.2	236	234.9	24.5	296	294.6	30.8
57	56.9	05.8	117	116.6	12.1	177	176.3	18.3	237	235.9	24.6	297	295.6	30.9
58	57.9	05.9	118	117.6	12.2	178	177.3	18.4	238	236.9	24.7	298	296.6	31.0
59	58.9	06.0	119	118.6	12.3	179	178.3	18.5	239	237.9	24.8	299	297.6	31.1
60	59.9	06.1	120	119.6	12.4	180	179.3	18.6	240	238.9	24.9	300	298.6	31.2
61	60.9	06.2	121	120.6	12.5	181	180.3	18.7	241	239.9	25.0	301	299.6	31.3
62	61.9	06.3	122	121.6	12.6	182	181.3	18.8	242	240.9	25.1	302	300.6	31.4
63	62.9	06.4	123	122.6	12.7	183	182.3	18.9	243	241.9	25.2	303	301.6	31.5
64	63.9	06.5	124	123.6	12.8	184	183.3	19.0	244	242.9	25.3	304	302.6	31.6
65	64.9	06.6	125	124.6	12.9	185	184.3	19.1	245	243.9	25.4	305	303.6	31.7
66	65.9	06.7	126	125.6	13.0	186	185.3	19.2	246	244.9	25.5	306	304.6	31.8
67	66.9	06.8	127	126.6	13.1	187	186.3	19.3	247	245.9	25.6	307	305.6	31.9
68	67.9	06.9	128	127.6	13.2	188	187.3	19.4	248	246.9	25.7	308	306.6	32.0
69	68.9	07.0	129	128.6	13.3	189	188.3	19.5	249	247.9	25.8	309	307.6	32.1
70	69.9	07.1	130	129.6	13.4	190	189.3	19.6	250	248.9	25.9	310	308.6	32.2
71	70.9	07.2	131	130.6	13.5	191	190.3	19.7	251	249.9	26.0	311	309.6	32.3
72	71.9	07.3	132	131.6	13.6	192	191.3	19.8	252	250.9	26.1	312	310.6	32.4
73	72.9	07.4	133	132.6	13.7	193	192.3	19.9	253	251.9	26.2	313	311.6	32.5
74	73.9	07.5	134	133.6	13.8	194	193.3	20.0	254	252.9	26.3	314	312.6	32.6
75	74.9	07.6	135	134.6	13.9	195	194.3	20.1	255	253.9	26.4	315	313.6	32.7
76	75.9	07.7	136	135.6	14.0	196	195.3	20.2	256	254.9	26.5	316	314.6	32.8
77	76.9	07.8	137	136.6	14.1	197	196.3	20.3	257	255.9	26.6	317	315.6	32.9
78	77.9	07.9	138	137.6	14.2	198	197.3	20.4	258	256.9	26.7	318	316.6	33.0
79	78.9	08.0	139	138.6	14.3	199	198.3	20.5	259	257.9	26.8	319	317.6	33.1
80	79.9	08.1	140	139.6	14.4	200	199.3	20.6	260	258.9	26.9	320	318.6	33.2
81	80.9	08.2	141	140.6	14.5	201	200.3	20.7	261	259.9	27.0	321	319.6	33.3
82	81.9	08.3	142	141.6	14.6	202	201.3	20.8	262	260.9	27.1	322	320.6	33.4
83	82.9	08.4	143	142.6	14.7	203	202.3	20.9	263	261.9	27.2	323	321.6	33.5
84	83.9	08.5	144	143.6	14.8	204	203.3	21.0	264	262.9	27.3	324	322.6	33.6
85	84.9	08.6	145	144.6	14.9	205	204.3	21.1	265	263.9	27.4	325	323.6	33.7
86	85.9	08.7	146	145.6	15.0	206	205.3	21.2	266	264.9	27.5	326	324.6	33.8
87	86.9	08.8	147	146.6	15.1	207	206.3	21.3	267	265.9	27.6	327	325.6	33.9
88	87.9	08.9	148	147.6	15.2	208	207.3	21.4	268	266.9	27.7	328	326.6	34.0
89	88.9	09.0	149	148.6	15.3	209	208.3	21.5	269	267.9	27.8	329	327.6	34.1
90	89.9													

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 5 Degrees.

Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.
1	01.0	00.1	61	60.8	05.3	121	120.5	10.5	181	180.3	15.8	241	240.1	21.0
2	02.0	00.2	62	61.8	05.4	122	121.5	10.6	182	181.3	15.9	242	241.2	21.1
3	03.0	00.3	63	62.8	05.5	123	122.5	10.7	183	182.3	15.9	243	242.1	21.2
4	04.0	00.3	64	63.8	05.6	124	123.5	10.8	184	183.3	16.0	244	243.1	21.3
5	05.0	00.4	65	64.8	05.7	125	124.5	10.9	185	184.3	16.1	245	244.2	21.4
6	06.0	00.5	66	65.7	05.8	126	125.5	11.0	186	185.3	16.2	246	245.1	21.4
7	07.0	00.6	67	66.7	05.8	127	126.5	11.1	187	186.3	16.3	247	246.1	21.5
8	08.0	00.7	68	67.7	05.9	128	127.5	11.2	188	187.3	16.4	248	247.1	21.6
9	09.0	00.8	69	68.7	06.0	129	128.5	11.2	189	188.3	16.5	249	248.1	21.7
10	10.0	00.9	70	69.7	06.1	130	129.5	11.3	190	189.3	16.6	250	249.0	21.8
11	11.0	01.0	71	70.7	06.2	131	130.5	11.4	191	190.3	16.6	251	250.0	21.9
12	12.0	01.0	72	71.7	06.3	132	131.5	11.5	192	191.3	16.7	252	251.0	22.0
13	13.0	01.1	73	72.7	06.4	133	132.5	11.6	193	192.3	16.8	253	252.0	22.1
14	13.9	01.2	74	73.7	06.4	134	133.5	11.7	194	193.3	16.9	254	253.0	22.1
15	14.9	01.3	75	74.7	06.5	135	134.5	11.8	195	194.3	17.0	255	254.0	22.2
16	15.9	01.4	76	75.7	06.6	136	135.5	11.9	196	195.3	17.1	256	255.0	22.3
17	16.9	01.5	77	76.7	06.7	137	136.5	11.9	197	196.3	17.2	257	256.0	22.4
18	17.9	01.6	78	77.7	06.8	138	137.5	12.0	198	197.3	17.3	258	257.0	22.5
19	18.9	01.7	79	78.7	06.9	139	138.5	12.1	199	198.3	17.3	259	258.0	22.6
20	19.9	01.7	80	79.7	07.0	140	139.5	12.2	200	199.3	17.4	260	259.0	22.7
21	20.9	01.8	81	80.7	07.1	141	140.5	12.3	201	200.3	17.5	261	260.0	22.7
22	21.9	01.9	82	81.7	07.1	142	141.5	12.4	202	201.3	17.6	262	261.0	22.8
23	22.9	02.0	83	82.7	07.2	143	142.5	12.5	203	202.3	17.7	263	262.0	22.9
24	23.9	02.1	84	83.7	07.3	144	143.5	12.6	204	203.3	17.8	264	263.0	23.0
25	24.9	02.2	85	84.7	07.4	145	144.4	12.6	205	204.3	17.9	265	264.0	23.1
26	25.9	02.3	86	85.7	07.5	146	145.4	12.7	206	205.3	18.0	266	265.0	23.2
27	26.9	02.4	87	86.7	07.6	147	146.4	12.8	207	206.3	18.0	267	266.0	23.3
28	27.9	02.4	88	87.7	07.7	148	147.4	12.9	208	207.3	18.1	268	267.0	23.4
29	28.9	02.5	89	88.7	07.8	149	148.4	13.0	209	208.3	18.2	269	268.0	23.4
30	29.9	02.6	90	89.7	07.8	150	149.4	13.1	210	209.3	18.3	270	269.0	23.5
31	30.9	02.7	91	90.7	07.9	151	150.4	13.2	211	210.3	18.4	271	270.0	23.6
32	31.9	02.8	92	91.6	08.0	152	151.4	13.2	212	211.3	18.5	272	271.0	23.7
33	32.9	02.9	93	92.6	08.1	153	152.4	13.3	213	212.3	18.6	273	272.0	23.8
34	33.9	03.0	94	93.6	08.2	154	153.4	13.4	214	213.3	18.7	274	273.0	23.9
35	34.9	03.1	95	94.6	08.3	155	154.4	13.5	215	214.3	18.7	275	274.0	24.0
36	35.9	03.1	96	95.6	08.4	156	155.4	13.6	216	215.3	18.8	276	275.0	24.1
37	36.9	03.2	97	96.6	08.5	157	156.4	13.7	217	216.3	18.9	277	276.0	24.1
38	37.9	03.3	98	97.6	08.5	158	157.4	13.8	218	217.3	19.0	278	277.0	24.2
39	38.9	03.4	99	98.6	08.6	159	158.4	13.9	219	218.3	19.1	279	278.0	24.3
40	39.9	03.5	100	99.6	08.7	160	159.4	14.0	220	219.3	19.2	280	279.0	24.4
41	40.8	03.6	101	100.6	08.8	161	160.4	14.0	221	220.3	19.3	281	280.0	24.5
42	41.8	03.7	102	101.6	08.9	162	161.4	14.1	222	221.3	19.3	282	281.0	24.6
43	42.8	03.7	103	102.6	09.0	163	162.4	14.2	223	222.3	19.4	283	282.0	24.7
44	43.8	03.8	104	103.6	09.1	164	163.4	14.3	224	223.3	19.5	284	283.0	24.8
45	44.8	03.9	105	104.6	09.2	165	164.4	14.4	225	224.3	19.6	285	284.0	24.8
46	45.8	04.0	106	105.6	09.2	166	165.4	14.5	226	225.3	19.7	286	285.0	24.9
47	46.8	04.1	107	106.6	09.3	167	166.4	14.6	227	226.3	19.8	287	286.0	25.0
48	47.8	04.2	108	107.6	09.4	168	167.4	14.6	228	227.3	19.9	288	287.0	25.1
49	48.8	04.3	109	108.6	09.5	169	168.4	14.7	229	228.3	20.0	289	288.0	25.1
50	49.8	04.4	110	109.6	09.6	170	169.4	14.8	230	229.3	20.1	290	289.0	25.3
51	50.8	04.4	111	110.6	09.7	171	170.3	14.9	231	230.3	20.1	291	290.0	25.4
52	51.8	04.5	112	111.6	09.8	172	171.3	15.0	232	231.3	20.2	292	291.0	25.4
53	52.8	04.6	113	112.6	09.8	173	172.3	15.1	233	232.3	20.3	293	292.0	25.5
54	53.8	04.7	114	113.6	09.9	174	173.3	15.2	234	233.3	20.4	294	293.0	25.6
55	54.8	04.8	115	114.6	10.0	175	174.3	15.3	235	234.3	20.5	295	294.0	25.7
56	55.8	04.9	116	115.6	10.1	176	175.3	15.3	236	235.3	20.6	296	295.0	25.8
57	56.8	05.0	117	116.6	10.2	177	176.3	15.4	237	236.3	20.7	297	296.0	25.9
58	57.8	05.1	118	117.6	10.3	178	177.3	15.5	238	237.3	20.7	298	297.0	26.0
59	58.8	05.2	119	118.6	10.4	179	178.3	15.6	239	238.3	20.8	299	298.0	26.1
60	59.8	05.2	120	119.6	10.5	180	179.3	15.7	240	239.3	20.9	300	299.0	26.2
Dist Dep.	Lat.		Dist Dep.	Lat.		Dist Dep.	Lat.		Dist Dep.	Lat.		Dist Dep.	Lat.	

for 85 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 8 Degrees.

Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.
1	01.0	00.1	61	60.4	08.5	121	119.8	16.8	181	179.2	25.2	241	238.7	33.5
2	02.0	00.3	62	61.4	08.6	122	120.8	17.0	182	180.2	25.3	242	239.7	33.7
3	03.0	00.4	63	62.4	08.8	123	121.8	17.1	183	181.2	25.5	243	240.6	33.8
4	04.0	00.6	64	63.4	08.9	124	122.8	17.3	184	182.2	25.6	244	241.6	34.0
5	05.0	00.7	65	64.4	09.0	125	123.8	17.4	185	183.2	25.7	245	242.6	34.1
6	05.9	00.8	66	65.4	09.2	126	124.8	17.5	186	184.2	25.9	246	243.6	34.2
7	06.9	01.0	67	66.3	09.3	127	125.8	17.7	187	185.2	26.0	247	244.6	34.4
8	07.9	01.1	68	67.3	09.5	128	126.8	17.8	188	186.2	26.2	248	245.6	34.5
9	08.9	01.3	69	68.3	09.6	129	127.7	18.0	189	187.2	26.3	249	246.6	34.7
10	09.9	01.4	70	69.3	09.7	130	128.7	18.1	190	188.2	26.4	250	247.6	34.8
11	10.9	01.5	71	70.3	09.9	131	129.7	18.2	191	189.1	26.6	251	248.6	34.9
12	11.9	01.7	72	71.3	10.0	132	130.7	18.4	192	190.1	26.7	252	249.5	35.1
13	12.9	01.8	73	72.3	10.2	133	131.7	18.5	193	191.1	26.9	253	250.5	35.2
14	13.9	02.0	74	73.3	10.3	134	132.7	18.6	194	192.1	27.0	254	251.5	35.3
15	14.9	02.1	75	74.3	10.4	135	133.7	18.8	195	193.1	27.1	255	252.5	35.5
16	15.8	02.2	76	75.3	10.5	136	134.7	18.9	196	194.1	27.3	256	253.5	35.6
17	16.8	02.4	77	76.3	10.7	137	135.7	19.1	197	195.1	27.4	257	254.5	35.8
18	17.3	02.5	78	77.2	10.9	138	136.7	19.2	198	196.1	27.6	258	255.5	35.9
19	18.3	02.6	79	78.2	11.0	139	137.7	19.3	199	197.1	27.7	259	256.5	36.0
20	19.8	02.8	80	79.2	11.1	140	138.6	19.5	200	198.1	27.8	260	257.5	36.2
21	20.8	02.9	81	80.2	11.3	141	139.6	19.6	201	199.0	28.0	261	258.5	36.3
22	21.8	03.1	82	81.2	11.4	142	140.6	19.8	202	200.0	28.1	262	259.5	36.5
23	22.8	03.2	83	82.2	11.6	143	141.6	19.9	203	201.0	28.3	263	260.4	36.6
24	23.8	03.3	84	83.2	11.7	144	142.6	20.0	204	202.0	28.4	264	261.4	36.7
25	24.8	03.5	85	84.2	11.8	145	143.6	20.2	205	203.0	28.5	265	262.4	36.9
26	25.7	03.6	86	85.2	12.0	146	144.6	20.3	206	204.0	28.7	266	263.4	37.0
27	26.7	03.8	87	86.2	12.1	147	145.6	20.5	207	205.0	28.8	267	264.4	37.1
28	27.7	03.9	88	87.1	12.2	148	146.6	20.6	208	206.0	28.9	268	265.4	37.3
29	28.7	04.0	89	88.1	12.4	149	147.5	20.7	209	207.0	29.1	269	266.4	37.4
30	29.7	04.2	90	89.1	12.5	150	148.5	20.9	210	208.0	29.2	270	267.4	37.6
31	30.7	04.3	91	90.1	12.7	151	149.5	21.0	211	208.9	29.4	271	268.4	37.7
32	31.7	04.5	92	91.1	12.8	152	150.5	21.2	212	209.9	29.5	272	269.4	37.9
33	32.7	04.6	93	92.1	12.9	153	151.5	21.3	213	210.9	29.6	273	270.3	38.0
34	33.7	04.7	94	93.1	13.1	154	152.5	21.4	214	211.9	29.8	274	271.3	38.1
35	34.7	04.9	95	94.1	13.2	155	153.5	21.6	215	212.9	29.9	275	272.3	38.3
36	35.6	05.0	96	95.1	13.4	156	154.5	21.7	216	213.9	30.1	276	273.3	38.4
37	36.6	05.2	97	96.1	13.5	157	155.5	21.9	217	214.9	30.2	277	274.3	38.6
38	37.6	05.3	98	97.0	13.6	158	156.5	22.0	218	215.9	30.3	278	275.3	38.7
39	38.6	05.4	99	98.0	13.8	159	157.5	22.1	219	216.9	30.5	279	276.3	38.8
40	39.6	05.6	100	99.0	13.9	160	158.4	22.3	220	217.9	30.6	280	277.3	39.0
41	40.6	05.7	101	100.0	14.1	161	159.4	22.4	221	218.8	30.8	281	278.3	39.1
42	41.6	05.8	102	101.0	14.2	162	160.4	22.5	222	219.8	30.9	282	279.3	39.2
43	42.6	06.0	103	102.0	14.3	163	161.4	22.7	223	220.8	31.0	283	280.2	39.4
44	43.6	06.1	104	103.0	14.5	164	162.4	22.8	224	221.8	31.2	284	281.2	39.5
45	44.6	06.3	105	104.0	14.6	165	163.4	23.0	225	222.8	31.3	285	282.2	39.7
46	45.6	06.4	106	105.0	14.8	166	164.4	23.1	226	223.8	31.5	286	283.2	39.8
47	46.5	06.5	107	106.0	14.9	167	165.4	23.2	227	224.8	31.6	287	284.2	39.9
48	47.5	06.7	108	107.0	15.0	168	166.4	23.4	228	225.8	31.7	288	285.2	40.1
49	48.5	06.8	109	107.9	15.2	169	167.4	23.5	229	226.8	31.9	289	286.2	40.2
50	49.5	07.0	110	108.9	15.3	170	168.3	23.7	230	227.8	32.0	290	287.2	40.4
51	50.5	07.1	111	109.9	15.4	171	169.3	23.8	231	228.8	32.1	291	288.2	40.5
52	51.5	07.2	112	110.9	15.6	172	170.3	23.9	232	229.7	32.3	292	289.2	40.6
53	52.5	07.4	113	111.9	15.7	173	171.3	24.1	233	230.7	32.4	293	290.1	40.8
54	53.5	07.5	114	112.9	15.9	174	172.3	24.2	234	231.7	32.6	294	291.1	40.9
55	54.5	07.7	115	113.9	16.0	175	173.3	24.4	235	232.7	32.7	295	292.1	41.1
56	55.5	07.8	116	114.9	16.1	176	174.3	24.5	236	233.7	32.8	296	293.1	41.2
57	56.4	07.9	117	115.9	16.3	177	175.3	24.6	237	234.7	33.0	297	294.1	41.3
58	57.4	08.1	118	116.9	16.4	178	176.3	24.7	238	235.7	33.1	298	295.1	41.5
59	58.4	08.2	119	117.8	16.6	179	177.3	24.9	239	236.7	33.3	299	296.1	41.6
60	59.4	08.4	120	118.8	16.7	180	178.3	25.1	240	237.7	33.4	300	297.1	41.8
Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.

for 82 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 9 Degrees.

Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.
1	01.0	00.2	61	60.2	09.5	121	119.5	18.9	181	178.8	28.3	241	235.0	37.7
2	02.0	00.3	62	61.2	09.7	22	120.5	19.1	82	179.8	28.5	42	239.0	37.9
3	03.0	00.5	63	62.2	09.9	23	121.5	19.2	83	180.7	28.6	43	240.0	38.0
4	04.0	00.6	64	63.2	10.0	24	122.5	19.4	84	181.7	28.8	44	241.0	38.2
5	04.9	00.8	65	64.2	10.2	25	123.5	19.6	85	182.7	28.9	45	242.0	38.3
6	05.9	00.9	66	65.2	10.3	26	124.4	19.7	86	183.7	29.1	46	243.0	38.5
7	06.9	01.1	67	66.2	10.5	27	125.4	19.9	87	184.7	29.3	47	244.0	38.6
8	07.9	01.3	68	67.2	10.6	28	126.4	20.0	88	185.7	29.4	48	244.9	38.8
9	08.9	01.4	69	68.2	10.8	29	127.4	20.2	89	186.7	29.6	49	245.9	39.0
10	09.9	01.6	70	69.1	11.0	30	128.4	20.3	90	187.7	29.7	50	246.9	39.1
11	10.9	01.7	71	70.1	11.1	31	129.4	20.5	91	188.6	29.9	51	247.9	39.3
12	11.9	01.9	72	71.1	11.3	32	130.4	20.6	92	189.6	30.0	52	248.9	39.4
13	12.8	02.0	73	72.1	11.4	33	131.4	20.8	93	190.6	30.2	53	249.9	39.6
14	13.8	02.2	74	73.1	11.6	34	132.4	21.0	94	191.6	30.3	54	250.9	39.7
15	14.8	02.3	75	74.1	11.7	35	133.3	21.1	95	192.6	30.5	55	251.9	39.9
16	15.8	02.5	76	75.1	11.9	36	134.3	21.3	96	193.6	30.7	56	252.8	40.0
17	16.8	02.7	77	76.1	12.0	37	135.3	21.4	97	194.6	30.8	57	253.8	40.2
18	17.8	02.8	78	77.0	12.2	38	136.3	21.6	98	195.6	31.0	58	254.8	40.4
19	18.8	03.0	79	78.0	12.4	39	137.3	21.7	99	196.6	31.1	59	255.8	40.5
20	19.8	03.1	80	79.0	12.5	40	138.3	21.9	200	197.5	31.3	60	256.8	40.7
21	20.7	03.3	81	80.0	12.7	41	139.3	22.1	201	198.5	31.4	61	257.8	40.8
22	21.7	03.4	82	81.0	12.8	42	140.3	22.2	02	199.5	31.6	62	258.8	41.0
23	22.7	03.6	83	82.0	13.0	43	141.2	22.4	03	200.5	31.8	63	259.8	41.1
24	23.7	03.8	84	83.0	13.1	44	142.2	22.5	04	201.5	31.9	64	260.7	41.3
25	24.7	03.9	85	84.0	13.3	45	143.2	22.7	05	202.5	32.1	65	261.7	41.5
26	25.7	04.1	86	84.9	13.5	46	144.2	22.8	06	203.5	32.2	66	262.7	41.6
27	26.7	04.2	87	85.9	13.6	47	145.2	23.0	07	204.5	32.4	67	263.7	41.8
28	27.7	04.4	88	86.9	13.8	48	146.2	23.2	08	205.4	32.5	68	264.7	41.9
29	28.6	04.5	89	87.9	13.9	49	147.2	23.3	09	206.4	32.7	69	265.7	42.1
30	29.6	04.7	90	88.9	14.1	50	148.2	23.5	10	207.4	32.9	70	266.7	42.2
31	30.6	04.8	91	89.9	14.2	51	149.1	23.6	11	208.4	33.0	71	267.7	42.4
32	31.6	05.0	92	90.9	14.4	52	150.1	23.8	12	209.4	33.2	72	268.7	42.6
33	32.6	05.2	93	91.9	14.5	53	151.1	23.9	13	210.4	33.3	73	269.6	42.7
34	33.6	05.3	94	92.8	14.7	54	152.1	24.1	14	211.4	33.5	74	270.6	42.9
35	34.6	05.5	95	93.8	14.9	55	153.1	24.2	15	212.4	33.6	75	271.6	43.0
36	35.6	05.6	96	94.8	15.0	56	154.1	24.4	16	213.3	33.8	76	272.6	43.2
37	36.5	05.8	97	95.8	15.2	57	155.1	24.6	17	214.3	33.9	77	273.6	43.3
38	37.5	05.9	98	96.8	15.3	58	156.1	24.7	18	215.3	34.1	78	274.6	43.5
39	38.5	06.1	99	97.8	15.5	59	157.0	24.9	19	216.3	34.3	79	275.6	43.6
40	39.5	06.3	100	98.8	15.6	60	158.0	25.0	20	217.3	34.4	80	276.6	43.8
41	40.5	06.4	101	99.8	15.8	61	159.0	25.2	21	218.3	34.6	81	277.5	44.0
42	41.5	06.6	02	100.7	16.0	62	160.0	25.3	22	219.3	34.7	82	278.5	44.1
43	42.5	06.7	03	101.7	16.1	63	161.0	25.5	23	220.3	34.9	83	279.5	44.3
44	43.5	06.9	04	102.7	16.3	64	162.0	25.7	24	221.2	35.0	84	280.5	44.4
45	44.4	07.0	05	103.7	16.4	65	163.0	25.8	25	222.2	35.2	85	281.5	44.6
46	45.4	07.2	06	104.7	16.6	66	164.0	26.0	26	223.2	35.4	86	282.5	44.7
47	46.4	07.4	07	105.7	16.7	67	164.9	26.1	27	224.2	35.5	87	283.5	44.9
48	47.4	07.5	08	106.7	16.9	68	165.9	26.3	28	225.2	35.7	88	284.5	45.1
49	48.4	07.7	09	107.7	17.1	69	166.9	26.4	29	226.2	35.8	89	285.4	45.2
50	49.4	07.8	10	108.6	17.2	70	167.9	26.6	30	227.2	36.0	90	286.4	45.4
51	50.4	08.0	11	109.6	17.4	71	168.9	26.8	31	228.2	36.1	91	287.4	45.5
52	51.4	08.1	12	110.6	17.5	72	169.9	26.9	32	229.1	36.3	92	288.4	45.7
53	52.3	08.3	13	111.6	17.7	73	170.9	27.1	33	230.1	36.4	93	289.4	45.8
54	53.3	08.4	14	112.6	17.8	74	171.9	27.2	34	231.1	36.6	94	290.4	46.0
55	54.3	08.6	15	113.6	18.0	75	172.8	27.4	35	232.1	36.8	95	291.4	46.1
56	55.3	08.8	16	114.6	18.1	76	173.8	27.5	36	233.1	36.9	96	292.4	46.3
57	56.3	08.9	17	115.6	18.3	77	174.8	27.7	37	234.1	37.1	97	293.3	46.5
58	57.3	09.1	18	116.5	18.5	78	175.8	27.8	38	235.1	37.2	98	294.3	46.6
59	58.3	09.2	19	117.5	18.6	79	176.8	28.0	39	236.1	37.4	99	295.3	46.8
60	59.3	09.4	20	118.5	18.8	80	177.8	28.2	40	237.0	37.5	100	296.3	46.9
Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.

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for 81 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 10 Degrees.

Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.
1	01.0	00.2	61	60.1	10.6	121	119.2	21.0	181	178.3	31.4	241	237.3	41.8
2	02.0	00.3	62	61.1	10.8	22	120.1	21.2	82	179.2	31.6	42	238.3	42.0
3	03.0	00.5	63	62.0	10.9	23	121.1	21.4	83	180.2	31.8	43	239.3	42.2
4	03.9	00.7	64	63.0	11.1	24	122.1	21.5	84	181.2	32.0	44	240.3	42.4
5	04.9	00.9	65	64.0	11.2	25	123.1	21.7	85	182.2	32.1	45	241.3	42.5
6	05.9	01.0	66	65.0	11.3	26	124.1	21.9	86	183.2	32.3	46	242.3	42.7
7	06.9	01.2	67	66.0	11.5	27	125.1	22.0	87	184.2	32.5	47	243.2	42.9
8	07.9	01.4	68	67.0	11.8	28	126.1	22.1	88	185.1	32.6	48	244.2	43.1
9	08.9	01.6	69	68.0	12.0	29	127.0	22.4	89	186.1	32.8	49	245.2	43.2
10	09.8	01.7	70	68.9	12.2	30	128.0	22.6	90	187.1	33.0	50	246.2	43.4
11	10.8	01.9	71	69.9	12.3	31	129.0	22.7	91	188.1	33.2	51	247.2	43.5
12	11.8	02.1	72	70.9	12.5	32	130.0	22.9	92	189.1	33.3	52	248.2	43.8
13	12.8	02.3	73	71.9	12.7	33	131.0	23.1	93	190.1	33.5	53	249.2	43.9
14	13.8	02.4	74	72.9	12.8	34	132.0	23.3	94	191.1	33.7	54	250.1	44.1
15	14.8	02.6	75	73.9	13.0	35	132.9	23.4	95	192.0	33.9	55	251.1	44.3
16	15.8	02.8	76	74.8	13.2	36	133.9	23.6	96	193.0	34.0	56	252.1	44.5
17	16.7	03.0	77	75.8	13.4	37	134.9	23.8	97	194.0	34.2	57	253.1	44.6
18	17.7	03.1	78	76.8	13.5	38	135.9	24.0	98	195.0	34.4	58	254.1	44.8
19	18.7	03.3	79	77.8	13.7	39	136.9	24.1	99	196.0	34.6	59	255.1	45.0
20	19.7	03.5	80	78.8	13.9	40	137.9	24.3	200	197.0	34.7	60	256.0	45.1
21	20.7	03.6	81	79.8	14.1	41	138.9	24.5	201	197.9	34.9	261	257.0	45.3
22	21.7	03.8	82	80.8	14.2	42	139.8	24.7	02	198.9	35.1	62	258.0	45.5
23	22.7	04.0	83	81.7	14.4	43	140.8	24.8	03	199.9	35.3	63	259.0	45.7
24	23.6	04.2	84	82.7	14.6	44	141.8	25.0	04	200.9	35.4	64	260.0	45.8
25	24.6	04.3	85	83.7	14.8	45	142.8	25.2	05	201.9	35.6	65	261.0	46.0
26	25.6	04.5	86	84.7	14.9	46	143.8	25.4	06	202.9	35.8	66	262.0	46.2
27	26.6	04.7	87	85.7	15.1	47	144.8	25.5	07	203.9	35.9	67	262.9	46.4
28	27.6	04.9	88	86.7	15.3	48	145.8	25.7	08	204.8	36.1	68	263.9	46.5
29	28.6	05.0	89	87.6	15.5	49	146.7	25.9	09	205.8	36.3	69	264.9	46.7
30	29.5	05.2	90	88.6	15.6	50	147.7	26.0	10	206.8	36.5	70	265.9	46.9
31	30.5	05.4	91	89.6	15.8	51	148.7	26.2	211	207.8	36.6	271	266.9	47.1
32	31.5	05.6	92	90.6	16.0	52	149.7	26.4	12	208.8	36.8	72	267.9	47.2
33	32.5	05.7	93	91.6	16.1	53	150.7	26.6	13	209.8	37.0	73	268.9	47.4
34	33.5	05.9	94	92.6	16.3	54	151.7	26.7	14	210.7	37.2	74	269.8	47.6
35	34.5	06.1	95	93.6	16.5	55	152.6	26.9	15	211.7	37.3	75	270.8	47.8
36	35.5	06.3	96	94.5	16.7	56	153.6	27.1	16	212.7	37.5	76	271.8	47.9
37	36.4	06.4	97	95.5	16.8	57	154.6	27.3	17	213.7	37.7	77	272.8	48.1
38	37.4	06.6	98	96.5	17.0	58	155.6	27.4	18	214.7	37.9	78	273.8	48.3
39	38.4	06.8	99	97.5	17.2	59	156.6	27.6	19	215.7	38.0	79	274.8	48.4
40	39.4	06.9	100	98.5	17.3	60	157.6	27.8	20	216.7	38.2	80	275.7	48.6
41	40.4	07.1	101	99.5	17.4	61	158.6	28.0	221	217.6	38.4	281	276.7	48.8
42	41.4	07.3	02	100.5	17.7	62	159.5	28.1	22	218.6	38.5	82	277.7	49.0
43	42.3	07.5	03	101.4	17.9	63	160.5	28.3	23	219.6	38.7	83	278.7	49.1
44	43.3	07.6	04	102.4	18.1	64	161.5	28.5	24	220.6	38.9	84	279.7	49.3
45	44.3	07.8	05	103.4	18.2	65	162.5	28.7	25	221.6	39.0	85	280.7	49.5
46	45.3	08.0	06	104.4	18.4	66	163.5	28.8	26	222.6	39.2	86	281.7	49.7
47	46.3	08.2	07	105.4	18.6	67	164.5	29.0	27	223.6	39.4	87	282.6	49.8
48	47.3	08.3	08	106.4	18.8	68	165.4	29.2	28	224.5	39.6	88	283.6	50.0
49	48.3	08.5	09	107.3	18.9	69	166.4	29.3	29	225.5	39.8	89	284.6	50.2
50	49.2	08.7	10	108.3	19.1	70	167.4	29.5	30	226.5	39.9	90	285.6	50.4
51	50.2	08.9	111	109.3	19.3	171	168.4	29.7	231	227.5	40.1	291	286.6	50.5
52	51.2	09.0	12	110.3	19.4	72	169.4	29.9	32	228.5	40.3	92	287.6	50.7
53	52.2	09.2	13	111.3	19.6	73	170.4	30.0	33	229.5	40.5	93	288.5	50.9
54	53.2	09.4	14	112.3	19.8	74	171.4	30.2	34	230.4	40.6	94	289.5	51.1
55	54.2	09.6	15	113.3	20.0	75	172.3	30.4	35	231.4	40.8	95	290.5	51.2
56	55.1	09.7	16	114.2	20.1	76	173.3	30.6	36	232.4	41.0	96	291.5	51.4
57	56.1	09.9	17	115.2	20.3	77	174.3	30.7	37	233.4	41.1	97	292.5	51.6
58	57.1	10.1	18	116.2	20.5	78	175.3	30.9	38	234.4	41.3	98	293.5	51.7
59	58.1	10.2	19	117.2	20.7	79	176.3	31.1	39	235.4	41.5	99	294.5	51.9
60	59.1	10.4	20	118.2	20.8	80	177.3	31.3	40	236.4	41.7	300	295.4	52.1
Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.

for 80 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 9 Degrees.

Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.
1	01.0	00.2	61	60.2	09.5	121	119.5	18.9	181	178.8	28.3	241	238.0	37.7
2	02.0	00.3	62	61.2	09.7	22	120.5	19.1	82	179.8	28.5	42	239.0	37.9
3	03.0	00.5	63	62.2	09.9	23	121.5	19.2	83	180.7	28.6	43	240.0	38.0
4	04.0	00.6	64	63.2	10.0	24	122.5	19.4	84	181.7	28.8	44	241.0	38.2
5	04.9	00.8	65	64.2	10.2	25	123.5	19.6	85	182.7	28.9	45	242.0	38.3
6	05.9	00.9	66	65.2	10.3	26	124.4	19.7	86	183.7	29.1	46	243.0	38.5
7	06.9	01.1	67	66.2	10.5	27	125.4	19.9	87	184.7	29.3	47	244.0	38.6
8	07.9	01.3	68	67.2	10.6	28	126.4	20.0	88	185.7	29.4	48	244.9	38.8
9	08.9	01.4	69	68.2	10.8	29	127.4	20.2	89	186.7	29.6	49	245.9	39.0
10	09.9	01.6	70	69.1	11.0	30	128.4	20.3	90	187.7	29.7	50	246.9	39.1
11	10.9	01.7	71	70.1	11.1	131	129.4	20.5	191	188.6	29.9	251	247.9	39.3
12	11.9	01.9	72	71.1	11.3	32	130.4	20.6	92	189.6	30.0	52	248.9	39.4
13	12.8	02.0	73	72.1	11.4	33	131.4	20.8	93	190.6	30.2	53	249.9	39.6
14	13.8	02.2	74	73.1	11.6	34	132.4	21.0	94	191.6	30.3	54	250.9	39.7
15	14.8	02.3	75	74.1	11.7	35	133.3	21.1	95	192.6	30.5	55	251.9	39.9
16	15.8	02.5	76	75.1	11.9	36	134.3	21.3	96	193.6	30.7	56	252.8	40.0
17	16.8	02.7	77	76.1	12.0	37	135.3	21.4	97	194.6	30.8	57	253.8	40.2
18	17.8	02.8	78	77.0	12.2	38	136.3	21.6	98	195.6	31.0	58	254.8	40.4
19	18.8	03.0	79	78.0	12.4	39	137.3	21.7	99	196.5	31.1	59	255.8	40.5
20	19.8	03.1	80	79.0	12.5	40	138.3	21.9	200	197.5	31.3	60	256.8	40.7
21	20.7	03.3	81	80.0	12.7	141	139.3	22.1	201	198.5	31.4	261	257.8	40.8
22	21.7	03.4	82	81.0	12.8	42	140.3	22.2	02	199.5	31.6	62	258.8	41.0
23	22.7	03.6	83	82.0	13.0	43	141.2	22.4	03	200.5	31.8	63	259.8	41.1
24	23.7	03.8	84	83.0	13.1	44	142.2	22.5	04	201.5	31.9	64	260.7	41.3
25	24.7	03.9	85	84.0	13.3	45	143.2	22.7	05	202.5	32.1	65	261.7	41.5
26	25.7	04.1	86	84.9	13.5	46	144.2	22.8	06	203.5	32.2	66	262.7	41.6
27	26.7	04.2	87	85.9	13.6	47	145.2	23.0	07	204.5	32.4	67	263.7	41.8
28	27.7	04.4	88	86.9	13.8	48	146.2	23.2	08	205.4	32.5	68	264.7	41.9
29	28.6	04.5	89	87.9	13.9	49	147.2	23.3	09	206.4	32.7	69	265.7	42.1
30	29.6	04.7	90	88.9	14.1	50	148.2	23.5	10	207.4	32.9	70	266.7	42.2
31	30.6	04.8	91	89.9	14.2	151	149.1	23.6	211	208.4	33.0	271	267.7	42.4
32	31.6	05.0	92	90.9	14.4	52	150.1	23.8	12	209.4	33.2	72	268.7	42.6
33	32.6	05.2	93	91.9	14.5	53	151.1	23.9	13	210.4	33.3	73	269.6	42.7
34	33.6	05.3	94	92.8	14.7	54	152.1	24.1	14	211.4	33.5	74	270.6	42.9
35	34.6	05.5	95	93.8	14.9	55	153.1	24.2	15	212.4	33.6	75	271.6	43.0
36	35.6	05.6	96	94.8	15.0	56	154.1	24.4	16	213.3	33.8	76	272.6	43.2
37	36.5	05.8	97	95.8	15.2	57	155.1	24.6	17	214.3	33.9	77	273.6	43.3
38	37.5	05.9	98	96.8	15.3	58	156.1	24.7	18	215.3	34.1	78	274.6	43.5
39	38.5	06.1	99	97.8	15.5	59	157.0	24.9	19	216.3	34.3	79	275.6	43.6
40	39.5	06.3	100	98.8	15.6	60	158.0	25.0	20	217.3	34.4	80	276.6	43.8
41	40.5	06.4	101	99.8	15.8	161	159.0	25.2	221	218.3	34.6	281	277.5	44.0
42	41.5	06.6	02	100.7	16.0	62	160.0	25.3	22	219.3	34.7	82	278.5	44.1
43	42.5	06.7	03	101.7	16.1	63	161.0	25.5	23	220.3	34.9	83	279.5	44.3
44	43.5	06.9	04	102.7	16.3	64	162.0	25.7	24	221.2	35.0	84	280.5	44.4
45	44.4	07.0	05	103.7	16.4	65	163.0	25.8	25	222.2	35.2	85	281.5	44.6
46	45.4	07.2	06	104.7	16.6	66	164.0	26.0	26	223.2	35.4	86	282.5	44.7
47	46.4	07.4	07	105.7	16.7	67	164.9	26.1	27	224.2	35.5	87	283.5	44.9
48	47.4	07.5	08	106.7	16.9	68	165.9	26.3	28	225.2	35.7	88	284.5	45.1
49	48.4	07.7	09	107.7	17.1	69	166.9	26.4	29	226.2	35.8	89	285.4	45.2
50	49.4	07.8	10	108.6	17.2	70	167.9	26.6	30	227.2	36.0	90	286.4	45.4
51	50.4	08.0	111	109.6	17.4	171	168.9	26.8	231	228.2	36.1	291	287.4	45.5
52	51.4	08.1	12	110.6	17.5	72	169.9	26.9	32	229.1	36.3	92	288.4	45.7
53	52.3	08.3	13	111.6	17.7	73	170.9	27.1	33	230.1	36.4	93	289.4	45.8
54	53.3	08.4	14	112.6	17.8	74	171.9	27.2	34	231.1	36.6	94	290.4	46.0
55	54.3	08.6	15	113.6	18.0	75	172.8	27.4	35	232.1	36.8	95	291.4	46.1
56	55.3	08.8	16	114.6	18.1	76	173.8	27.5	36	233.1	36.9	96	292.4	46.3
57	56.3	08.9	17	115.6	18.3	77	174.8	27.7	37	234.1	37.1	97	293.3	46.5
58	57.3	09.1	18	116.5	18.5	78	175.8	27.8	38	235.1	37.2	98	294.3	46.6
59	58.3	09.2	19	117.5	18.6	79	176.8	28.0	39	236.1	37.4	99	295.3	46.8
60	59.3	09.4	20	118.5	18.8	80	177.8	28.2	40	237.0	37.5	300	296.3	46.9
Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.

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for 81 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 12 Degrees.

Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.
1	01.0	00.2	61	59.7	12.7	121	118.4	25.2	181	177.0	37.6	241	235.7	50.1
2	02.0	00.4	62	00.6	12.9	22	119.3	25.4	82	178.0	37.8	42	236.7	50.3
3	02.9	00.6	63	61.6	13.1	23	120.3	25.6	83	179.0	38.0	43	237.7	50.5
4	03.9	00.8	64	62.6	13.3	24	121.3	25.8	84	180.0	38.3	44	238.7	50.7
5	04.9	01.0	65	63.6	13.5	25	122.3	26.0	85	181.0	38.5	45	239.6	50.9
6	05.9	01.2	66	64.6	13.7	26	123.2	26.2	86	181.9	38.7	46	240.6	51.1
7	06.8	01.5	67	65.5	13.9	27	124.2	26.4	87	182.9	38.9	47	241.6	51.4
8	07.8	01.7	68	66.5	14.1	28	125.2	26.6	88	183.9	39.1	48	242.6	51.6
9	08.8	01.9	69	67.5	14.3	29	126.2	26.8	89	184.9	39.3	49	243.6	51.8
10	09.8	02.1	70	68.5	14.6	30	127.2	27.0	90	185.8	39.5	50	244.5	52.0
11	10.3	02.3	71	69.4	14.8	131	128.1	27.2	191	186.8	39.7	251	245.5	52.2
12	11.7	02.5	72	70.4	15.0	32	129.1	27.4	92	187.8	39.9	52	246.5	52.4
13	12.7	02.7	73	71.4	15.2	33	130.1	27.7	93	188.8	40.1	53	247.5	52.6
14	13.7	02.9	74	72.4	15.4	34	131.1	27.9	94	189.8	40.3	54	248.4	52.8
15	14.7	03.1	75	73.4	15.6	35	132.0	28.1	95	190.7	40.5	55	249.4	53.0
16	15.7	03.3	76	74.3	15.8	36	133.0	28.3	96	191.7	40.8	56	250.4	53.2
17	16.6	03.5	77	75.3	16.0	37	134.0	28.5	97	192.7	41.0	57	251.4	53.4
18	17.6	03.7	78	76.3	16.2	38	135.0	28.7	98	193.7	41.2	58	252.4	53.6
19	18.6	04.0	79	77.3	16.4	39	136.0	28.9	99	194.7	41.4	59	253.3	53.8
20	19.6	04.2	80	78.3	16.6	40	136.9	29.1	100	195.6	41.6	60	254.3	54.1
21	20.5	04.4	81	79.2	16.8	141	137.9	29.3	201	196.6	41.8	261	255.3	54.3
22	21.5	04.6	82	80.2	17.0	42	138.9	29.5	02	197.6	42.0	62	256.3	54.5
23	22.5	04.8	83	81.2	17.3	43	139.9	29.7	03	198.6	42.2	63	257.2	54.7
24	23.5	05.0	84	82.2	17.5	44	140.9	29.9	04	199.5	42.4	64	258.2	54.9
25	24.5	05.2	85	83.1	17.7	45	141.8	30.1	05	200.5	42.6	65	259.2	55.1
26	25.4	05.5	86	84.1	17.9	46	142.8	30.4	06	201.5	42.8	66	260.2	55.3
27	26.4	05.6	87	85.1	18.1	47	143.8	30.6	07	202.5	43.0	67	261.2	55.5
28	27.4	05.8	88	86.1	18.3	48	144.8	30.8	08	203.5	43.2	68	262.1	55.7
29	28.4	06.0	89	87.0	18.5	49	145.7	31.0	09	204.4	43.5	69	263.1	55.9
30	29.3	06.2	90	88.0	18.7	50	146.7	31.2	10	205.4	43.7	70	264.1	56.1
31	30.3	06.4	91	89.0	18.9	151	147.7	31.4	211	206.4	43.9	271	265.1	56.3
32	31.3	06.7	92	90.0	19.1	52	148.7	31.6	12	207.4	44.1	72	266.1	56.6
33	32.3	06.9	93	91.0	19.3	53	149.7	31.8	13	208.3	44.3	73	267.0	56.8
34	33.3	07.1	94	91.9	19.5	54	150.6	32.0	14	209.3	44.5	74	268.0	57.0
35	34.2	07.3	95	92.9	19.8	55	151.6	32.2	15	210.3	44.7	75	269.0	57.2
36	35.2	07.5	96	93.9	20.0	56	152.6	32.4	16	211.3	44.9	76	270.0	57.4
37	36.2	07.7	97	94.9	20.2	57	153.6	32.6	17	212.3	45.1	77	270.9	57.6
38	37.2	07.9	98	95.9	20.4	58	154.5	32.9	18	213.2	45.3	78	271.9	57.8
39	38.1	08.1	99	96.8	20.6	59	155.5	33.1	19	214.2	45.5	79	272.9	58.0
40	39.1	08.3	100	97.8	20.8	60	156.5	33.3	20	215.2	45.7	80	273.9	58.2
41	40.1	08.5	101	98.8	21.0	101	157.5	33.5	221	216.2	45.9	281	274.9	58.4
42	41.1	08.7	02	99.8	21.2	62	158.5	33.7	22	217.1	46.2	82	275.8	58.6
43	42.1	08.9	03	100.7	21.4	63	159.4	33.9	23	218.1	46.4	83	276.8	58.8
44	43.0	09.1	04	101.7	21.6	64	160.4	34.1	24	219.1	46.6	84	277.8	59.0
45	44.0	09.4	05	102.7	21.8	65	161.4	34.3	25	220.1	46.8	85	278.8	59.3
46	45.0	09.6	06	103.7	22.0	66	162.4	34.5	26	221.1	47.0	86	279.8	59.5
47	46.0	09.8	07	104.7	22.2	67	163.4	34.7	27	222.0	47.2	87	280.7	59.7
48	47.0	10.0	08	105.6	22.5	68	164.3	34.9	28	223.0	47.4	88	281.7	59.9
49	47.9	10.2	09	106.6	22.7	69	165.3	35.1	29	224.0	47.6	89	282.7	60.1
50	48.9	10.4	10	107.6	22.9	70	166.3	35.3	30	225.0	47.8	90	283.7	60.3
51	49.9	10.6	111	108.6	23.1	171	167.3	35.6	231	226.0	48.0	291	284.6	60.5
52	50.9	10.8	12	109.6	23.3	72	168.2	35.8	32	226.9	48.2	92	285.6	60.7
53	51.8	11.0	13	110.5	23.5	73	169.2	36.0	33	227.9	48.4	93	286.6	60.9
54	52.8	11.2	14	111.5	23.7	74	170.2	36.2	34	228.9	48.7	94	287.6	61.1
55	53.8	11.4	15	112.5	23.9	75	171.2	36.4	35	229.9	48.9	95	288.6	61.3
56	54.8	11.6	16	113.5	24.1	76	172.2	36.6	36	230.8	49.1	96	289.5	61.5
57	55.8	11.9	17	114.4	24.3	77	173.1	36.8	37	231.8	49.3	97	290.5	61.7
58	56.7	12.1	18	115.4	24.5	78	174.1	37.0	38	232.8	49.5	98	291.5	62.0
59	57.7	12.3	19	116.4	24.7	79	175.1	37.2	39	233.8	49.7	99	292.5	62.2
60	58.7	12.5	20	117.4	24.9	80	176.1	37.4	40	234.8	49.9	100	293.4	62.4
Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.

for 78 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 11 Degrees.

Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
1	01.0	00.2	61	59.9	11.6	121	118.8	23.1	181	177.7	34.5	241	236.6	46.0
2	02.0	00.4	62	60.9	11.8	22	119.8	23.3	82	178.7	34.7	42	237.6	46.2
3	02.9	00.6	63	61.8	12.0	23	120.7	23.5	83	179.6	34.9	43	238.5	46.4
4	03.9	00.8	64	62.8	12.2	24	121.7	23.7	84	180.6	35.1	44	239.5	46.6
5	04.9	01.0	65	63.8	12.4	25	122.7	23.9	85	181.6	35.3	45	240.5	46.7
6	05.9	01.1	66	64.8	12.6	26	123.7	24.0	86	182.6	35.5	46	241.5	46.9
7	06.9	01.3	67	65.8	12.8	27	124.7	24.2	87	183.6	35.7	47	242.5	47.1
8	07.9	01.5	68	66.8	13.0	28	125.6	24.4	88	184.5	35.9	48	243.4	47.3
9	08.8	01.7	69	67.7	13.2	29	126.6	24.6	89	185.5	36.1	49	244.4	47.5
10	09.8	01.9	70	68.7	13.4	30	127.6	24.8	90	186.5	36.3	50	245.4	47.7
11	10.8	02.1	71	69.7	13.5	131	128.6	25.0	191	187.5	36.4	251	246.4	47.9
12	11.8	02.3	72	70.7	13.7	32	129.6	25.2	92	188.5	36.6	52	247.4	48.1
13	12.8	02.5	73	71.7	13.9	33	130.6	25.4	93	189.5	36.8	53	248.4	48.3
14	13.7	02.7	74	72.6	14.1	34	131.5	25.6	94	190.4	37.0	54	249.3	48.5
15	14.7	02.9	75	73.6	14.3	35	132.5	25.8	95	191.4	37.2	55	250.3	48.7
16	15.7	03.1	76	74.6	14.5	36	133.5	26.0	96	192.4	37.4	56	251.3	48.8
17	16.7	03.2	77	75.6	14.7	37	134.5	26.1	97	193.4	37.6	57	252.3	49.0
18	17.7	03.4	78	76.6	14.9	38	135.5	26.3	98	194.4	37.8	58	253.3	49.2
19	18.7	03.6	79	77.5	15.1	39	136.4	26.5	99	195.3	38.0	59	254.2	49.4
20	19.6	03.8	80	78.5	15.3	40	137.4	26.7	100	196.3	38.2	60	255.2	49.6
21	20.6	04.0	81	79.5	15.5	141	138.4	26.9	101	197.3	38.4	261	256.2	49.8
22	21.6	04.2	82	80.5	15.6	42	139.4	27.1	02	198.3	38.5	62	257.2	50.0
23	22.6	04.4	83	81.5	15.8	43	140.4	27.3	03	199.3	38.7	63	258.2	50.2
24	23.6	04.6	84	82.5	16.0	44	141.4	27.5	04	200.3	38.9	64	259.1	50.4
25	24.5	04.8	85	83.4	16.2	45	142.3	27.7	05	201.2	39.1	65	260.1	50.6
26	25.5	05.0	86	84.4	16.4	46	143.3	27.9	06	202.2	39.3	66	261.1	50.8
27	26.5	05.2	87	85.4	16.6	47	144.3	28.0	07	203.2	39.5	67	262.1	50.9
28	27.5	05.3	88	86.4	16.8	48	145.3	28.2	08	204.2	39.7	68	263.1	51.1
29	28.5	05.5	89	87.4	17.0	49	146.3	28.4	09	205.2	39.9	69	264.1	51.3
30	29.4	05.7	90	88.3	17.2	50	147.2	28.6	10	206.1	40.1	70	265.0	51.5
31	30.4	05.9	91	89.3	17.4	151	148.2	28.8	211	207.1	40.3	271	266.0	51.7
32	31.4	06.1	92	90.3	17.6	52	149.2	29.0	12	208.1	40.4	72	267.0	51.9
33	32.4	06.3	93	91.3	17.7	53	150.2	29.2	13	209.1	40.5	73	268.0	52.1
34	33.4	06.5	94	92.3	17.9	54	151.2	29.4	14	210.1	40.8	74	269.0	52.3
35	34.4	06.7	95	93.3	18.1	55	152.2	29.6	15	211.0	41.0	75	269.9	52.5
36	35.3	06.9	96	94.2	18.3	56	153.1	29.8	16	212.0	41.2	76	270.9	52.7
37	36.3	07.1	97	95.2	18.5	57	154.1	30.0	17	213.0	41.4	77	271.9	52.9
38	37.3	07.3	98	96.2	18.7	58	155.1	30.1	18	214.0	41.6	78	272.9	53.0
39	38.3	07.4	99	97.2	18.9	59	156.1	30.3	19	215.0	41.8	79	273.9	53.2
40	39.3	07.6	100	98.2	19.1	60	157.1	30.5	20	216.0	42.0	80	274.8	53.4
41	40.2	07.8	101	99.1	19.3	161	158.0	30.7	21	216.9	42.2	281	275.8	53.6
42	41.2	08.0	02	100.1	19.5	62	159.0	30.9	22	217.9	42.4	82	276.8	53.8
43	42.2	08.2	03	101.1	19.7	63	160.0	31.1	23	218.9	42.6	83	277.8	54.0
44	43.2	08.4	04	102.1	19.8	64	161.0	31.3	24	219.9	42.7	84	278.8	54.2
45	44.2	08.6	05	103.1	20.0	65	162.0	31.5	25	220.9	42.9	85	279.8	54.4
46	45.2	08.8	06	104.1	20.2	66	163.0	31.7	26	221.8	43.1	86	280.7	54.6
47	46.1	09.0	07	105.0	20.4	67	163.9	31.9	27	222.8	43.3	87	281.7	54.8
48	47.1	09.2	08	106.0	20.6	68	164.9	32.1	28	223.8	43.5	88	282.7	55.0
49	48.1	09.3	09	107.0	20.8	69	165.9	32.2	29	224.8	43.7	89	283.7	55.1
50	49.1	09.5	10	108.0	21.0	70	166.9	32.4	30	225.8	43.9	90	284.7	55.3
51	50.1	09.7	111	109.0	21.2	171	167.9	32.6	231	226.8	44.1	291	285.7	55.5
52	51.0	09.9	12	109.9	21.4	72	168.8	32.8	32	227.7	44.3	92	286.6	55.7
53	52.0	10.1	13	110.9	21.6	73	169.8	33.0	33	228.7	44.5	93	287.6	55.9
54	53.0	10.3	14	111.9	21.8	74	170.8	33.2	34	229.7	44.6	94	288.6	56.1
55	54.0	10.5	15	112.9	21.9	75	171.8	33.4	35	230.7	44.8	95	289.6	56.3
56	55.0	10.7	16	113.9	22.1	76	172.8	33.6	36	231.7	45.0	96	290.6	56.5
57	56.0	10.9	17	114.9	22.3	77	173.7	33.8	37	232.6	45.2	97	291.5	56.7
58	56.9	11.1	18	115.8	22.5	78	174.7	34.0	38	233.6	45.4	98	292.5	56.9
59	57.9	11.3	19	116.8	22.7	79	175.7	34.2	39	234.6	45.6	99	293.5	57.1
60	58.9	11.4	20	117.8	22.9	80	176.7	34.3	40	235.6	45.8	300	294.5	57.2
Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 14 Degrees.

Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.
1	01.0	00.2	61	59.2	14.8	121	117.4	29.3	181	175.6	43.8	241	233.8	58.3
2	01.9	00.5	62	60.2	15.0	22	118.4	29.5	82	176.6	44.0	42	234.8	58.5
3	02.9	00.7	63	61.1	15.2	23	119.3	29.8	83	177.6	44.3	43	235.8	58.8
4	03.9	01.0	64	62.1	15.5	24	120.3	30.0	84	178.5	44.5	44	236.8	59.0
5	04.9	01.2	65	63.1	15.7	25	121.3	30.2	85	179.5	44.8	45	237.7	59.3
6	05.8	01.5	66	64.0	16.0	26	122.3	30.5	86	180.5	45.0	46	238.7	59.5
7	06.8	01.7	67	65.0	16.2	27	123.2	30.7	87	181.4	45.2	47	239.7	59.8
8	07.8	01.9	68	66.0	16.5	28	124.2	31.0	88	182.4	45.5	48	240.6	60.0
9	08.7	02.2	69	67.0	16.7	29	125.2	31.2	89	183.4	45.7	49	241.6	60.2
10	09.7	02.4	70	67.9	16.9	30	126.1	31.4	90	184.4	46.0	50	242.6	60.5
11	10.7	02.7	71	68.9	17.2	31	127.1	31.7	91	185.3	46.2	51	243.5	60.7
12	11.6	02.9	72	69.9	17.4	32	128.1	31.9	92	186.3	46.4	52	244.5	61.0
13	12.6	03.1	73	70.8	17.7	33	129.0	32.2	93	187.3	46.7	53	245.5	61.2
14	13.6	03.4	74	71.8	17.9	34	130.0	32.4	94	188.2	46.9	54	246.5	61.4
15	14.6	03.6	75	72.8	18.1	35	131.0	32.7	95	189.2	47.2	55	247.4	61.7
16	15.5	03.9	76	73.7	18.4	36	132.0	32.9	96	190.2	47.4	56	248.4	61.9
17	16.5	04.1	77	74.7	18.6	37	132.9	33.1	97	191.1	47.7	57	249.4	62.2
18	17.5	04.4	78	75.7	18.9	38	133.9	33.4	98	192.1	47.9	58	250.3	62.4
19	18.4	04.6	79	76.7	19.1	39	134.9	33.6	99	193.1	48.1	59	251.3	62.7
20	19.4	04.8	80	77.6	19.4	40	135.8	33.9	200	194.1	48.4	60	252.3	62.9
21	20.4	05.1	81	78.6	19.6	41	136.8	34.1	201	195.0	48.6	61	253.2	63.1
22	21.3	05.3	82	79.6	19.8	42	137.8	34.4	02	196.0	48.9	62	254.2	63.4
23	22.3	05.6	83	80.5	20.1	43	138.8	34.6	03	197.0	49.1	63	255.2	63.6
24	23.3	05.8	84	81.5	20.3	44	139.7	34.8	04	197.9	49.4	64	256.2	63.9
25	24.3	06.0	85	82.5	20.6	45	140.7	35.1	05	198.9	49.6	65	257.1	64.1
26	25.2	06.3	86	83.4	20.8	46	141.7	35.3	06	199.9	49.8	66	258.1	64.4
27	26.2	06.5	87	84.4	21.0	47	142.6	35.6	07	200.9	50.1	67	259.1	64.6
28	27.2	06.8	88	85.4	21.3	48	143.6	35.8	08	201.8	50.3	68	260.0	64.8
29	28.1	07.0	89	86.4	21.5	49	144.6	36.0	09	202.8	50.6	69	261.0	65.1
30	29.1	07.3	90	87.3	21.8	50	145.5	36.3	10	203.8	50.8	70	262.0	65.3
31	30.1	07.5	91	88.3	22.0	51	146.5	36.5	211	204.7	51.0	71	263.0	65.6
32	31.0	07.7	92	89.3	22.3	52	147.5	36.8	12	205.7	51.3	72	263.9	65.8
33	32.0	08.0	93	90.2	22.5	53	148.5	37.0	13	206.7	51.5	73	264.9	66.0
34	33.0	08.2	94	91.2	22.7	54	149.4	37.3	14	207.6	51.8	74	265.9	66.3
35	34.0	08.5	95	92.2	23.0	55	150.4	37.5	15	208.6	52.0	75	266.8	66.5
36	34.9	08.7	96	93.1	23.2	56	151.4	37.7	16	209.6	52.3	76	267.8	66.8
37	35.9	09.0	97	94.1	23.5	57	152.3	38.0	17	210.6	52.5	77	268.8	67.0
38	36.9	09.2	98	95.1	23.7	58	153.3	38.2	18	211.5	52.7	78	269.7	67.3
39	37.8	09.4	99	96.1	24.0	59	154.3	38.5	19	212.5	53.0	79	270.7	67.5
40	38.8	09.7	100	97.0	24.2	60	155.2	38.7	20	213.5	53.2	80	271.7	67.7
41	39.8	09.9	101	98.0	24.4	61	156.2	38.9	221	214.4	53.5	281	272.7	68.0
42	40.8	10.2	02	99.0	24.7	62	157.2	39.2	22	215.4	53.7	82	273.6	68.2
43	41.7	10.4	03	99.9	24.9	63	158.2	39.4	23	216.4	53.9	83	274.6	68.5
44	42.7	10.6	04	100.9	25.2	64	159.1	39.7	24	217.3	54.2	84	275.6	68.7
45	43.7	10.9	05	101.9	25.4	65	160.1	39.9	25	218.3	54.4	85	276.5	68.9
46	44.6	11.1	06	102.9	25.6	66	161.1	40.2	26	219.3	54.7	86	277.5	69.2
47	45.6	11.4	07	103.8	25.9	67	162.0	40.4	27	220.3	54.9	87	278.5	69.4
48	46.6	11.6	08	104.8	26.1	68	163.0	40.6	28	221.2	55.2	88	279.4	69.7
49	47.5	11.9	09	105.8	26.4	69	164.0	40.9	29	222.2	55.4	89	280.4	69.9
50	48.5	12.1	10	106.7	26.6	70	164.9	41.1	30	223.2	55.6	90	281.4	70.2
51	49.5	12.3	111	107.7	26.9	171	165.9	41.4	231	224.1	55.9	291	282.4	70.4
52	50.5	12.6	12	108.7	27.1	72	166.9	41.6	32	225.1	56.1	92	283.3	70.6
53	51.4	12.8	13	109.6	27.3	73	167.9	41.9	33	226.1	56.4	93	284.3	70.9
54	52.4	13.1	14	110.6	27.6	74	168.8	42.1	34	227.0	56.6	94	285.3	71.1
55	53.4	13.3	15	111.6	27.8	75	169.8	42.3	35	228.0	56.9	95	286.2	71.4
56	54.3	13.5	16	112.6	28.1	76	170.8	42.6	36	229.0	57.1	96	287.2	71.6
57	55.3	13.8	17	113.5	28.3	77	171.7	42.8	37	230.0	57.3	97	288.2	71.9
58	56.3	14.0	18	114.5	28.5	78	172.7	43.1	38	230.9	57.6	98	289.1	72.1
59	57.2	14.3	19	115.5	28.8	79	173.7	43.3	39	231.9	57.8	99	290.1	72.3
60	58.2	14.5	20	116.4	29.0	80	174.7	43.5	40	232.9	58.1	300	291.1	72.6
Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.

for 76 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 13 Degrees.

Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.
1	01.0	00.2	61	59.4	13.7	121	117.9	27.2	181	176.4	40.7	241	234.8	54.2
2	01.9	00.4	62	60.4	13.9	122	118.9	27.4	182	177.3	40.9	242	235.8	54.4
3	02.9	00.7	63	61.4	14.2	123	119.8	27.7	183	178.3	41.2	243	236.8	54.7
4	03.9	00.9	64	62.4	14.4	124	120.8	27.9	184	179.3	41.4	244	237.7	54.9
5	04.9	01.1	65	63.3	14.6	125	121.8	28.1	185	180.3	41.6	245	238.7	55.1
6	05.8	01.3	66	64.3	14.8	126	122.8	28.3	186	181.2	41.8	246	239.7	55.3
7	06.8	01.6	67	65.3	15.1	127	123.7	28.6	187	182.2	42.1	247	240.7	55.6
8	07.8	01.8	68	66.3	15.3	128	124.7	28.8	188	183.2	42.3	248	241.6	55.8
9	08.8	02.0	69	67.2	15.5	129	125.7	29.0	189	184.2	42.5	249	242.6	56.0
10	09.7	02.2	70	68.2	15.7	130	126.7	29.2	190	185.1	42.7	250	243.6	56.2
11	10.7	02.5	71	69.2	16.0	131	127.6	29.5	191	186.1	43.0	251	244.6	56.5
12	11.7	02.7	72	70.2	16.2	132	128.6	29.7	192	187.1	43.2	252	245.5	56.7
13	12.7	02.9	73	71.1	16.4	133	129.6	29.9	193	188.1	43.4	253	246.5	56.9
14	13.6	03.1	74	72.1	16.6	134	130.6	30.1	194	189.0	43.6	254	247.5	57.1
15	14.6	03.4	75	73.1	16.9	135	131.5	30.4	195	190.0	43.9	255	248.5	57.4
16	15.6	03.6	76	74.1	17.1	136	132.5	30.6	196	191.0	44.1	256	249.4	57.6
17	16.6	03.8	77	75.0	17.3	137	133.5	30.8	197	192.0	44.3	257	250.4	57.8
18	17.5	04.0	78	76.0	17.5	138	134.5	31.0	198	192.9	44.5	258	251.4	58.0
19	18.5	04.3	79	77.0	17.8	139	135.4	31.3	199	193.9	44.8	259	252.4	58.3
20	19.5	04.5	80	78.0	18.0	140	136.4	31.5	200	194.9	45.0	260	253.3	58.5
21	20.5	04.7	81	78.9	18.2	141	137.4	31.7	201	195.8	45.2	261	254.3	58.7
22	21.4	04.9	82	79.9	18.4	142	138.4	31.9	202	196.8	45.4	262	255.3	58.9
23	22.4	05.2	83	80.9	18.7	143	139.3	32.2	203	197.8	45.7	263	256.3	59.2
24	23.4	05.4	84	81.8	18.9	144	140.3	32.4	204	198.8	45.9	264	257.2	59.4
25	24.4	05.6	85	82.8	19.1	145	141.3	32.6	205	199.7	46.1	265	258.2	59.6
26	25.3	05.8	86	83.8	19.3	146	142.3	32.8	206	200.7	46.3	266	259.2	59.8
27	26.3	06.1	87	84.8	19.6	147	143.2	33.1	207	201.7	46.6	267	260.2	60.1
28	27.3	06.3	88	85.7	19.8	148	144.2	33.3	208	202.7	46.8	268	261.1	60.3
29	28.3	06.5	89	86.7	20.0	149	145.2	33.5	209	203.6	47.0	269	262.1	60.5
30	29.2	06.7	90	87.7	20.2	150	146.2	33.7	210	204.6	47.2	270	263.1	60.7
31	30.2	07.0	91	88.7	20.5	151	147.1	34.0	211	205.6	47.5	271	264.1	61.0
32	31.2	07.2	92	89.6	20.7	152	148.1	34.2	212	206.6	47.7	272	265.0	61.2
33	32.2	07.4	93	90.6	20.9	153	149.1	34.4	213	207.5	47.9	273	266.0	61.4
34	33.1	07.6	94	91.6	21.1	154	150.1	34.6	214	208.5	48.1	274	267.0	61.6
35	34.1	07.9	95	92.6	21.4	155	151.0	34.9	215	209.5	48.4	275	268.0	61.9
36	35.1	08.1	96	93.5	21.6	156	152.0	35.1	216	210.5	48.6	276	268.9	62.1
37	36.1	08.3	97	94.5	21.8	157	153.0	35.3	217	211.4	48.8	277	269.9	62.3
38	37.0	08.5	98	95.5	22.0	158	154.0	35.5	218	212.4	49.0	278	270.9	62.5
39	38.0	08.8	99	96.5	22.3	159	154.9	35.8	219	213.4	49.3	279	271.9	62.8
40	39.0	09.0	100	97.4	22.5	160	155.9	36.0	220	214.4	49.5	280	272.8	63.0
41	39.9	09.2	101	98.4	22.7	161	156.9	36.2	221	215.3	49.7	281	273.8	63.2
42	40.9	09.4	102	99.4	22.9	162	157.8	36.4	222	216.3	49.9	282	274.8	63.4
43	41.9	09.7	103	100.4	23.1	163	158.8	36.7	223	217.3	50.2	283	275.7	63.7
44	42.9	09.9	104	101.3	23.4	164	159.8	36.9	224	218.3	50.4	284	276.7	63.9
45	43.8	10.1	105	102.3	23.6	165	160.8	37.1	225	219.2	50.6	285	277.7	64.1
46	44.8	10.3	106	103.3	23.8	166	161.7	37.3	226	220.2	50.8	286	278.7	64.3
47	45.8	10.6	107	104.3	24.1	167	162.7	37.6	227	221.2	51.1	287	279.6	64.6
48	46.8	10.8	108	105.2	24.3	168	163.7	37.8	228	222.2	51.3	288	280.6	64.8
49	47.7	11.0	109	106.2	24.5	169	164.7	38.0	229	223.1	51.5	289	281.6	65.0
50	48.7	11.2	110	107.2	24.7	170	165.6	38.2	230	224.1	51.7	290	282.6	65.2
51	49.7	11.5	111	108.2	25.0	171	166.6	38.5	231	225.1	52.0	291	283.5	65.5
52	50.7	11.7	112	109.1	25.2	172	167.6	38.7	232	226.1	52.2	292	284.5	65.7
53	51.6	11.9	113	110.1	25.4	173	168.6	38.9	233	227.0	52.4	293	285.5	65.9
54	52.6	12.1	114	111.1	25.6	174	169.5	39.1	234	228.0	52.6	294	286.5	66.1
55	53.6	12.4	115	112.1	25.9	175	170.5	39.4	235	229.0	52.9	295	287.4	66.4
56	54.6	12.6	116	113.0	26.1	176	171.5	39.6	236	230.0	53.1	296	288.4	66.6
57	55.5	12.8	117	114.0	26.3	177	172.5	39.8	237	230.9	53.3	297	289.4	66.8
58	56.5	13.0	118	115.0	26.5	178	173.4	40.0	238	231.9	53.5	298	290.4	67.0
59	57.5	13.3	119	116.0	26.8	179	174.4	40.3	239	232.9	53.8	299	291.3	67.3
60	58.5	13.5	120	116.9	27.0	180	175.4	40.5	240	233.8	54.0	300	292.3	67.5
Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.

for 77 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 16 Degrees.

Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.	Dift.	Lat.	Dep.
1	01.0	00.3	61	55.6	16.8	121	116.3	33.4	181	174.0	49.9	241	231.7	66.4
2	01.9	00.6	62	59.6	17.1	122	117.3	33.6	82	174.9	50.2	42	232.6	66.7
3	02.9	00.8	63	60.6	17.4	123	118.2	33.9	83	175.9	50.4	43	233.6	67.0
4	03.8	01.1	64	61.5	17.6	124	119.2	34.2	84	176.9	50.7	44	234.5	67.3
5	04.8	01.4	65	62.5	17.9	125	120.2	34.5	85	177.8	51.0	45	235.5	67.5
6	05.8	01.7	66	63.4	18.2	126	121.1	34.7	86	178.8	51.3	46	236.5	67.8
7	06.7	01.9	67	64.4	18.5	127	122.1	35.0	87	179.8	51.5	47	237.4	68.1
8	07.7	02.2	68	65.4	18.7	128	123.0	35.3	88	180.7	51.8	48	238.4	68.4
9	08.7	02.5	69	66.3	19.0	129	124.0	35.6	89	181.7	52.1	49	239.4	68.6
10	09.6	02.8	70	67.3	19.3	130	125.0	35.8	90	182.6	52.4	50	240.3	68.9
11	10.6	03.0	71	68.2	19.6	131	125.9	36.1	91	183.6	52.6	51	241.1	69.2
12	11.5	03.3	72	69.2	19.8	132	126.9	36.4	92	184.6	52.9	52	242.2	69.5
13	12.5	03.6	73	70.2	20.1	133	127.8	36.7	93	185.5	53.2	53	243.2	69.7
14	13.5	03.9	74	71.1	20.4	134	128.8	36.9	94	186.5	53.5	54	244.2	70.0
15	14.4	04.1	75	72.1	20.7	135	129.8	37.2	95	187.4	53.7	55	245.1	70.3
16	15.4	04.4	76	73.1	20.9	136	130.7	37.5	96	188.4	54.0	56	246.1	70.6
17	16.3	04.7	77	74.0	21.2	137	131.7	37.8	97	189.4	54.3	57	247.0	70.8
18	17.3	04.9	78	75.0	21.5	138	132.7	38.0	98	190.3	54.6	58	248.0	71.1
19	18.3	05.2	79	75.9	21.8	139	133.6	38.3	99	191.3	54.9	59	249.0	71.4
20	19.2	05.5	80	76.9	22.1	140	134.6	38.6	100	192.3	55.1	60	249.9	71.7
21	20.2	05.8	81	77.9	22.3	141	135.5	38.9	101	193.2	55.4	61	250.9	71.9
22	21.1	06.1	82	78.8	22.6	142	136.5	39.1	102	194.2	55.7	62	251.9	72.2
23	22.1	06.3	83	79.8	22.9	143	137.5	39.4	103	195.1	56.0	63	252.8	72.5
24	23.0	06.6	84	80.7	23.2	144	138.4	39.7	104	196.1	56.2	64	253.8	72.8
25	24.0	06.9	85	81.7	23.4	145	139.4	40.0	105	197.1	56.5	65	254.7	73.0
26	25.0	07.2	86	82.7	23.7	146	140.3	40.2	106	198.0	56.8	66	255.7	73.3
27	26.0	07.4	87	83.6	24.0	147	141.3	40.5	107	199.0	57.1	67	256.7	73.6
28	26.9	07.7	88	84.6	24.3	148	142.3	40.8	108	199.9	57.3	68	257.6	73.9
29	27.9	07.9	89	85.6	24.5	149	143.2	41.1	109	200.9	57.6	69	258.6	74.1
30	28.8	08.2	90	86.6	24.8	150	144.2	41.3	110	201.9	57.9	70	259.5	74.4
31	29.8	08.5	91	87.6	25.1	151	145.1	41.6	111	202.8	58.2	71	260.5	74.7
32	30.8	08.8	92	88.6	25.4	152	146.1	41.9	112	203.8	58.4	72	261.5	75.0
33	31.7	09.1	93	89.6	25.6	153	147.1	42.2	113	204.7	58.7	73	262.4	75.2
34	32.7	09.4	94	90.6	25.9	154	148.0	42.4	114	205.7	59.0	74	263.4	75.5
35	33.6	09.6	95	91.6	26.2	155	149.0	42.7	115	206.7	59.3	75	264.3	75.8
36	34.6	09.9	96	92.6	26.5	156	150.0	43.0	116	207.6	59.5	76	265.3	76.1
37	35.6	10.2	97	93.6	26.7	157	150.9	43.3	117	208.6	59.8	77	266.3	76.4
38	36.5	10.5	98	94.6	27.0	158	151.9	43.6	118	209.6	60.1	78	267.2	76.6
39	37.5	10.7	99	95.6	27.3	159	152.8	43.8	119	210.5	60.4	79	268.2	76.9
40	38.5	11.0	100	96.6	27.6	160	153.8	44.1	120	211.5	60.6	80	269.2	77.2
41	39.4	11.3	101	97.6	27.8	161	154.8	44.4	121	212.4	60.9	81	270.1	77.5
42	40.4	11.6	102	98.6	28.1	162	155.7	44.7	122	213.4	61.2	82	271.1	77.7
43	41.3	11.9	103	99.6	28.4	163	156.7	44.9	123	214.4	61.5	83	272.0	78.0
44	42.3	12.1	104	100.6	28.7	164	157.6	45.2	124	215.3	61.7	84	273.0	78.3
45	43.3	12.4	105	101.6	29.0	165	158.6	45.5	125	216.3	62.0	85	274.0	78.6
46	44.2	12.7	106	102.6	29.2	166	159.6	45.8	126	217.2	62.3	86	274.9	78.8
47	45.2	13.0	107	103.6	29.5	167	160.6	46.0	127	218.2	62.6	87	275.9	79.1
48	46.1	13.2	108	104.6	29.8	168	161.5	46.3	128	219.2	62.8	88	276.8	79.4
49	47.1	13.5	109	105.6	30.0	169	162.5	46.6	129	220.1	63.1	89	277.7	79.7
50	48.1	13.8	110	106.6	30.3	170	163.4	46.9	130	221.1	63.4	90	278.7	80.0
51	49.0	14.1	111	107.6	30.6	171	164.4	47.1	131	222.1	63.7	91	279.7	80.2
52	50.0	14.3	112	108.6	30.9	172	165.3	47.4	132	223.0	63.9	92	280.7	80.5
53	50.9	14.6	113	109.6	31.1	173	166.3	47.7	133	224.0	64.2	93	281.6	80.8
54	51.9	14.9	114	110.6	31.4	174	167.3	48.0	134	224.9	64.4	94	282.6	81.0
55	52.8	15.2	115	111.6	31.7	175	168.2	48.3	135	225.9	64.8	95	283.6	81.3
56	53.8	15.4	116	112.6	32.0	176	169.2	48.5	136	226.9	65.1	96	284.6	81.6
57	54.8	15.7	117	113.6	32.2	177	170.1	48.8	137	227.8	65.3	97	285.6	81.9
58	55.8	16.0	118	114.6	32.5	178	171.1	49.1	138	228.8	65.6	98	286.6	82.1
59	56.7	16.3	119	115.6	32.8	179	172.1	49.3	139	229.7	65.9	99	287.6	82.4
60	57.7	16.6	120	116.6	33.1	180	173.0	49.6	140	230.7	66.2	100	288.6	82.7
Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.	Dift.	Dep.	Lat.

for 74 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 15 Degrees.

Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
1	01.0	00.3	61	58.9	15.8	121	116.9	31.3	181	174.8	46.8	241	232.8	62.4
2	01.9	00.5	62	59.9	16.0	22	117.8	31.5	82	175.8	47.1	42	233.8	62.6
3	02.9	00.8	63	60.6	16.3	23	118.8	31.8	83	176.8	47.4	43	234.7	62.9
4	03.9	01.0	64	61.8	16.6	24	119.8	32.1	84	177.7	47.6	44	235.7	63.2
5	04.8	01.3	65	62.8	16.8	25	120.7	32.4	85	178.7	47.9	45	236.7	63.4
6	05.8	01.6	66	63.8	17.1	26	121.7	32.6	86	179.7	48.1	46	237.6	63.7
7	06.8	01.8	67	64.7	17.3	27	122.7	32.9	87	180.6	48.4	47	238.6	63.9
8	07.7	02.1	68	65.4	17.6	28	123.6	33.1	88	181.6	48.7	48	239.5	64.2
9	08.7	02.3	69	66.6	17.9	29	124.6	33.4	89	182.6	48.9	49	240.5	64.4
10	09.7	02.6	70	67.6	18.1	30	125.6	33.6	90	183.5	49.2	50	241.5	64.7
11	10.6	02.8	71	68.6	18.4	31	126.5	33.9	91	184.5	49.4	51	242.4	65.0
12	11.6	03.1	72	69.5	18.6	32	127.5	34.2	92	185.5	49.7	52	243.4	65.2
13	12.6	03.4	73	70.5	18.9	33	128.5	34.4	93	186.4	50.0	53	244.4	65.5
14	13.5	03.6	74	71.5	19.2	34	129.4	34.7	94	187.4	50.2	54	245.3	65.7
15	14.5	03.9	75	72.4	19.4	35	130.4	34.9	95	188.4	50.5	55	246.3	66.0
16	15.5	04.1	76	73.4	19.7	36	131.4	35.2	96	189.3	50.7	56	247.3	66.3
17	16.4	04.4	77	74.4	19.9	37	132.3	35.5	97	190.3	51.0	57	248.2	66.5
18	17.4	04.7	78	75.3	20.2	38	133.3	35.7	98	191.3	51.2	58	249.2	66.8
19	18.4	04.9	79	76.3	20.4	39	134.3	36.0	99	192.2	51.5	59	250.2	67.0
20	19.3	05.2	80	77.3	20.7	40	135.2	36.2	100	193.2	51.8	60	251.1	67.3
21	20.3	05.4	81	78.2	21.0	41	136.2	36.5	101	194.2	52.0	61	252.1	67.6
22	21.2	05.7	82	79.2	21.2	42	137.2	36.8	102	195.1	52.3	62	253.1	67.8
23	22.2	06.0	83	80.2	21.5	43	138.1	37.0	103	196.1	52.5	63	254.0	68.1
24	23.2	06.2	84	81.1	21.7	44	139.1	37.3	104	197.0	52.8	64	255.0	68.3
25	24.1	06.5	85	82.1	22.0	45	140.1	37.5	105	198.0	53.1	65	256.0	68.6
26	25.1	06.7	86	83.1	22.3	46	141.0	37.8	106	199.0	53.3	66	256.9	68.8
27	26.1	07.0	87	84.0	22.5	47	142.0	38.0	107	199.9	53.6	67	257.9	69.1
28	27.0	07.2	88	85.0	22.8	48	143.0	38.3	108	200.9	53.8	68	258.9	69.4
29	28.0	07.5	89	86.0	23.0	49	143.9	38.6	109	201.9	54.1	69	259.8	69.6
30	29.0	07.8	90	86.9	23.3	50	144.9	38.8	110	202.8	54.4	70	260.8	69.9
31	29.9	08.0	91	87.9	23.6	51	145.9	39.1	111	203.8	54.6	71	261.8	70.1
32	30.9	08.3	92	88.9	23.8	52	146.8	39.3	112	204.8	54.9	72	262.7	70.4
33	31.9	08.5	93	89.8	24.1	53	147.8	39.6	113	205.7	55.1	73	263.7	70.7
34	32.8	08.8	94	90.8	24.3	54	148.8	39.9	114	206.7	55.4	74	264.7	70.9
35	33.8	09.1	95	91.8	24.6	55	149.7	40.1	115	207.7	55.6	75	265.6	71.2
36	34.8	09.3	96	92.7	24.8	56	150.7	40.4	116	208.6	55.9	76	266.6	71.4
37	35.7	09.6	97	93.7	25.1	57	151.7	40.6	117	209.6	56.2	77	267.6	71.7
38	36.7	09.8	98	94.7	25.4	58	152.6	40.9	118	210.6	56.4	78	268.5	72.0
39	37.7	10.1	99	95.6	25.6	59	153.6	41.2	119	211.5	56.7	79	269.5	72.2
40	38.6	10.4	100	96.6	25.9	60	154.5	41.4	120	212.5	56.9	80	270.5	72.5
41	39.6	10.6	101	97.6	26.1	61	155.5	41.7	121	213.5	57.2	81	271.4	72.7
42	40.6	10.9	102	98.5	26.4	62	156.5	41.9	122	214.4	57.5	82	272.4	73.0
43	41.5	11.1	103	99.5	26.7	63	157.4	42.2	123	215.4	57.7	83	273.4	73.2
44	42.5	11.4	104	100.5	26.9	64	158.4	42.4	124	216.4	58.0	84	274.3	73.5
45	43.5	11.6	105	101.4	27.2	65	159.4	42.7	125	217.3	58.2	85	275.3	73.8
46	44.4	11.9	106	102.4	27.4	66	160.3	43.0	126	218.3	58.5	86	276.3	74.0
47	45.4	12.2	107	103.4	27.7	67	161.3	43.2	127	219.3	58.8	87	277.2	74.3
48	46.4	12.4	108	104.3	28.0	68	162.3	43.5	128	220.2	59.0	88	278.2	74.5
49	47.4	12.7	109	105.3	28.2	69	163.2	43.7	129	221.2	59.3	89	279.2	74.8
50	48.3	12.9	110	106.3	28.5	70	164.2	44.0	130	222.2	59.5	90	280.1	75.1
51	49.3	13.2	111	107.2	28.7	71	165.2	44.3	131	223.1	59.8	91	281.1	75.3
52	50.2	13.5	112	108.2	29.0	72	166.1	44.5	132	224.1	60.0	92	282.1	75.6
53	51.2	13.7	113	109.1	29.3	73	167.1	44.8	133	225.1	60.3	93	283.0	75.8
54	52.2	14.0	114	110.1	29.5	74	168.1	45.0	134	226.0	60.6	94	284.0	76.1
55	53.1	14.2	115	111.1	29.8	75	169.0	45.2	135	227.0	60.8	95	284.9	76.4
56	54.1	14.5	116	112.0	30.0	76	170.0	45.6	136	228.0	61.1	96	285.9	76.6
57	55.1	14.8	117	113.0	30.3	77	171.0	45.8	137	229.9	61.3	97	286.9	76.9
58	56.0	15.0	118	114.0	30.5	78	171.9	46.1	138	229.9	61.6	98	287.8	77.1
59	57.0	15.3	119	114.9	30.8	79	172.9	46.3	139	230.9	61.9	99	288.8	77.4
60	58.0	15.5	120	115.9	31.1	80	173.9	46.6	140	231.8	62.1	100	289.8	77.6
Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.

for 75 Degrees

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 18 Degrees.

Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.
1	01.0	00.3	61	58.0	18.9	121	115.1	37.4	181	171.1	55.9	241	229.2	74.5
2	01.9	00.6	62	59.0	19.2	122	116.0	37.7	182	173.1	56.2	42	230.2	74.8
3	02.9	00.9	63	59.9	19.5	123	117.0	38.0	183	174.0	56.6	43	231.1	75.1
4	03.8	01.1	64	60.9	19.8	124	117.9	38.3	184	175.0	56.9	44	232.1	75.4
5	04.8	01.5	65	61.8	20.1	125	118.9	38.6	185	175.9	57.2	45	233.0	75.7
6	05.7	01.9	66	62.4	20.4	126	119.8	38.9	186	176.9	57.5	46	234.0	76.0
7	06.7	02.2	67	63.7	20.7	127	120.8	39.2	187	177.8	57.8	47	234.9	76.3
8	07.6	02.5	68	64.7	21.0	128	121.7	39.6	188	178.8	58.1	48	235.9	76.6
9	08.6	02.8	69	65.6	21.3	129	122.7	39.9	189	179.7	58.4	49	236.8	76.9
10	09.5	03.1	70	66.6	21.6	130	123.6	40.2	190	180.7	58.7	50	237.8	77.3
11	10.5	03.4	71	67.5	21.9	131	124.6	40.5	191	181.7	59.0	51	238.7	77.6
12	11.4	03.7	72	68.5	22.2	132	125.5	40.8	192	182.6	59.3	52	239.7	77.9
13	12.4	04.0	73	69.4	22.6	133	126.5	41.1	193	183.6	59.6	53	240.6	78.2
14	13.3	04.3	74	70.4	22.9	134	127.4	41.4	194	184.5	59.9	54	241.6	78.5
15	14.3	04.6	75	71.3	23.1	135	128.4	41.7	195	185.5	60.3	55	242.5	78.8
16	15.2	04.9	76	72.3	23.5	136	129.3	42.0	196	186.4	60.6	56	243.5	79.1
17	16.1	05.3	77	73.2	23.8	137	130.3	42.3	197	187.4	60.9	57	244.4	79.4
18	17.1	05.6	78	74.2	24.1	138	131.2	42.6	198	188.3	61.2	58	245.4	79.7
19	18.1	05.9	79	75.1	24.4	139	132.2	43.0	199	189.3	61.5	59	246.3	80.0
20	19.0	06.2	80	76.1	24.7	140	133.1	43.3	200	190.2	61.8	60	247.3	80.3
21	20.0	06.5	81	77.0	25.0	141	134.1	43.6	201	191.2	62.1	61	248.2	80.7
22	20.9	06.8	82	78.0	25.3	142	135.1	43.9	202	192.1	62.4	62	249.2	81.0
23	21.9	07.1	83	78.9	25.6	143	136.0	44.2	203	193.1	62.7	63	250.1	81.3
24	22.8	07.4	84	79.9	26.0	144	137.0	44.5	204	194.0	63.0	64	251.1	81.6
25	23.8	07.7	85	80.8	26.3	145	137.9	44.8	205	195.0	63.3	65	252.0	81.9
26	24.7	08.0	86	81.7	26.6	146	138.9	45.1	206	195.9	63.7	66	253.0	82.2
27	25.7	08.3	87	82.7	26.9	147	139.8	45.4	207	196.9	64.0	67	253.9	82.5
28	26.6	08.7	88	83.7	27.2	148	140.8	45.7	208	197.8	64.3	68	254.9	82.8
29	27.6	09.0	89	84.6	27.5	149	141.7	46.0	209	198.8	64.6	69	255.8	83.1
30	28.5	09.3	90	85.6	27.8	150	142.7	46.4	210	199.7	64.9	70	256.8	83.4
31	29.5	09.6	91	86.5	28.1	151	143.6	46.7	211	200.7	65.2	71	257.7	83.7
32	30.4	09.9	92	87.5	28.4	152	144.6	47.0	212	201.6	65.5	72	258.7	84.1
33	31.4	10.2	93	88.4	28.7	153	145.5	47.3	213	202.6	65.8	73	259.6	84.4
34	32.3	10.5	94	89.4	29.0	154	146.5	47.6	214	203.5	66.1	74	260.6	84.7
35	33.3	10.8	95	90.4	29.4	155	147.4	47.9	215	204.5	66.4	75	261.5	85.0
36	34.2	11.1	96	91.3	29.7	156	148.4	48.2	216	205.4	66.7	76	262.5	85.3
37	35.2	11.4	97	92.2	30.0	157	149.3	48.5	217	206.4	67.1	77	263.4	85.6
38	36.1	11.7	98	93.2	30.3	158	150.3	48.8	218	207.3	67.4	78	264.4	85.9
39	37.1	12.1	99	94.1	30.6	159	151.2	49.1	219	208.3	67.7	79	265.3	86.2
40	38.0	12.4	100	95.1	30.9	160	152.2	49.4	220	209.2	68.0	80	266.3	86.5
41	39.0	12.7	101	96.1	31.2	161	153.1	49.8	221	210.2	68.3	81	267.2	86.8
42	39.9	13.0	102	97.0	31.5	162	154.1	50.1	222	211.1	68.6	82	268.2	87.1
43	40.9	13.3	103	98.0	31.8	163	155.0	50.4	223	212.1	68.9	83	269.1	87.4
44	41.8	13.6	104	98.9	32.1	164	156.0	50.7	224	213.0	69.2	84	270.1	87.8
45	42.8	13.9	105	99.9	32.4	165	156.9	51.0	225	214.0	69.5	85	271.1	88.1
46	43.7	14.2	106	100.8	32.8	166	157.9	51.3	226	214.9	69.8	86	272.0	88.4
47	44.7	14.5	107	101.8	33.1	167	158.8	51.6	227	215.9	70.1	87	273.0	88.7
48	45.7	14.8	108	102.7	33.4	168	159.8	51.9	228	216.8	70.5	88	273.9	89.0
49	46.7	15.1	109	103.7	33.7	169	160.7	52.2	229	217.8	70.8	89	274.9	89.3
50	47.6	15.5	110	104.5	34.0	170	161.7	52.5	230	218.7	71.1	90	275.8	89.6
51	48.5	15.8	111	105.6	34.3	171	162.6	52.8	231	219.7	71.4	91	276.8	89.9
52	49.5	16.1	112	106.5	34.5	172	163.6	53.2	232	220.6	71.7	92	277.7	90.2
53	50.4	16.4	113	107.5	34.9	173	164.5	53.5	233	221.6	72.0	93	278.7	90.5
54	51.4	16.7	114	108.4	35.2	174	165.5	53.8	234	222.5	72.3	94	279.6	90.9
55	52.3	17.0	115	109.4	35.5	175	166.4	54.1	235	223.5	72.6	95	280.6	91.2
56	53.3	17.3	116	110.3	35.8	176	167.4	54.4	236	224.4	72.9	96	281.5	91.5
57	54.2	17.6	117	111.3	36.2	177	168.3	54.7	237	225.4	73.2	97	282.5	91.8
58	55.2	17.9	118	112.2	36.5	178	169.3	55.0	238	226.4	73.5	98	283.4	92.1
59	56.1	18.2	119	113.2	36.8	179	170.2	55.3	239	227.3	73.9	99	284.4	92.4
60	57.1	18.5	120	114.1	37.1	180	171.2	55.6	240	228.3	74.2	100	285.3	92.7
Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.

for 72 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 17 Degrees.

Diff	Lat.	Dep.	Diff	Lat.	Dep.	Diff	Lat.	Dep.	Diff	Lat.	Dep.	Diff	Lat.	Dep.
1	01.0	00.3	61	58.3	17.8	121	115.7	35.4	181	173.1	52.9	241	230.5	70.5
2	01.9	00.5	62	59.3	18.1	122	116.7	35.7	182	174.0	53.2	242	231.4	70.7
3	02.9	00.9	63	60.2	18.4	123	117.6	36.0	183	175.0	53.5	243	232.4	71.0
4	03.8	01.2	64	61.2	18.7	124	118.6	36.3	184	176.0	53.8	244	233.3	71.3
5	04.8	01.5	65	62.2	19.0	125	119.5	36.5	185	176.9	54.1	245	234.3	71.6
6	05.7	01.8	66	63.1	19.3	126	120.5	36.8	186	177.9	54.4	246	235.3	71.9
7	06.7	02.0	67	64.1	19.6	127	121.5	37.1	187	178.9	54.7	247	236.2	72.2
8	07.7	02.3	68	65.0	19.9	128	122.4	37.4	188	179.9	55.0	248	237.2	72.4
9	08.6	02.6	69	66.0	20.2	129	123.4	37.7	189	180.9	55.3	249	238.1	72.7
10	09.6	02.9	70	66.9	20.5	130	124.3	38.0	190	181.7	55.6	250	239.1	73.0
11	10.5	03.2	71	67.9	20.8	131	125.3	38.3	191	182.7	55.9	251	240.0	73.3
12	11.5	03.5	72	68.9	21.0	132	126.2	38.6	192	183.6	56.1	252	241.0	73.6
13	12.4	03.8	73	69.8	21.3	133	127.2	38.9	193	184.6	56.4	253	241.9	74.0
14	13.4	04.1	74	70.8	21.6	134	128.1	39.2	194	185.5	56.7	254	242.9	74.1
15	14.3	04.4	75	71.7	21.9	135	129.1	39.5	195	186.5	57.0	255	243.9	74.4
16	15.3	04.7	76	72.7	22.2	136	130.1	39.8	196	187.4	57.3	256	244.8	74.7
17	16.3	05.0	77	73.6	22.5	137	131.0	40.1	197	188.4	57.6	257	245.8	75.1
18	17.2	05.3	78	74.6	22.8	138	132.0	40.3	198	189.3	57.9	258	246.7	75.3
19	18.2	05.6	79	75.5	23.1	139	132.9	40.6	199	190.3	58.2	259	247.7	75.6
20	19.1	05.8	80	76.5	23.4	140	133.9	40.9	200	191.3	58.5	260	248.6	75.9
21	20.1	06.1	81	77.5	23.7	141	134.8	41.2	201	192.2	58.8	261	249.6	76.2
22	21.0	06.4	82	78.4	24.0	142	135.8	41.5	202	193.2	59.1	262	250.6	76.6
23	22.0	06.7	83	79.4	24.3	143	136.8	41.8	203	194.1	59.4	263	251.5	76.8
24	22.9	07.0	84	80.3	24.6	144	137.7	42.1	204	195.1	59.6	264	252.5	77.1
25	23.9	07.3	85	81.3	24.9	145	138.7	42.4	205	196.0	59.9	265	253.4	77.4
26	24.9	07.6	86	82.2	25.1	146	139.6	42.7	206	197.0	60.2	266	254.4	77.7
27	25.8	07.9	87	83.2	25.4	147	140.6	43.0	207	198.0	60.5	267	255.3	78.1
28	26.8	08.2	88	84.2	25.7	148	141.5	43.3	208	198.9	60.8	268	256.3	78.4
29	27.7	08.5	89	85.1	26.0	149	142.5	43.6	209	199.9	61.1	269	257.2	78.6
30	28.7	08.8	90	86.1	26.3	150	143.4	43.9	210	200.8	61.4	270	258.2	78.9
31	29.6	09.1	91	87.0	26.6	151	144.4	44.1	211	201.8	61.7	271	259.2	79.2
32	30.6	09.4	92	88.0	26.9	152	145.4	44.4	212	202.7	62.0	272	260.1	79.5
33	31.6	09.6	93	88.9	27.2	153	146.3	44.7	213	203.7	62.3	273	261.1	79.7
34	32.5	09.9	94	89.9	27.5	154	147.3	45.0	214	204.6	62.6	274	262.0	80.0
35	33.5	10.2	95	90.8	27.8	155	148.2	45.3	215	205.6	62.9	275	263.0	80.3
36	34.4	10.5	96	91.8	28.1	156	149.2	45.6	216	206.6	63.2	276	263.9	80.6
37	35.4	10.8	97	92.8	28.4	157	150.1	45.9	217	207.5	63.4	277	264.9	81.0
38	36.3	11.1	98	93.7	28.7	158	151.1	46.2	218	208.5	63.7	278	265.9	81.2
39	37.3	11.4	99	94.7	28.9	159	152.1	46.5	219	209.4	64.0	279	266.8	81.5
40	38.3	11.7	100	95.6	29.2	160	153.0	46.8	220	210.4	64.2	280	267.8	81.7
41	39.2	12.0	101	96.6	29.5	161	154.0	47.1	221	211.3	64.5	281	268.7	82.0
42	40.2	12.3	102	97.5	29.8	162	154.9	47.4	222	212.3	64.9	282	269.7	82.3
43	41.1	12.6	103	98.5	30.1	163	155.9	47.7	223	213.3	65.2	283	270.6	82.6
44	42.1	12.9	104	99.5	30.4	164	156.8	48.0	224	214.2	65.5	284	271.6	82.9
45	43.0	13.2	105	100.4	30.7	165	157.8	48.3	225	215.2	65.8	285	272.5	83.2
46	44.0	13.4	106	101.4	31.0	166	158.7	48.6	226	216.1	66.1	286	273.5	83.5
47	44.9	13.7	107	102.3	31.3	167	159.7	48.8	227	217.1	66.4	287	274.5	83.9
48	45.9	14.0	108	103.3	31.6	168	160.7	49.1	228	218.0	66.7	288	275.4	84.1
49	46.9	14.3	109	104.2	31.9	169	161.6	49.4	229	219.0	67.0	289	276.4	84.4
50	47.8	14.6	110	105.2	32.2	170	162.6	49.7	230	220.0	67.2	290	277.3	84.7
51	48.8	14.9	111	106.1	32.5	171	163.5	50.0	231	220.9	67.5	291	278.3	85.0
52	49.7	15.2	112	107.1	32.7	172	164.5	50.3	232	221.8	67.8	292	279.2	85.4
53	50.7	15.5	113	108.1	33.0	173	165.4	50.6	233	222.8	68.1	293	280.2	85.7
54	51.6	15.8	114	109.0	33.3	174	166.4	50.9	234	223.8	68.4	294	281.1	86.0
55	52.6	16.1	115	110.0	33.6	175	167.4	51.2	235	224.7	68.7	295	282.1	86.3
56	53.6	16.4	116	110.9	33.9	176	168.3	51.5	236	225.7	69.0	296	283.1	86.6
57	54.5	16.7	117	111.9	34.2	177	169.3	51.7	237	226.6	69.3	297	284.0	86.8
58	55.5	17.0	118	112.8	34.5	178	170.2	52.0	238	227.6	69.6	298	285.0	87.0
59	56.4	17.2	119	113.8	34.8	179	171.2	52.3	239	228.6	69.9	299	285.9	87.3
60	57.4	17.5	120	114.8	35.1	180	172.1	52.6	240	229.5	70.2	300	286.9	87.7
Diff	Dep.	Lat.	Diff	Dep.	Lat.	Diff	Dep.	Lat.	Diff	Dep.	Lat.	Diff	Dep.	Lat.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 20 Degrees.

Dist	Lat	Dep	Dist	Lat	Dep	Dist	Lat	Dep	Dist	Lat	Dep	Dist	Lat	Dep	Dist	Lat	Dep
1	00.7	00.3	61	57.3	20.9	121	113.7	41.4	181	170.1	51.9	241	226.5	82.4	301	281.9	92.8
2	01.4	00.7	62	58.3	21.2	21	114.6	41.7	81	171.0	52.2	42	227.4	82.8	101	282.8	93.1
3	02.1	01.0	63	59.2	21.5	22	115.6	42.1	82	172.0	52.6	43	228.3	83.1	102	283.7	93.4
4	02.8	01.4	64	60.1	21.9	23	116.5	42.4	83	172.9	52.9	44	229.3	83.5	103	284.6	93.7
5	03.5	01.7	65	61.1	22.2	24	117.4	42.8	84	173.8	53.3	45	230.2	83.8	104	285.5	94.0
6	04.2	02.1	66	62.0	22.6	25	118.4	43.1	85	174.8	53.6	46	231.2	84.1	105	286.4	94.3
7	05.0	02.4	67	63.0	22.9	26	119.3	43.4	86	175.7	54.0	47	232.1	84.5	106	287.3	94.6
8	05.7	02.8	68	63.9	23.3	27	120.3	43.8	87	176.7	54.3	48	233.0	84.8	107	288.2	94.9
9	06.5	03.1	69	64.8	23.6	28	121.2	44.1	88	177.6	54.6	49	234.0	85.2	108	289.1	95.2
10	07.2	03.4	70	65.7	23.9	29	122.2	44.5	89	178.5	55.0	50	234.9	85.5	109	290.0	95.5
11	08.0	03.7	71	66.7	24.3	30	123.1	44.8	90	179.4	55.3	51	235.9	85.8	110	290.9	95.8
12	08.7	04.1	72	67.7	24.6	31	124.0	45.1	91	180.4	55.7	52	236.8	86.2	111	291.8	96.1
13	09.5	04.4	73	68.6	25.0	32	125.0	45.5	92	181.4	56.0	53	237.7	86.5	112	292.7	96.4
14	10.2	04.8	74	69.5	25.3	33	125.9	45.8	93	182.3	56.4	54	238.7	86.9	113	293.6	96.7
15	11.0	05.1	75	70.5	25.7	34	126.9	46.2	94	183.2	56.7	55	239.6	87.2	114	294.5	97.0
16	11.7	05.5	76	71.4	26.0	35	127.8	46.5	95	184.2	57.0	56	240.6	87.6	115	295.4	97.3
17	12.5	05.8	77	72.4	26.3	36	128.7	46.9	96	185.1	57.4	57	241.5	87.9	116	296.3	97.6
18	13.2	06.2	78	73.3	26.7	37	129.7	47.2	97	186.1	57.7	58	242.4	88.2	117	297.2	97.9
19	14.0	06.5	79	74.2	27.0	38	130.6	47.5	98	187.0	58.1	59	243.4	88.6	118	298.1	98.2
20	14.7	06.9	80	75.2	27.4	39	131.6	47.9	99	187.9	58.4	60	244.3	88.9	119	299.0	98.5
21	15.5	07.2	81	76.1	27.7	40	132.5	48.2	100	188.9	58.7	61	245.3	89.3	120	300.0	98.8
22	16.2	07.6	82	77.1	28.0	41	133.4	48.6	101	189.8	59.1	62	246.2	89.6	121	300.9	99.1
23	17.0	07.9	83	78.0	28.4	42	134.4	48.9	102	190.8	59.4	63	247.1	90.0	122	301.8	99.4
24	17.7	08.3	84	78.9	28.7	43	135.3	49.3	103	191.7	59.8	64	248.1	90.3	123	302.7	99.7
25	18.5	08.6	85	79.9	29.1	44	136.3	49.6	104	192.6	60.1	65	249.0	90.6	124	303.6	100.0
26	19.2	09.0	86	80.8	29.4	45	137.2	49.9	105	193.6	60.5	66	250.0	91.0	125	304.5	100.3
27	20.0	09.3	87	81.7	29.8	46	138.1	50.3	106	194.5	60.8	67	250.9	91.3	126	305.4	100.6
28	20.7	09.7	88	82.7	30.1	47	139.1	50.6	107	195.5	61.1	68	251.8	91.7	127	306.3	100.9
29	21.5	10.0	89	83.6	30.4	48	140.0	51.0	108	196.4	61.5	69	252.8	92.0	128	307.2	101.2
30	22.2	10.4	90	84.6	30.8	49	141.0	51.3	109	197.3	61.8	70	253.7	92.3	129	308.1	101.5
31	23.0	10.7	91	85.5	31.1	50	141.9	51.6	110	198.3	62.2	71	254.7	92.7	130	309.0	101.8
32	23.7	11.1	92	86.5	31.5	51	142.8	52.0	111	199.2	62.5	72	255.6	93.0	131	310.0	102.1
33	24.5	11.4	93	87.4	31.8	52	143.8	52.3	112	200.2	62.9	73	256.5	93.4	132	310.9	102.4
34	25.2	11.8	94	88.4	32.1	53	144.7	52.7	113	201.1	63.2	74	257.5	93.7	133	311.8	102.7
35	26.0	12.1	95	89.3	32.5	54	145.7	53.0	114	202.0	63.5	75	258.4	94.1	134	312.7	103.0
36	26.7	12.5	96	90.3	32.8	55	146.6	53.4	115	203.0	63.9	76	259.4	94.4	135	313.6	103.3
37	27.5	12.8	97	91.2	33.2	56	147.5	53.7	116	203.9	64.2	77	260.3	94.8	136	314.5	103.6
38	28.2	13.2	98	92.2	33.5	57	148.5	54.0	117	204.9	64.6	78	261.3	95.1	137	315.4	103.9
39	29.0	13.5	99	93.1	33.9	58	149.4	54.4	118	205.8	64.9	79	262.2	95.4	138	316.3	104.2
40	29.7	13.9	100	94.0	34.2	59	150.4	54.7	119	206.8	65.2	80	263.1	95.8	139	317.2	104.5
41	30.5	14.2	101	94.9	34.5	60	151.3	55.1	120	207.7	65.6	81	264.1	96.1	140	318.1	104.8
42	31.2	14.6	102	95.8	34.9	61	152.2	55.4	121	208.6	65.9	82	265.0	96.4	141	319.0	105.1
43	32.0	14.9	103	96.7	35.2	62	153.2	55.7	122	209.6	66.3	83	265.9	96.8	142	320.0	105.4
44	32.7	15.3	104	97.7	35.6	63	154.1	56.1	123	210.5	66.6	84	266.9	97.1	143	320.9	105.7
45	33.5	15.6	105	98.6	35.9	64	155.0	56.4	124	211.4	67.0	85	267.8	97.5	144	321.8	106.0
46	34.2	16.0	106	99.6	36.3	65	156.0	56.8	125	212.4	67.3	86	268.8	97.8	145	322.7	106.3
47	35.0	16.3	107	100.5	36.6	66	156.9	57.1	126	213.3	67.6	87	269.7	98.2	146	323.6	106.6
48	35.7	16.7	108	101.5	36.9	67	157.9	57.5	127	214.2	68.0	88	270.7	98.5	147	324.5	106.9
49	36.5	17.0	109	102.4	37.3	68	158.8	57.8	128	215.2	68.3	89	271.6	98.9	148	325.4	107.2
50	37.2	17.4	110	103.4	37.6	69	159.7	58.1	129	216.1	68.7	90	272.5	99.2	149	326.3	107.5
51	38.0	17.7	111	104.3	38.0	70	160.7	58.5	130	217.1	69.0	91	273.5	99.6	150	327.2	107.8
52	38.7	18.1	112	105.2	38.3	71	161.6	58.8	131	218.0	69.3	92	274.4	99.9	151	328.1	108.1
53	39.5	18.4	113	106.2	38.6	72	162.6	59.2	132	219.0	69.7	93	275.3	100.3	152	329.0	108.4
54	40.2	18.8	114	107.1	39.0	73	163.5	59.5	133	219.9	70.0	94	276.3	100.6	153	330.0	108.7
55	41.0	19.1	115	108.1	39.3	74	164.4	59.9	134	220.8	70.4	95	277.2	100.9	154	330.9	109.0
56	41.7	19.5	116	109.0	39.7	75	165.4	60.2	135	221.8	70.7	96	278.1	101.2	155	331.8	109.3
57	42.5	19.8	117	109.9	40.0	76	166.3	60.5	136	222.7	81.1	97	279.1	101.6	156	332.7	109.6
58	43.2	20.2	118	110.8	40.4	77	167.3	60.9	137	223.6	81.4	98	280.0	101.9	157	333.6	109.9
59	44.0	20.5	119	111.7	40.7	78	168.2	61.2	138	224.6	81.7	99	281.0	102.3	158	334.5	110.2
60	44.7	20.9	120	112.6	41.0	79	169.1	61.6	139	225.5	82.1	100	281.9	102.6	159	335.4	110.5
61	45.5	21.2	121	113.5	41.3	80	170.0	61.9	140	226.5	82.4	101	282.8	102.9	160	336.3	110.8

for 70 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 21 Degrees.

Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.9	00.4	61	56.9	21.9	121	113.0	43.4	181	169.0	64.9	241	225.0	86.4
2	01.9	00.7	62	57.9	22.2	22	113.9	43.7	82	169.9	65.2	42	225.9	86.7
3	02.8	01.1	63	58.8	22.6	23	114.8	44.1	83	170.8	65.6	43	226.9	87.1
4	03.7	01.4	64	59.7	22.9	24	115.8	44.4	84	171.8	65.9	44	227.8	87.4
5	04.7	01.8	65	60.7	23.3	25	116.7	44.8	85	172.7	66.3	45	228.7	87.8
6	05.6	02.2	66	61.6	23.7	26	117.6	45.2	86	173.6	66.7	46	229.7	88.2
7	06.5	02.5	67	62.5	24.0	27	118.6	45.5	87	174.6	67.0	47	230.6	88.5
8	07.5	02.9	68	63.5	24.4	28	119.5	45.9	88	175.5	67.4	48	231.5	88.9
9	08.4	03.2	69	64.4	24.7	29	120.4	46.2	89	176.4	67.7	49	232.5	89.2
10	09.3	03.6	70	65.4	25.1	30	121.4	46.6	90	177.4	68.1	50	233.4	89.6
11	10.3	03.9	71	66.3	25.4	31	122.3	46.9	91	178.3	68.4	51	234.3	90.0
12	11.2	04.3	72	67.2	25.8	32	123.2	47.3	92	179.3	68.8	52	235.3	90.3
13	12.1	04.7	73	68.2	26.2	33	124.2	47.7	93	180.2	69.2	53	236.2	90.7
14	13.1	05.0	74	69.1	26.5	34	125.1	48.0	94	181.1	69.5	54	237.1	91.0
15	14.0	05.4	75	70.0	26.9	35	126.0	48.4	95	182.0	69.9	55	238.1	91.4
16	14.9	05.7	76	70.9	27.2	36	127.0	48.7	96	183.0	70.2	56	239.0	91.7
17	15.9	06.1	77	71.9	27.6	37	127.9	49.1	97	183.9	70.6	57	239.9	92.1
18	16.8	06.5	78	72.8	28.0	38	128.8	49.5	98	184.8	71.0	58	240.9	92.5
19	17.7	06.8	79	73.8	28.3	39	129.8	49.8	99	185.8	71.3	59	241.8	92.8
20	18.7	07.2	80	74.7	28.7	40	130.7	50.2	100	186.7	71.7	60	242.7	93.2
21	19.6	07.5	81	75.6	29.0	41	131.6	50.5	101	187.6	72.0	61	243.7	93.5
22	20.5	07.9	82	76.6	29.4	42	132.6	50.9	102	188.6	72.4	62	244.6	93.9
23	21.5	08.2	83	77.5	29.7	43	133.5	51.2	103	189.5	72.7	63	245.5	94.3
24	22.4	08.6	84	78.4	30.1	44	134.4	51.6	104	190.5	73.1	64	246.5	94.6
25	23.3	09.0	85	79.4	30.5	45	135.4	52.0	105	191.4	73.5	65	247.4	95.0
26	24.3	09.3	86	80.3	30.8	46	136.3	52.3	106	192.3	73.8	66	248.3	95.3
27	25.2	09.7	87	81.2	31.2	47	137.2	52.7	107	193.3	74.2	67	249.3	95.7
28	26.1	10.0	88	82.2	31.5	48	138.2	53.0	108	194.2	74.5	68	250.2	96.0
29	27.1	10.4	89	83.1	31.9	49	139.1	53.4	109	195.1	74.9	69	251.1	96.4
30	28.0	10.8	90	84.0	32.3	50	140.0	53.8	110	196.1	75.3	70	252.1	96.8
31	28.9	11.1	91	85.0	32.6	51	141.0	54.1	111	197.0	75.6	71	253.0	97.1
32	29.9	11.5	92	85.9	33.0	52	141.9	54.5	112	197.9	76.0	72	253.9	97.5
33	30.8	11.8	93	86.8	33.3	53	142.8	54.8	113	198.9	76.3	73	254.9	97.8
34	31.7	12.2	94	87.8	33.7	54	143.8	55.2	114	199.8	76.7	74	255.8	98.2
35	32.7	12.5	95	88.7	34.0	55	144.7	55.5	115	200.7	77.0	75	256.7	98.6
36	33.6	12.9	96	89.6	34.4	56	145.6	55.9	116	201.7	77.4	76	257.7	98.9
37	34.5	13.3	97	90.6	34.8	57	146.6	56.3	117	202.6	77.8	77	258.6	99.3
38	35.5	13.6	98	91.5	35.1	58	147.5	56.6	118	203.5	78.1	78	259.5	99.6
39	36.4	14.0	99	92.4	35.5	59	148.4	57.0	119	204.5	78.5	79	260.5	100.0
40	37.3	14.3	100	93.4	35.8	60	149.4	57.3	120	205.4	78.8	80	261.4	100.3
41	38.3	14.7	101	94.3	36.2	61	150.3	57.7	121	206.3	79.2	81	262.3	100.7
42	39.2	15.1	102	95.2	36.6	62	151.2	58.1	122	207.3	79.6	82	263.3	101.1
43	40.1	15.4	103	96.2	36.9	63	152.2	58.4	123	208.2	79.9	83	264.2	101.4
44	41.1	15.8	104	97.1	37.3	64	153.1	58.8	124	209.1	80.3	84	265.1	101.8
45	42.0	16.1	105	98.0	37.6	65	154.0	59.1	125	210.1	80.6	85	266.1	102.1
46	42.9	16.5	106	99.0	38.0	66	155.0	59.5	126	211.0	81.0	86	267.0	102.5
47	43.9	16.8	107	99.9	38.3	67	155.9	59.8	127	211.9	81.3	87	267.9	102.9
48	44.8	17.2	108	100.8	38.7	68	156.8	60.2	128	212.9	81.7	88	268.9	103.2
49	45.7	17.6	109	101.8	39.1	69	157.8	60.6	129	213.8	82.1	89	269.8	103.6
50	46.7	17.9	110	102.7	39.4	70	158.7	60.9	130	214.7	82.4	90	270.7	103.9
51	47.6	18.3	111	103.6	39.8	71	159.6	61.3	131	215.7	82.8	91	271.7	104.3
52	48.5	18.6	112	104.6	40.1	72	160.6	61.6	132	216.6	83.1	92	272.6	104.6
53	49.5	19.0	113	105.5	40.5	73	161.5	62.0	133	217.5	83.5	93	273.5	105.0
54	50.4	19.4	114	106.4	40.9	74	162.4	62.4	134	218.5	83.9	94	274.5	105.4
55	51.3	19.7	115	107.4	41.2	75	163.4	62.7	135	219.4	84.2	95	275.4	105.7
56	52.3	20.1	116	108.3	41.6	76	164.3	63.1	136	220.3	84.6	96	276.3	106.1
57	53.2	20.4	117	109.2	41.9	77	165.2	63.4	137	221.3	84.9	97	277.3	106.4
58	54.2	20.8	118	110.2	42.3	78	166.2	63.8	138	222.2	85.3	98	278.2	106.8
59	55.1	21.1	119	111.1	42.6	79	167.1	64.1	139	223.1	85.6	99	279.1	107.2
60	56.0	21.5	120	112.0	43.0	80	168.0	64.5	140	224.1	86.0	100	280.1	107.5
Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.

for 69 Degrees

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 20 Degrees.

Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.9	00.3	61	57.3	20.9	121	113.7	41.4	181	170.1	61.9	241	226.5	82.4
2	01.9	00.7	62	58.3	21.2	22	114.6	41.7	82	171.0	62.2	42	227.4	82.8
3	02.8	01.0	63	59.2	21.5	23	115.6	42.1	83	172.0	62.6	43	228.3	83.1
4	03.8	01.4	64	60.1	21.9	24	116.5	42.4	84	172.9	62.9	44	229.3	83.5
5	04.7	01.7	65	61.1	22.2	25	117.5	42.8	85	173.8	63.3	45	230.2	83.8
6	05.6	02.1	66	62.0	22.6	26	118.4	43.1	86	174.8	63.6	46	231.2	84.1
7	06.6	02.4	67	63.0	22.9	27	119.3	43.4	87	175.7	64.0	47	232.1	84.5
8	07.5	02.7	68	63.9	23.3	28	120.3	43.8	88	176.7	64.3	48	233.0	84.8
9	08.5	03.1	69	64.8	23.6	29	121.2	44.1	89	177.6	64.6	49	234.0	85.2
10	09.4	03.4	70	65.8	23.9	30	122.2	44.5	90	178.5	65.0	50	234.9	85.5
11	10.3	03.8	71	66.7	24.3	31	123.1	44.8	191	179.5	65.3	251	235.9	85.8
12	11.3	04.1	72	67.7	24.6	32	124.0	45.1	92	180.4	65.7	52	236.8	86.2
13	12.2	04.4	73	68.6	25.0	33	125.0	45.5	93	181.4	66.0	53	237.7	86.5
14	13.2	04.8	74	69.5	25.3	34	125.9	45.8	94	182.3	66.4	54	238.7	86.9
15	14.1	05.1	75	70.5	25.7	35	126.9	46.2	95	183.2	66.7	55	239.6	87.2
16	15.0	05.5	76	71.4	26.0	36	127.8	46.5	96	184.2	67.0	56	240.6	87.6
17	16.0	05.8	77	72.4	26.3	37	128.7	46.9	97	185.1	67.4	57	241.5	87.9
18	16.9	06.2	78	73.3	26.7	38	129.7	47.2	98	186.1	67.7	58	242.4	88.2
19	17.9	06.5	79	74.2	27.0	39	130.6	47.5	99	187.0	68.1	59	243.4	88.6
20	18.8	06.8	80	75.2	27.4	40	131.6	47.9	200	187.9	68.4	60	244.3	88.9
21	19.7	07.2	81	76.1	27.7	41	132.5	48.2	201	188.9	68.7	261	245.3	89.3
22	20.7	07.5	82	77.1	28.0	42	133.4	48.6	02	189.8	69.1	62	246.2	89.6
23	21.6	07.9	83	78.0	28.4	43	134.4	48.9	03	190.8	69.4	63	247.1	90.0
24	22.6	08.2	84	78.9	28.7	44	135.3	49.3	04	191.7	69.8	64	248.1	90.3
25	23.5	08.6	85	79.9	29.1	45	136.3	49.6	05	192.6	70.1	65	249.0	90.6
26	24.4	08.9	86	80.8	29.4	46	137.2	49.9	06	193.6	70.5	66	250.0	91.0
27	25.4	09.2	87	81.8	29.8	47	138.1	50.3	07	194.5	70.8	67	250.9	91.3
28	26.3	09.6	88	82.7	30.1	48	139.1	50.6	08	195.5	71.1	68	251.8	91.7
29	27.3	09.9	89	83.6	30.4	49	140.0	51.0	09	196.4	71.5	69	252.8	92.0
30	28.2	10.3	90	84.6	30.8	50	141.0	51.3	10	197.3	71.8	70	253.7	92.3
31	29.1	10.6	91	85.5	31.1	51	141.9	51.6	211	198.3	72.2	271	254.7	92.7
32	30.1	10.9	92	86.5	31.5	52	142.8	52.0	12	199.2	72.5	72	255.6	93.0
33	31.0	11.3	93	87.4	31.8	53	143.8	52.3	13	200.2	72.9	73	256.5	93.4
34	31.9	11.6	94	88.3	32.1	54	144.7	52.7	14	201.1	73.2	74	257.5	93.7
35	32.9	12.0	95	89.3	32.5	55	145.7	53.0	15	202.0	73.5	75	258.4	94.1
36	33.8	12.3	96	90.2	32.8	56	146.6	53.4	16	203.0	73.9	76	259.4	94.4
37	34.8	12.7	97	91.2	33.2	57	147.5	53.7	17	203.9	74.2	77	260.3	94.7
38	35.7	13.0	98	92.1	33.5	58	148.5	54.0	18	204.9	74.6	78	261.2	95.1
39	36.6	13.3	99	93.0	33.9	59	149.4	54.4	19	205.8	74.9	79	262.2	95.4
40	37.6	13.7	100	94.0	34.2	60	150.4	54.7	20	206.7	75.2	80	263.1	95.8
41	38.5	14.0	101	94.9	34.5	161	151.3	55.1	221	207.7	75.6	281	264.1	96.1
42	39.5	14.4	02	95.8	34.9	62	152.2	55.4	22	208.6	75.9	82	265.0	96.4
43	40.4	14.7	03	96.8	35.2	63	153.2	55.7	23	209.6	76.3	83	265.9	96.8
44	41.3	15.0	04	97.7	35.6	64	154.1	56.1	24	210.5	76.6	84	266.9	97.1
45	42.3	15.4	05	98.7	35.9	65	155.0	56.4	25	211.4	77.0	85	267.8	97.5
46	43.2	15.7	06	99.6	36.3	66	156.0	56.8	26	212.4	77.3	86	268.8	97.8
47	44.2	16.1	07	100.5	36.6	67	156.9	57.1	27	213.3	77.6	87	269.7	98.2
48	45.1	16.4	08	101.5	36.9	68	157.9	57.5	28	214.2	78.0	88	270.6	98.5
49	46.0	16.8	09	102.4	37.3	69	158.8	57.8	29	215.2	78.3	89	271.6	98.8
50	47.0	17.1	10	103.4	37.6	70	159.7	58.1	30	216.1	78.7	90	272.5	99.2
51	47.9	17.4	111	104.3	38.0	171	160.7	58.5	231	217.1	79.0	291	273.5	99.5
52	48.9	17.8	12	105.2	38.3	72	161.6	58.8	32	218.0	79.3	92	274.4	99.9
53	49.8	18.1	13	106.2	38.6	73	162.6	59.2	33	219.0	79.7	93	275.3	100.1
54	50.7	18.5	14	107.1	39.0	74	163.5	59.5	34	219.9	80.0	94	276.3	100.5
55	51.7	18.8	15	108.1	39.3	75	164.4	59.9	35	220.8	80.4	95	277.2	100.9
56	52.6	19.2	16	109.0	39.7	76	165.4	60.2	36	221.8	80.7	96	278.1	101.2
57	53.6	19.5	17	109.9	40.0	77	166.3	60.5	37	222.7	81.1	97	279.1	101.6
58	54.5	19.8	18	110.9	40.4	78	167.3	60.9	38	223.6	81.4	98	280.0	101.9
59	55.4	20.2	19	111.8	40.7	79	168.2	61.2	39	224.6	81.7	99	281.0	102.3
60	56.4	20.5	20	112.8	41.0	80	169.1	61.6	40	225.5	82.1	300	281.9	102.6
Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.

for 70 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 21 Degrees.

Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.
1	60.9	20.4	61	56.9	21.9	121	113.0	43.4	181	169.0	64.9	241	225.0	86.4
2	01.9	00.7	62	57.9	22.2	22	113.9	43.7	82	169.9	65.2	42	225.9	86.7
3	02.8	01.1	63	58.8	22.6	23	114.8	44.1	83	170.8	65.6	43	226.9	87.1
4	03.7	01.4	64	59.7	22.9	24	115.8	44.4	84	171.8	65.9	44	227.8	87.4
5	04.7	01.8	65	60.7	23.3	25	116.7	44.8	85	172.7	66.3	45	228.7	87.8
6	05.6	02.2	66	61.6	23.7	26	117.6	45.2	86	173.6	66.7	46	229.7	88.2
7	06.5	02.5	67	62.5	24.0	27	118.6	45.5	87	174.6	67.0	47	230.6	88.5
8	07.5	02.9	68	63.5	24.4	28	119.5	45.9	88	175.5	67.4	48	231.5	88.9
9	08.4	03.2	69	64.4	24.7	29	120.4	46.2	89	176.4	67.7	49	232.5	89.2
10	09.3	03.6	70	65.4	25.1	30	121.4	46.6	90	177.4	68.1	50	233.4	89.6
11	10.3	03.9	71	66.3	25.4	31	122.3	46.9	91	178.3	68.4	51	234.3	90.0
12	11.2	04.3	72	67.2	25.8	32	123.2	47.3	92	179.2	68.8	52	235.3	90.3
13	12.1	04.7	73	68.2	26.2	33	124.2	47.7	93	180.2	69.2	53	236.2	90.7
14	13.1	05.0	74	69.1	26.5	34	125.1	48.0	94	181.1	69.5	54	237.1	91.0
15	14.0	05.4	75	70.0	26.9	35	126.0	48.4	95	182.0	69.9	55	238.1	91.4
16	14.9	05.7	76	70.9	27.2	36	127.0	48.7	96	183.0	70.2	56	239.0	91.7
17	15.9	06.1	77	71.9	27.6	37	127.9	49.1	97	183.9	70.6	57	239.9	92.1
18	16.8	06.5	78	72.8	28.0	38	128.8	49.5	98	184.8	71.0	58	240.9	92.5
19	17.7	06.8	79	73.8	28.3	39	129.8	49.8	99	185.8	71.3	59	241.8	92.8
20	18.7	07.2	80	74.7	28.7	40	130.7	50.2	100	186.7	71.7	60	242.7	93.2
21	19.6	07.5	81	75.6	29.0	41	131.6	50.5	101	187.6	72.0	61	243.7	93.5
22	20.5	07.9	82	76.6	29.4	42	132.6	50.9	102	188.6	72.4	62	244.6	93.9
23	21.5	08.2	83	77.5	29.7	43	133.5	51.2	103	189.5	72.7	63	245.5	94.3
24	22.4	08.6	84	78.4	30.1	44	134.4	51.6	104	190.5	73.1	64	246.5	94.6
25	23.3	09.0	85	79.4	30.5	45	135.4	52.0	105	191.4	73.5	65	247.4	95.0
26	24.3	09.3	86	80.3	30.8	46	136.3	52.3	106	192.3	73.8	66	248.3	95.3
27	25.2	09.7	87	81.2	31.2	47	137.1	52.7	107	193.3	74.2	67	249.3	95.7
28	26.1	10.0	88	82.2	31.5	48	138.2	53.0	108	194.2	74.5	68	250.2	96.0
29	27.1	10.4	89	83.1	31.9	49	139.1	53.4	109	195.1	74.9	69	251.1	96.4
30	28.0	10.8	90	84.0	32.3	50	140.0	53.8	110	196.1	75.3	70	252.1	96.8
31	28.9	11.1	91	85.0	32.6	51	141.0	54.1	111	197.0	75.6	71	253.0	97.1
32	29.9	11.5	92	85.9	33.0	52	141.9	54.5	112	197.9	76.0	72	253.9	97.5
33	30.8	11.8	93	86.8	33.3	53	142.8	54.8	113	198.9	76.3	73	254.9	97.8
34	31.7	12.2	94	87.8	33.7	54	143.8	55.2	114	199.8	76.7	74	255.8	98.2
35	32.7	12.5	95	88.7	34.0	55	144.7	55.5	115	200.7	77.0	75	256.7	98.6
36	33.6	12.9	96	89.6	34.4	56	145.6	55.9	116	201.7	77.4	76	257.7	98.9
37	34.5	13.3	97	90.6	34.8	57	146.6	56.3	117	202.6	77.8	77	258.6	99.3
38	35.5	13.6	98	91.5	35.1	58	147.5	56.6	118	203.5	78.1	78	259.5	99.6
39	36.4	14.0	99	92.4	35.5	59	148.4	57.0	119	204.5	78.5	79	260.5	100.0
40	37.3	14.3	100	93.4	35.8	60	149.4	57.3	120	205.4	78.8	80	261.4	100.3
41	38.3	14.7	101	94.3	36.2	61	150.3	57.7	121	206.3	79.2	81	262.3	100.7
42	39.2	15.1	102	95.2	36.6	62	151.2	58.1	122	207.3	79.6	82	263.3	101.1
43	40.1	15.4	103	96.2	36.9	63	152.2	58.4	123	208.2	79.9	83	264.2	101.4
44	41.1	15.8	104	97.1	37.3	64	153.1	58.8	124	209.1	80.3	84	265.1	101.8
45	42.0	16.1	105	98.0	37.6	65	154.0	59.1	125	210.1	80.6	85	266.1	102.1
46	42.9	16.5	106	99.0	38.0	66	155.0	59.5	126	211.0	81.0	86	267.0	102.5
47	43.9	16.8	107	99.9	38.3	67	155.9	59.8	127	211.9	81.3	87	267.9	102.9
48	44.8	17.2	108	100.8	38.7	68	156.8	60.2	128	212.9	81.7	88	268.9	103.1
49	45.7	17.6	109	101.8	39.1	69	157.8	60.6	129	213.8	82.1	89	269.8	103.6
50	46.7	17.9	110	102.7	39.4	70	158.7	60.9	130	214.7	82.4	90	260.7	103.9
51	47.6	18.3	111	103.6	39.8	71	159.6	61.3	131	215.7	82.8	91	271.7	104.3
52	48.5	18.6	112	104.6	40.1	72	160.6	61.6	132	216.6	83.1	92	272.6	104.6
53	49.5	19.0	113	105.5	40.5	73	161.5	62.0	133	217.5	83.5	93	273.5	105.0
54	50.4	19.4	114	106.4	40.9	74	162.4	62.4	134	218.5	83.9	94	274.5	105.4
55	51.3	19.7	115	107.4	41.2	75	163.4	62.7	135	219.4	84.2	95	275.4	105.7
56	52.3	20.1	116	108.3	41.6	76	164.3	63.1	136	220.3	84.6	96	276.3	106.1
57	53.2	20.4	117	109.2	41.9	77	165.2	63.4	137	221.3	84.9	97	277.3	106.4
58	54.1	20.8	118	110.2	42.3	78	166.2	63.8	138	222.2	85.3	98	278.2	106.8
59	55.1	21.1	119	111.1	42.6	79	167.1	64.1	139	223.1	85.6	99	279.1	107.2
60	56.0	21.5	120	112.0	43.0	80	168.0	64.5	140	224.1	86.0	100	280.1	107.5
Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.

for 69 Degrees

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 22 Degrees.

Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.9	00.4	61	56.6	22.9	121	112.2	45.3	181	167.8	67.8	241	223.5	90.3
2	01.9	00.7	62	57.5	23.2	22	113.1	45.7	82	168.7	68.2	42	224.4	90.7
3	02.8	01.1	63	58.4	23.6	23	114.0	46.1	83	169.7	68.6	43	225.3	91.0
4	03.7	01.5	64	59.3	24.0	24	115.0	46.5	84	170.6	68.9	44	226.2	91.4
5	04.6	01.9	65	60.3	24.3	25	115.9	46.8	85	171.5	69.3	45	227.2	91.8
6	05.6	02.2	66	61.2	24.7	26	116.8	47.2	86	172.5	69.7	46	228.1	92.2
7	06.5	02.6	67	62.1	25.1	27	117.8	47.6	87	173.4	70.1	47	229.0	92.5
8	07.4	03.0	68	63.0	25.5	28	118.7	47.9	88	174.3	70.4	48	229.9	92.9
9	08.3	03.4	69	64.0	25.8	29	119.6	48.3	89	175.2	70.8	49	230.9	93.3
10	09.3	03.7	70	64.9	26.2	30	120.5	48.7	90	176.2	71.2	50	231.8	93.7
11	10.2	04.1	71	65.8	26.6	131	121.5	49.1	191	177.1	71.5	251	232.7	94.0
12	11.1	04.5	72	66.8	27.0	32	122.4	49.4	92	178.0	71.9	52	233.7	94.4
13	12.1	04.9	73	67.7	27.3	33	123.3	49.8	93	178.9	72.3	53	234.6	94.8
14	13.0	05.2	74	68.6	27.7	34	124.2	50.2	94	179.9	72.7	54	235.5	95.2
15	13.9	05.6	75	69.5	28.1	35	125.2	50.6	95	180.8	73.0	55	236.4	95.5
16	14.8	06.0	76	70.5	28.5	36	126.1	50.9	96	181.7	73.4	56	237.4	95.9
17	15.8	06.4	77	71.4	28.8	37	127.0	51.3	97	182.7	73.8	57	238.3	96.3
18	16.7	06.7	78	72.3	29.2	38	128.0	51.7	98	183.6	74.2	58	239.2	96.6
19	17.6	07.1	79	73.2	29.6	39	128.9	52.1	99	184.5	74.5	59	240.1	97.0
20	18.5	07.5	80	74.2	30.0	40	129.8	52.4	200	185.4	74.9	60	241.1	97.4
21	19.5	07.9	81	75.1	30.3	141	130.7	52.8	201	186.4	75.3	261	242.0	97.8
22	20.4	08.2	82	76.0	30.7	42	131.7	53.2	02	187.3	75.7	62	242.9	98.1
23	21.3	08.6	83	77.0	31.1	43	132.6	53.6	03	188.2	76.0	63	243.8	98.5
24	22.3	09.0	84	77.9	31.5	44	133.5	53.9	04	189.1	76.4	64	244.8	98.9
25	23.2	09.4	85	78.8	31.8	45	134.4	54.3	05	190.1	76.8	65	245.7	99.3
26	24.1	09.7	86	79.7	32.2	46	135.4	54.7	06	191.0	77.2	66	246.6	99.6
27	25.0	10.1	87	80.7	32.6	47	136.3	55.1	07	191.9	77.5	67	247.6	100.0
28	26.0	10.5	88	81.6	33.0	48	137.2	55.4	08	192.9	77.9	68	248.5	100.4
29	26.9	10.9	89	82.5	33.3	49	138.2	55.8	09	193.8	78.3	69	249.4	100.8
30	27.8	11.2	90	83.4	33.7	50	139.1	56.2	10	194.7	78.7	70	250.3	101.1
31	28.7	11.6	91	84.4	34.1	151	140.0	56.6	211	195.6	79.0	271	251.3	101.5
32	29.7	12.0	92	85.3	34.5	52	140.9	56.9	12	196.6	79.4	72	252.2	101.9
33	30.6	12.4	93	86.2	34.8	53	141.9	57.3	13	197.5	79.8	73	253.1	102.3
34	31.5	12.7	94	87.2	35.2	54	142.8	57.7	14	198.4	80.2	74	254.1	102.6
35	32.5	13.1	95	88.1	35.6	55	143.7	58.1	15	199.3	80.5	75	255.0	103.0
36	33.4	13.5	96	89.0	36.0	56	144.6	58.4	16	200.3	80.9	76	255.9	103.4
37	34.3	13.9	97	89.9	36.3	57	145.6	58.8	17	201.2	81.3	77	256.8	103.8
38	35.2	14.2	98	90.9	36.7	58	146.5	59.2	18	202.1	81.7	78	257.8	104.1
39	36.2	14.6	99	91.8	37.1	59	147.4	59.6	19	203.1	82.0	79	258.7	104.5
40	37.1	15.0	100	92.7	37.5	60	148.3	59.9	20	204.0	82.4	80	259.6	104.9
41	38.0	15.4	101	93.6	37.8	161	149.3	60.3	221	204.9	82.8	281	260.5	105.3
42	38.9	15.7	02	94.6	38.2	62	150.2	60.7	22	205.8	83.2	82	261.5	105.6
43	39.9	16.1	03	95.5	38.6	63	151.1	61.1	23	206.8	83.5	83	262.4	106.0
44	40.8	16.5	04	96.4	39.0	64	152.1	61.4	24	207.7	83.9	84	263.3	106.4
45	41.7	16.9	05	97.4	39.3	65	153.0	61.8	25	208.6	84.3	85	264.2	106.8
46	42.7	17.2	06	98.3	39.7	66	153.9	62.2	26	209.5	84.7	86	265.2	107.1
47	43.6	17.6	07	99.2	40.1	67	154.8	62.6	27	210.5	85.0	87	266.1	107.5
48	44.5	18.0	08	100.1	40.5	68	155.8	62.9	28	211.4	85.4	88	267.0	107.9
49	45.4	18.4	09	101.1	40.8	69	156.7	63.3	29	212.3	85.8	89	268.0	108.3
50	46.4	18.7	10	102.0	41.2	70	157.6	63.7	30	213.3	86.2	90	268.9	108.6
51	47.3	19.1	111	102.9	41.6	171	158.5	64.1	231	214.2	86.5	291	269.8	109.0
52	48.2	19.5	12	103.8	42.0	72	159.5	64.4	32	215.1	86.9	92	270.7	109.4
53	49.1	19.9	13	104.8	42.3	73	160.4	64.8	33	216.0	87.3	93	271.7	109.8
54	50.1	20.2	14	105.7	42.7	74	161.3	65.2	34	217.0	87.7	94	272.6	110.1
55	51.0	20.6	15	106.6	43.1	75	162.3	65.6	35	217.9	88.0	95	273.5	110.5
56	51.9	21.0	16	107.6	43.5	76	163.2	65.9	36	218.8	88.4	96	274.4	110.9
57	52.8	21.4	17	108.5	43.8	77	164.1	66.3	37	219.7	88.8	97	275.4	111.3
58	53.8	21.7	18	109.4	44.2	78	165.0	66.7	38	220.7	89.2	98	276.3	111.6
59	54.7	22.1	19	110.3	44.6	79	166.0	67.1	39	221.6	89.5	99	277.2	112.0
60	55.6	22.5	20	111.3	45.0	80	166.9	67.4	40	222.5	89.9	300	278.2	112.4
Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.

for 68 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 23 Degrees.

Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.9	00.4	61	56.2	23.8	121	111.4	47.3	181	166.6	70.7	241	221.8	94.2
2	01.8	00.8	62	57.1	24.2	122	112.3	47.7	182	167.5	71.1	242	222.8	94.5
3	02.8	01.2	63	58.0	24.6	123	113.2	48.1	183	168.5	71.5	243	223.7	94.9
4	03.7	01.6	64	58.9	25.0	124	114.1	48.5	184	169.4	71.9	244	224.6	95.3
5	04.6	02.0	65	59.8	25.4	125	115.1	48.8	185	170.3	72.3	245	225.5	95.7
6	05.5	02.3	66	60.8	25.8	126	116.0	49.2	186	171.2	72.7	246	226.4	96.1
7	06.4	02.7	67	61.7	26.2	127	116.9	49.6	187	172.1	73.1	247	227.4	96.5
8	07.4	03.1	68	62.6	26.6	128	117.8	50.0	188	173.1	73.5	248	228.3	96.9
9	08.3	03.5	69	63.5	27.0	129	118.7	50.4	189	174.0	73.8	249	229.2	97.3
10	09.2	03.9	70	64.4	27.4	130	119.7	50.8	190	174.9	74.2	250	230.1	97.7
11	10.1	04.3	71	65.4	27.7	131	120.6	51.1	191	175.8	74.6	251	231.0	98.1
12	11.0	04.7	72	66.3	28.1	132	121.5	51.6	192	176.7	75.0	252	232.0	98.5
13	12.0	05.1	73	67.2	28.5	133	122.4	52.0	193	177.7	75.4	253	232.9	98.9
14	12.9	05.5	74	68.1	28.9	134	123.3	52.4	194	178.6	75.8	254	233.8	99.2
15	13.8	05.9	75	69.0	29.3	135	124.3	52.7	195	179.5	76.2	255	234.7	99.6
16	14.7	06.3	76	70.0	29.7	136	125.2	53.1	196	180.4	76.6	256	235.6	100.0
17	15.6	06.6	77	70.9	30.2	137	126.1	53.5	197	181.3	77.0	257	236.5	100.4
18	16.6	07.0	78	71.8	30.5	138	127.0	53.9	198	182.3	77.4	258	237.5	100.8
19	17.5	07.4	79	72.7	30.9	139	128.0	54.3	199	183.2	77.8	259	238.4	101.2
20	18.4	07.8	80	73.6	31.3	140	128.9	54.7	200	184.1	78.2	260	239.3	101.6
21	19.3	08.2	81	74.5	31.6	141	129.8	55.1	201	185.0	78.5	261	240.3	102.0
22	20.3	08.6	82	75.5	32.0	142	130.7	55.5	202	185.9	78.9	262	241.2	102.4
23	21.2	09.0	83	76.4	32.4	143	131.6	55.9	203	186.9	79.3	263	242.1	102.8
24	22.1	09.4	84	77.3	32.8	144	132.6	56.3	204	187.8	79.7	264	243.0	103.2
25	23.0	09.8	85	78.2	33.2	145	133.5	56.7	205	188.7	80.1	265	243.9	103.5
26	23.9	10.2	86	79.2	33.6	146	134.4	57.0	206	189.6	80.5	266	244.9	103.9
27	24.9	10.5	87	80.1	34.0	147	135.3	57.4	207	190.5	80.9	267	245.8	104.3
28	25.8	10.9	88	81.0	34.4	148	136.2	57.8	208	191.5	81.3	268	246.7	104.7
29	26.7	11.3	89	81.9	34.8	149	137.2	58.2	209	192.4	81.7	269	247.6	105.1
30	27.6	11.7	90	82.8	35.2	150	138.1	58.6	210	193.3	82.1	270	248.5	105.5
31	28.5	12.1	91	83.8	35.6	151	139.0	59.0	211	194.2	82.4	271	249.4	105.9
32	29.5	12.5	92	84.7	35.9	152	139.9	59.4	212	195.1	82.8	272	250.4	106.3
33	30.4	12.9	93	85.6	36.3	153	140.8	59.8	213	196.1	83.2	273	251.3	106.7
34	31.3	13.3	94	86.5	36.7	154	141.8	60.2	214	197.0	83.6	274	252.2	107.1
35	32.2	13.7	95	87.4	37.1	155	142.7	60.6	215	197.9	84.0	275	253.1	107.5
36	33.1	14.1	96	88.4	37.5	156	143.6	61.0	216	198.8	84.4	276	254.1	107.8
37	34.1	14.5	97	89.3	37.9	157	144.5	61.3	217	199.7	84.8	277	255.0	108.2
38	35.0	14.8	98	90.2	38.3	158	145.4	61.7	218	200.7	85.2	278	255.9	108.6
39	35.9	15.2	99	91.1	38.7	159	146.4	62.1	219	201.6	85.6	279	256.8	109.0
40	36.8	15.6	100	92.1	39.1	160	147.3	62.5	220	202.5	86.0	280	257.7	109.4
41	37.7	16.0	101	93.0	39.5	161	148.2	62.9	221	203.4	86.4	281	258.7	109.8
42	38.7	16.4	102	93.9	39.9	162	149.1	63.3	222	204.4	86.7	282	259.6	110.2
43	39.6	16.8	103	94.8	40.2	163	150.0	63.7	223	205.3	87.1	283	260.5	110.6
44	40.5	17.2	104	95.7	40.6	164	151.0	64.1	224	206.2	87.5	284	261.4	111.0
45	41.4	17.6	105	96.7	41.0	165	151.9	64.5	225	207.1	87.9	285	262.3	111.4
46	42.3	18.0	106	97.6	41.4	166	152.8	64.9	226	208.0	88.3	286	263.3	111.7
47	43.3	18.4	107	98.5	41.8	167	153.7	65.3	227	209.0	88.7	287	264.2	112.1
48	44.2	18.8	108	99.4	42.2	168	154.6	65.6	228	209.9	89.1	288	265.1	112.5
49	45.1	19.1	109	100.3	42.6	169	155.6	66.0	229	210.8	89.5	289	266.0	112.9
50	46.0	19.5	110	101.2	43.0	170	156.5	66.4	230	211.7	89.9	290	266.9	113.3
51	46.9	19.9	111	102.2	43.4	171	157.4	66.8	231	212.6	90.3	291	267.9	113.7
52	47.9	20.3	112	103.1	43.8	172	158.3	67.2	232	213.6	90.6	292	268.8	114.1
53	48.8	20.7	113	104.0	44.2	173	159.2	67.6	233	214.5	91.0	293	269.7	114.5
54	49.7	21.1	114	104.9	44.5	174	160.2	68.0	234	215.4	91.4	294	270.6	114.9
55	50.6	21.5	115	105.9	44.9	175	161.1	68.4	235	216.3	91.8	295	271.5	115.3
56	51.5	21.9	116	106.8	45.3	176	162.0	68.8	236	217.2	92.2	296	272.5	115.7
57	52.5	22.3	117	107.7	45.7	177	162.9	69.2	237	218.2	92.6	297	273.4	116.0
58	53.4	22.7	118	108.6	46.1	178	163.8	69.6	238	219.1	93.0	298	274.3	116.4
59	54.3	23.1	119	109.5	46.5	179	164.8	69.9	239	220.0	93.4	299	275.2	116.8
60	55.2	23.4	120	110.5	46.9	180	165.7	70.3	240	220.9	93.8	300	276.2	117.2
Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.

for 67 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 24 Degrees.

Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.9	00.4	61	55.7	24.8	121	110.5	49.2	181	165.4	73.6	241	220.2	98.0
2	01.8	00.8	62	56.6	25.2	122	111.5	49.6	182	166.3	74.0	242	221.1	98.4
3	02.7	01.2	63	57.6	25.6	123	112.4	50.0	183	167.2	74.4	243	222.0	98.8
4	03.7	01.6	64	58.5	26.0	124	113.3	50.4	184	168.1	74.8	244	222.9	99.2
5	04.6	02.0	65	59.4	26.4	125	114.2	50.8	185	169.0	75.2	245	223.8	99.7
6	05.5	02.4	66	60.3	26.8	126	115.1	51.2	186	169.9	75.7	246	224.7	100.1
7	06.4	02.8	67	61.2	27.3	127	116.0	51.7	187	170.8	76.1	247	225.6	100.5
8	07.3	03.3	68	62.1	27.7	128	116.9	52.1	188	171.7	76.5	248	226.5	100.9
9	08.2	03.7	69	63.0	28.1	129	117.8	52.5	189	172.7	76.9	249	227.5	101.3
10	09.1	04.1	70	63.9	28.5	130	118.8	52.9	190	173.6	77.3	250	228.4	101.7
11	10.0	04.5	71	64.9	28.9	131	119.7	53.3	191	174.5	77.7	251	229.3	102.1
12	11.0	04.9	72	65.8	29.3	132	120.6	53.7	192	175.4	78.1	252	230.2	102.5
13	11.9	05.3	73	66.7	29.7	133	121.5	54.1	193	176.3	78.5	253	231.1	102.9
14	12.8	05.7	74	67.6	30.1	134	122.4	54.5	194	177.2	78.9	254	232.0	103.3
15	13.7	06.1	75	68.5	30.5	135	123.3	54.9	195	178.1	79.3	255	233.0	103.7
16	14.6	06.5	76	69.4	30.9	136	124.2	55.3	196	179.1	79.7	256	233.9	104.1
17	15.5	06.9	77	70.3	31.3	137	125.2	55.7	197	180.0	80.1	257	234.8	104.5
18	16.4	07.3	78	71.3	31.7	138	126.1	56.1	198	180.9	80.5	258	235.7	104.9
19	17.4	07.7	79	72.2	32.1	139	127.0	56.5	199	181.8	80.9	259	236.6	105.3
20	18.3	08.1	80	73.1	32.5	140	127.9	56.9	200	182.7	81.3	260	237.5	105.8
21	19.2	08.5	81	74.0	32.9	141	128.8	57.3	201	183.6	81.8	261	238.4	106.2
22	20.1	08.9	82	74.9	33.4	142	129.7	57.8	202	184.5	82.2	262	239.3	106.6
23	21.0	09.4	83	75.8	33.8	143	130.6	58.2	203	185.4	82.6	263	240.3	107.0
24	21.9	09.8	84	76.7	34.2	144	131.6	58.6	204	186.4	83.0	264	241.2	107.4
25	22.8	10.2	85	77.7	34.6	145	132.5	59.0	205	187.3	83.4	265	242.1	107.8
26	23.8	10.6	86	78.6	35.0	146	133.4	59.4	206	188.2	83.8	266	243.0	108.2
27	24.7	11.0	87	79.5	35.4	147	134.3	59.8	207	189.1	84.2	267	243.9	108.6
28	25.6	11.4	88	80.4	35.8	148	135.2	60.2	208	190.0	84.6	268	244.8	109.0
29	26.5	11.8	89	81.3	36.2	149	136.1	60.6	209	190.9	85.0	269	245.7	109.4
30	27.4	12.2	90	82.2	36.6	150	137.0	61.0	210	191.8	85.4	270	246.7	109.8
31	28.3	12.6	91	83.1	37.0	151	137.9	61.4	211	192.8	85.8	271	247.6	110.2
32	29.2	13.0	92	84.0	37.4	152	138.9	61.8	212	193.7	86.2	272	248.5	110.6
33	30.1	13.4	93	85.0	37.8	153	139.8	62.2	213	194.6	86.6	273	249.4	111.0
34	31.1	13.8	94	85.9	38.2	154	140.7	62.6	214	195.5	87.0	274	250.3	111.4
35	32.0	14.2	95	86.8	38.6	155	141.6	63.0	215	196.4	87.4	275	251.2	111.9
36	32.9	14.6	96	87.7	39.0	156	142.5	63.5	216	197.3	87.9	276	252.1	112.3
37	33.8	15.0	97	88.6	39.5	157	143.4	63.9	217	198.1	88.3	277	253.1	112.7
38	34.7	15.5	98	89.5	39.9	158	144.3	64.3	218	199.2	88.7	278	254.0	113.1
39	35.6	15.9	99	90.4	40.3	159	145.3	64.7	219	200.1	89.1	279	254.9	113.5
40	36.5	16.3	100	91.4	40.7	160	146.2	65.1	220	201.0	89.5	280	255.8	113.9
41	37.5	16.7	101	92.3	41.1	161	147.1	65.5	221	201.9	89.9	281	256.7	114.3
42	38.4	17.1	102	93.2	41.5	162	148.0	65.9	222	202.8	90.3	282	257.6	114.7
43	39.3	17.5	103	94.1	41.9	163	148.9	66.3	223	203.7	90.7	283	258.5	115.1
44	40.2	17.9	104	95.0	42.3	164	149.8	66.7	224	204.6	91.1	284	259.4	115.5
45	41.1	18.3	105	95.9	42.7	165	150.7	67.1	225	205.5	91.5	285	260.4	115.9
46	42.0	18.7	106	96.8	43.1	166	151.6	67.5	226	206.5	91.9	286	261.3	116.3
47	42.9	19.1	107	97.7	43.5	167	152.6	67.9	227	207.4	92.3	287	262.2	116.7
48	43.9	19.5	108	98.7	43.9	168	153.5	68.3	228	208.3	92.7	288	263.1	117.1
49	44.8	19.9	109	99.6	44.3	169	154.4	68.7	229	209.2	93.1	289	264.0	117.5
50	45.7	20.3	110	100.5	44.7	170	155.3	69.1	230	210.1	93.5	290	264.9	118.0
51	46.6	20.7	111	101.4	45.1	171	156.2	69.6	231	211.0	94.0	291	265.8	118.4
52	47.5	21.1	112	102.3	45.6	172	157.1	70.0	232	211.9	94.4	292	266.8	118.8
53	48.4	21.6	113	103.2	46.0	173	158.0	70.4	233	212.9	94.8	293	267.7	119.2
54	49.3	22.0	114	104.1	46.4	174	159.0	70.8	234	213.8	95.2	294	268.6	119.6
55	50.2	22.4	115	105.1	46.8	175	159.9	71.2	235	214.7	95.6	295	269.5	120.0
56	51.2	22.8	116	106.0	47.2	176	160.8	71.6	236	215.6	96.0	296	270.4	120.4
57	52.1	23.2	117	106.9	47.6	177	161.7	72.0	237	216.5	96.4	297	271.3	120.8
58	53.0	23.6	118	107.8	48.0	178	162.6	72.4	238	217.4	96.8	298	272.2	121.2
59	53.9	24.0	119	108.7	48.4	179	163.5	72.8	239	218.3	97.2	299	273.2	121.6
60	54.8	24.4	120	109.6	48.8	180	164.4	73.2	240	219.3	97.6	300	274.1	122.0
Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.

for 66 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 25 Degrees.

Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.	Dift	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.9	00.4	61	55.3	25.5	121	109.7	51.1	181	164.0	76.5	241	218.4	101.9
2	01.8	00.8	62	56.2	26.2	22	110.6	51.6	82	164.9	76.9	42	219.3	102.3
3	02.7	01.3	63	57.1	26.6	23	111.5	52.0	83	165.9	77.3	43	220.2	102.7
4	03.6	01.7	64	58.0	27.0	24	112.4	52.4	84	166.8	77.8	44	221.1	103.1
5	04.5	02.1	65	58.9	27.5	25	113.3	52.8	85	167.7	78.2	45	222.0	103.5
6	05.4	02.5	66	59.8	27.9	26	114.2	53.2	86	168.6	78.6	46	223.0	104.0
7	06.3	03.0	67	60.7	28.3	27	115.1	53.7	87	169.5	79.0	47	223.9	104.4
8	07.3	03.4	68	61.6	28.7	28	116.0	54.1	88	170.4	79.5	48	224.8	104.8
9	08.2	03.8	69	62.5	29.2	29	116.9	54.5	89	171.3	79.9	49	225.7	105.2
10	09.1	04.2	70	63.4	29.6	30	117.8	54.9	90	172.2	80.3	50	226.6	105.7
11	10.0	04.6	71	64.3	30.0	31	118.7	55.4	91	173.1	80.7	51	227.5	106.1
12	10.9	05.1	72	65.3	30.4	32	119.6	55.8	92	174.0	81.1	52	228.4	106.5
13	11.8	05.5	73	66.2	30.9	33	120.5	56.2	93	174.9	81.6	53	229.3	106.9
14	12.7	05.9	74	67.1	31.3	34	121.4	56.6	94	175.8	82.0	54	230.2	107.3
15	13.6	06.3	75	68.0	31.7	35	122.4	57.1	95	176.7	82.4	55	231.1	107.8
16	14.5	06.8	76	68.9	32.1	36	123.3	57.5	96	177.6	82.8	56	232.0	108.2
17	15.4	07.2	77	69.8	32.5	37	124.2	57.9	97	178.5	83.3	57	232.9	108.6
18	16.3	07.6	78	70.7	33.0	38	125.1	58.3	98	179.4	83.7	58	233.8	109.0
19	17.2	08.0	79	71.6	33.4	39	126.0	58.7	99	180.4	84.1	59	234.7	109.5
20	18.1	08.5	80	72.5	33.8	40	126.9	59.2	200	181.3	84.5	60	235.6	109.9
21	19.0	08.9	81	73.4	34.2	41	127.8	59.6	201	182.2	84.9	61	236.5	110.3
22	19.9	09.3	82	74.3	34.7	42	128.7	60.0	02	183.1	85.4	62	237.5	110.7
23	20.8	09.7	83	75.2	35.1	43	129.6	60.4	03	184.0	85.8	63	238.4	111.1
24	21.8	10.1	84	76.1	35.5	44	130.5	60.9	04	184.9	86.2	64	239.3	111.6
25	22.7	10.6	85	77.0	35.9	45	131.4	61.3	05	185.8	86.6	65	240.2	112.0
26	23.6	11.0	86	77.9	36.3	46	132.3	61.7	06	186.7	87.1	66	241.1	112.4
27	24.5	11.4	87	78.8	36.8	47	133.2	62.1	07	187.6	87.5	67	242.0	112.8
28	25.4	11.8	88	79.8	37.2	48	134.1	62.5	08	188.5	87.9	68	242.9	113.3
29	26.3	12.3	89	80.7	37.6	49	135.0	63.0	09	189.4	88.3	69	243.8	113.7
30	27.2	12.7	90	81.6	38.0	50	135.9	63.4	10	190.3	88.7	70	244.7	114.1
31	28.1	13.1	91	82.5	38.5	51	136.9	63.8	211	191.2	89.2	271	245.6	114.5
32	29.0	13.5	92	83.4	38.9	52	137.8	64.2	12	192.1	89.6	72	246.5	115.0
33	29.9	13.9	93	84.3	39.3	53	138.7	64.7	13	193.0	90.0	73	247.4	115.4
34	30.8	14.4	94	85.2	39.7	54	139.6	65.1	14	193.9	90.4	74	248.3	115.8
35	31.7	14.8	95	86.1	40.1	55	140.5	65.5	15	194.9	90.9	75	249.2	116.2
36	32.6	15.2	96	87.0	40.6	56	141.4	65.9	16	195.8	91.3	76	250.1	116.6
37	33.5	15.6	97	87.9	41.0	57	142.3	66.4	17	196.7	91.7	77	251.0	117.1
38	34.4	16.1	98	88.8	41.4	58	143.2	66.8	18	197.6	92.1	78	252.0	117.5
39	35.3	16.5	99	89.7	41.8	59	144.1	67.2	19	198.5	92.6	79	252.9	117.9
40	36.3	16.9	100	90.6	42.3	60	145.0	67.6	20	199.4	93.0	80	253.8	118.3
41	37.2	17.3	101	91.5	42.7	61	145.9	68.0	221	200.3	93.4	281	254.7	118.8
42	38.1	17.7	02	92.4	43.1	62	146.8	68.5	22	201.2	93.8	82	255.6	119.2
43	39.0	18.2	03	93.3	43.5	63	147.7	68.9	23	202.1	94.2	83	256.5	119.6
44	39.9	18.6	04	94.3	44.0	64	148.6	69.3	24	203.0	94.7	84	257.4	120.0
45	40.8	19.0	05	95.2	44.4	65	149.5	69.7	25	203.9	95.1	85	258.3	120.4
46	41.7	19.4	06	96.1	44.8	66	150.4	70.2	26	204.8	95.5	86	259.2	120.9
47	42.6	19.9	07	97.0	45.2	67	151.4	70.6	27	205.7	95.9	87	260.1	121.3
48	43.5	20.3	08	97.9	45.6	68	152.3	71.0	28	206.6	96.4	88	261.0	121.7
49	44.4	20.7	09	98.8	46.1	69	153.2	71.4	29	207.5	96.8	89	261.9	122.1
50	45.3	21.1	10	99.7	46.5	70	154.1	71.8	30	208.5	97.2	90	262.8	122.6
51	46.2	21.6	111	100.6	46.9	171	155.0	72.3	231	209.4	97.6	291	263.7	123.0
52	47.1	22.0	12	101.5	47.3	72	155.9	72.7	32	210.3	98.0	92	264.6	123.4
53	48.0	22.4	13	102.4	47.8	73	156.8	73.1	33	211.2	98.5	93	265.5	123.8
54	48.9	22.8	14	103.3	48.2	74	157.7	73.5	34	212.1	98.9	94	266.5	124.2
55	49.8	23.2	15	104.2	48.6	75	158.6	74.0	35	213.0	99.3	95	267.4	124.7
56	50.8	23.7	16	105.1	49.0	76	159.5	74.4	36	213.9	99.7	96	268.3	125.1
57	51.7	24.1	17	106.0	49.4	77	160.4	74.8	37	214.8	100.2	97	269.2	125.5
58	52.6	24.5	18	106.9	49.9	78	161.3	75.2	38	215.7	100.6	98	270.1	125.9
59	53.5	24.9	19	107.9	50.3	79	162.2	75.6	39	216.6	101.0	99	271.0	126.4
60	54.4	25.4	20	108.8	50.7	80	163.1	76.1	40	217.5	101.4	300	271.9	126.8
Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.	Dift	Dep.	Lat.

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for 65 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 26 Degrees.

Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.9	00.4	61	54.8	26.7	121	108.8	53.0	181	162.7	79.3	241	216.6	105.6
2	01.8	00.9	62	55.7	27.2	22	109.7	53.5	82	163.6	79.8	42	217.5	106.1
3	02.7	01.3	63	56.6	27.6	23	110.6	53.9	83	164.5	80.2	43	218.4	106.5
4	03.6	01.8	64	57.5	28.1	24	111.5	54.4	84	165.4	80.7	44	219.3	107.0
5	04.5	02.2	65	58.4	28.5	25	112.3	54.8	85	166.3	81.1	45	220.2	107.4
6	05.4	02.6	66	59.3	28.9	26	113.2	55.2	86	167.2	81.5	46	221.1	107.8
7	06.3	03.1	67	60.2	29.4	27	114.1	55.7	87	168.1	82.0	47	222.0	108.3
8	07.2	03.5	68	61.1	29.8	28	115.0	56.1	88	169.0	82.4	48	222.9	108.7
9	08.1	03.9	69	62.0	30.2	29	115.9	56.5	89	169.9	82.9	49	223.8	109.2
10	09.0	04.4	70	62.9	30.7	30	116.8	57.0	90	170.8	83.3	50	224.7	109.6
11	09.9	04.8	71	63.8	31.1	131	117.7	57.4	191	171.7	83.7	251	225.6	110.0
12	10.8	05.3	72	64.7	31.6	32	118.6	57.9	92	172.6	84.2	52	226.5	110.5
13	11.7	05.7	73	65.6	32.0	33	119.5	58.3	93	173.5	84.6	53	227.4	110.9
14	12.6	06.1	74	66.5	32.4	34	120.4	58.7	94	174.4	85.0	54	228.3	111.3
15	13.5	06.6	75	67.4	32.9	35	121.3	59.2	95	175.3	85.5	55	229.2	111.8
16	14.4	07.0	76	68.3	33.3	36	122.2	59.6	96	176.2	85.9	56	230.1	112.2
17	15.3	07.5	77	69.2	33.8	37	123.1	60.1	97	177.1	86.4	57	231.0	112.7
18	16.2	07.9	78	70.1	34.2	38	124.0	60.5	98	178.0	86.8	58	231.9	113.1
19	17.1	08.3	79	71.0	34.6	39	124.9	60.9	99	178.9	87.2	59	232.8	113.5
20	18.0	08.8	80	71.9	35.1	40	125.8	61.4	200	179.8	87.7	60	233.7	114.0
21	18.9	09.2	81	72.8	35.5	141	126.7	61.8	201	180.7	88.1	261	234.6	114.4
22	19.8	09.6	82	73.7	35.9	42	127.6	62.2	02	181.6	88.6	62	235.5	114.9
23	20.7	10.1	83	74.6	36.4	43	128.5	62.7	03	182.5	89.0	63	236.4	115.3
24	21.6	10.5	84	75.5	36.8	44	129.4	63.1	04	183.4	89.4	64	237.3	115.7
25	22.5	11.0	85	76.4	37.3	45	130.3	63.6	05	184.3	89.9	65	238.2	116.2
26	23.4	11.4	86	77.3	37.7	46	131.2	64.0	06	185.2	90.3	66	239.1	116.6
27	24.3	11.8	87	78.2	38.1	47	132.1	64.4	07	186.1	90.7	67	240.0	117.0
28	25.2	12.3	88	79.1	38.6	48	133.0	64.9	08	186.9	91.2	68	240.9	117.5
29	26.1	12.7	89	80.0	39.0	49	133.9	65.3	09	187.8	91.6	69	241.8	117.9
30	27.0	13.2	90	80.9	39.5	50	134.8	65.8	10	188.7	92.1	70	242.7	118.4
31	27.9	13.6	91	81.8	39.9	151	135.7	66.2	211	189.6	92.5	271	243.6	118.8
32	28.8	14.0	92	82.7	40.3	52	136.6	66.6	12	190.5	92.9	72	244.5	119.2
33	29.7	14.5	93	83.6	40.8	53	137.5	67.1	13	191.4	93.4	73	245.4	119.7
34	30.6	14.9	94	84.5	41.2	54	138.4	67.5	14	192.3	93.8	74	246.3	120.1
35	31.5	15.3	95	85.4	41.6	55	139.3	67.9	15	193.2	94.2	75	247.2	120.6
36	32.4	15.8	96	86.3	42.1	56	140.2	68.4	16	194.1	94.7	76	248.1	121.0
37	33.3	16.2	97	87.2	42.5	57	141.1	68.8	17	195.0	95.1	77	249.0	121.4
38	34.2	16.7	98	88.1	43.0	58	142.0	69.3	18	195.9	95.6	78	249.9	121.9
39	35.1	17.1	99	89.0	43.4	59	142.9	69.7	19	196.8	96.0	79	250.8	122.3
40	36.0	17.5	100	89.9	43.8	60	143.8	70.1	20	197.7	96.4	80	251.7	122.7
41	36.9	18.0	101	90.8	44.3	161	144.7	70.6	221	198.6	96.9	281	252.6	123.2
42	37.7	18.4	02	91.7	44.7	62	145.6	71.0	22	199.5	97.3	82	253.5	123.6
43	38.6	18.8	03	92.6	45.2	63	146.5	71.5	23	200.4	97.8	83	254.4	124.1
44	39.5	19.3	04	93.5	45.6	64	147.4	71.9	24	201.3	98.2	84	255.3	124.5
45	40.4	19.7	05	94.4	46.0	65	148.3	72.3	25	202.2	98.6	85	256.2	124.9
46	41.3	20.2	06	95.3	46.5	66	149.2	72.8	26	203.1	99.1	86	257.1	125.4
47	42.2	20.6	07	96.2	46.9	67	150.1	73.2	27	204.0	99.5	87	258.0	125.8
48	43.1	21.0	08	97.1	47.3	68	151.0	73.6	28	204.9	99.9	88	258.9	126.3
49	44.0	21.5	09	98.0	47.8	69	151.9	74.1	29	205.8	100.4	89	259.8	126.7
50	44.9	21.9	10	98.9	48.2	70	152.8	74.5	30	206.7	100.8	90	260.7	127.1
51	45.8	22.4	111	99.8	48.7	171	153.7	75.0	231	207.6	101.3	291	261.5	127.6
52	46.7	22.8	12	100.7	49.1	72	154.6	75.4	32	208.5	101.7	92	262.4	128.0
53	47.6	23.2	13	101.6	49.5	73	155.5	75.8	33	209.4	102.1	93	263.3	128.4
54	48.5	23.7	14	102.5	50.0	74	156.4	76.3	34	210.3	102.6	94	264.2	128.9
55	49.4	24.1	15	103.4	50.4	75	157.3	76.7	35	211.2	103.0	95	265.1	129.3
56	50.3	24.5	16	104.3	50.9	76	158.2	77.2	36	212.1	103.5	96	266.0	129.8
57	51.2	25.0	17	105.2	51.3	77	159.1	77.6	37	213.0	103.9	97	266.9	130.2
58	52.1	25.4	18	106.1	51.7	78	160.0	78.0	38	213.9	104.3	98	267.8	130.6
59	53.0	25.9	19	107.0	52.2	79	160.9	78.5	39	214.8	104.8	99	268.7	131.1
60	53.9	26.3	20	107.9	52.6	80	161.8	78.9	40	215.7	105.2	300	269.6	131.5
Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.

for 64 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 27 Degrees.

Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.0	00.0	61	54.4	27.7	121	107.8	54.9	181	161.3	82.2	241	214.7	109.4
2	01.8	00.9	62	55.2	28.1	21	108.7	55.4	82	162.2	82.6	42	215.6	109.9
3	03.7	01.4	63	56.1	28.6	23	109.6	55.8	83	163.1	83.1	43	216.5	110.3
4	05.6	01.8	64	57.0	29.1	24	110.5	56.3	84	163.9	83.5	44	217.4	110.8
5	07.5	02.3	65	57.9	29.5	25	111.4	56.7	85	164.8	84.0	45	218.3	111.2
6	09.3	02.7	66	58.8	30.0	26	112.3	57.2	86	165.7	84.4	46	219.2	111.7
7	11.2	03.2	67	59.7	30.4	27	113.2	57.7	87	166.6	84.9	47	220.1	112.1
8	13.1	03.6	68	60.6	30.9	28	114.0	58.1	88	167.5	85.4	48	221.0	112.6
9	15.0	04.1	69	61.5	31.3	29	114.9	58.6	89	168.4	85.8	49	221.9	113.0
10	16.9	04.5	70	62.4	31.8	30	115.8	59.0	90	169.3	86.3	50	222.8	113.5
11	18.8	05.0	71	63.3	32.2	31	116.7	59.5	91	170.2	86.7	51	223.6	114.0
12	20.7	05.4	72	64.2	32.7	32	117.6	59.9	92	171.1	87.2	52	224.5	114.4
13	22.6	05.9	73	65.0	33.1	33	118.5	60.4	93	172.0	87.6	53	225.4	114.9
14	24.5	06.4	74	65.9	33.6	34	119.4	60.8	94	172.9	88.1	54	226.3	115.3
15	26.4	06.8	75	66.8	34.0	35	120.3	61.3	95	173.7	88.5	55	227.2	115.8
16	28.3	07.3	76	67.7	34.5	36	121.2	61.7	96	174.6	89.0	56	228.1	116.2
17	30.2	07.7	77	68.6	35.0	37	122.1	62.2	97	175.5	89.4	57	229.0	116.7
18	32.1	08.2	78	69.5	35.4	38	123.0	62.7	98	176.4	89.9	58	229.9	117.1
19	34.0	08.6	79	70.4	35.9	39	123.8	63.1	99	177.3	90.3	59	230.8	117.6
20	35.9	09.1	80	71.3	36.4	40	124.7	63.6	100	178.2	90.8	60	231.7	118.0
21	37.8	09.5	81	72.2	36.9	41	125.6	64.0	101	179.1	91.3	61	232.6	118.5
22	39.7	10.0	82	73.1	37.2	42	126.5	64.5	102	180.0	91.7	62	233.4	118.9
23	41.6	10.4	83	74.0	37.7	43	127.4	64.9	103	180.9	92.2	63	234.3	119.4
24	43.5	10.9	84	74.8	38.1	44	128.3	65.4	104	181.8	92.6	64	235.2	119.9
25	45.4	11.3	85	75.7	38.6	45	129.2	65.8	105	182.7	93.1	65	236.1	120.3
26	47.3	11.8	86	76.6	39.0	46	130.1	66.3	106	183.6	93.5	66	237.0	120.8
27	49.2	12.3	87	77.5	39.5	47	131.0	66.7	107	184.5	94.0	67	237.9	121.2
28	51.1	12.7	88	78.4	40.0	48	131.9	67.2	108	185.4	94.4	68	238.8	121.7
29	53.0	13.2	89	79.3	40.4	49	132.8	67.6	109	186.3	94.9	69	239.7	122.1
30	54.9	13.6	90	80.2	40.9	50	133.7	68.1	110	187.2	95.3	70	240.6	122.6
31	56.8	14.1	91	81.1	41.3	51	134.6	68.6	111	188.1	95.8	71	241.5	123.0
32	58.7	14.5	92	82.0	41.8	52	135.5	69.0	112	189.0	96.2	72	242.4	123.5
33	60.6	15.0	93	82.9	42.2	53	136.4	69.5	113	189.9	96.7	73	243.3	123.9
34	62.5	15.4	94	83.8	42.7	54	137.3	69.9	114	190.8	97.2	74	244.2	124.4
35	64.4	15.9	95	84.7	43.1	55	138.2	70.4	115	191.7	97.6	75	245.1	124.8
36	66.3	16.3	96	85.6	43.6	56	139.1	70.9	116	192.6	98.1	76	246.0	125.3
37	68.2	16.8	97	86.5	44.0	57	140.0	71.3	117	193.5	98.5	77	246.9	125.8
38	70.1	17.3	98	87.4	44.5	58	140.9	71.7	118	194.4	99.0	78	247.8	126.2
39	72.0	17.7	99	88.3	44.9	59	141.8	72.2	119	195.3	99.4	79	248.7	126.7
40	73.9	18.2	100	89.2	45.4	60	142.7	72.6	120	196.2	99.9	80	249.6	127.1
41	75.8	18.6	101	90.1	45.9	61	143.6	73.1	121	197.1	100.3	81	250.5	127.6
42	77.7	19.1	102	91.0	46.3	62	144.5	73.5	122	198.0	100.8	82	251.4	128.0
43	79.6	19.5	103	91.9	46.8	63	145.4	74.0	123	198.9	101.2	83	252.3	128.5
44	81.5	20.0	104	92.8	47.2	64	146.3	74.4	124	199.8	101.7	84	253.2	128.9
45	83.4	20.4	105	93.7	47.7	65	147.2	74.9	125	200.7	102.1	85	254.1	129.4
46	85.3	20.9	106	94.6	48.1	66	148.1	75.4	126	201.6	102.6	86	255.0	129.8
47	87.2	21.3	107	95.5	48.6	67	149.0	75.8	127	202.5	103.1	87	255.9	130.3
48	89.1	21.8	108	96.4	49.0	68	149.9	76.3	128	203.4	103.5	88	256.8	130.7
49	91.0	22.2	109	97.3	49.5	69	150.8	76.7	129	204.3	104.0	89	257.7	131.2
50	92.9	22.7	110	98.2	49.9	70	151.7	77.2	130	205.2	104.4	90	258.6	131.7
51	94.8	23.2	111	99.1	50.4	71	152.6	77.6	131	206.1	104.9	91	259.5	132.1
52	96.7	23.6	112	100.0	50.8	72	153.5	78.1	132	207.0	105.3	92	260.4	132.6
53	98.6	24.1	113	100.9	51.3	73	154.4	78.5	133	207.9	105.8	93	261.3	133.0
54	100.5	24.5	114	101.8	51.8	74	155.3	79.0	134	208.8	106.2	94	262.2	133.5
55	102.4	25.0	115	102.7	52.2	75	156.2	79.4	135	209.7	106.7	95	263.1	133.9
56	104.3	25.4	116	103.6	52.7	76	157.1	79.9	136	210.6	107.1	96	264.0	134.4
57	106.2	25.9	117	104.5	53.1	77	158.0	80.4	137	211.5	107.6	97	264.9	134.8
58	108.1	26.3	118	105.4	53.6	78	158.9	80.8	138	212.4	108.0	98	265.8	135.3
59	110.0	26.8	119	106.3	54.0	79	159.8	81.3	139	213.3	108.5	99	266.7	135.7
60	111.9	27.2	120	107.2	54.5	80	160.7	81.7	140	214.2	109.0	100	267.6	136.2
Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 28 Degrees.

Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.9	00.5	61	53.9	28.6	121	106.8	56.8	181	159.8	85.0	241	212.8	113.1
2	01.8	00.9	62	54.7	29.1	22	107.7	57.3	82	160.7	85.4	42	213.7	113.6
3	02.6	01.4	63	55.6	29.6	23	108.6	57.7	83	161.6	85.9	43	214.6	114.1
4	03.5	01.9	64	56.5	30.0	24	109.5	58.2	84	162.5	86.4	44	215.4	114.6
5	04.4	02.3	65	57.4	30.5	25	110.4	58.7	85	163.3	86.9	45	216.3	115.0
6	05.3	02.8	66	58.3	31.0	26	111.3	59.2	86	164.2	87.3	46	217.2	115.5
7	06.2	03.3	67	59.2	31.5	27	112.1	59.6	87	165.1	87.8	47	218.1	116.0
8	07.1	03.8	68	60.0	31.9	28	113.0	60.1	88	166.0	88.3	48	219.0	116.4
9	07.9	04.2	69	60.9	32.4	29	113.9	60.6	89	166.9	88.7	49	219.9	116.9
10	08.8	04.7	70	61.8	32.9	30	114.8	61.0	90	167.8	89.2	50	220.7	117.4
11	09.7	05.2	71	62.7	33.3	31	115.7	61.5	191	168.6	89.7	251	221.6	117.8
12	10.6	05.6	72	63.6	33.8	32	116.5	62.0	92	169.5	90.1	52	222.5	118.3
13	11.5	06.1	73	64.5	34.3	33	117.4	62.4	93	170.4	90.6	53	223.4	118.8
14	12.4	06.6	74	65.3	34.7	34	118.3	62.9	94	171.3	91.1	54	224.3	119.2
15	13.2	07.0	75	66.2	35.2	35	119.2	63.4	95	172.2	91.5	55	225.2	119.7
16	14.1	07.5	76	67.1	35.7	36	120.1	63.8	96	173.1	92.0	56	226.0	120.2
17	15.0	08.0	77	68.0	36.1	37	121.0	64.3	97	173.9	92.5	57	226.9	120.7
18	15.9	08.5	78	68.9	36.6	38	121.8	64.8	98	174.8	93.0	58	227.8	121.1
19	16.8	08.9	79	69.8	37.1	39	122.7	65.3	99	175.7	93.4	59	228.7	121.6
20	17.7	09.4	80	70.6	37.6	40	123.6	65.7	200	176.6	93.9	60	229.6	122.1
21	18.5	09.9	81	71.5	38.0	41	124.5	66.2	201	177.5	94.4	261	230.4	122.5
22	19.4	10.3	82	72.4	38.5	42	125.4	66.7	02	178.4	94.8	62	231.3	123.0
23	20.3	10.8	83	73.3	39.0	43	126.3	67.1	03	179.2	95.3	63	232.2	123.5
24	21.2	11.3	84	74.2	39.4	44	127.1	67.6	04	180.1	95.8	64	233.1	123.9
25	22.1	11.7	85	75.1	39.9	45	128.0	68.1	05	181.0	96.2	65	234.0	124.4
26	23.0	12.2	86	75.9	40.4	46	128.9	68.5	06	181.9	96.7	66	234.9	124.9
27	23.8	12.7	87	76.8	40.8	47	129.8	69.0	07	182.8	97.2	67	235.7	125.3
28	24.7	13.1	88	77.7	41.3	48	130.7	69.5	08	183.7	97.7	68	236.6	125.8
29	25.6	13.6	89	78.6	41.8	49	131.6	70.0	09	184.5	98.1	69	237.5	126.3
30	26.5	14.1	90	79.5	42.3	50	132.4	70.4	10	185.4	98.6	70	238.4	126.8
31	27.4	14.6	91	80.3	42.7	51	133.3	70.9	211	186.3	99.1	271	239.3	127.2
32	28.3	15.0	92	81.2	43.2	52	134.2	71.4	12	187.2	99.5	72	240.2	127.7
33	29.1	15.5	93	82.1	43.7	53	135.1	71.8	13	188.1	100.0	73	241.0	128.2
34	30.0	16.0	94	83.0	44.1	54	136.0	72.3	14	189.0	100.5	74	241.9	128.6
35	30.9	16.4	95	83.9	44.6	55	136.9	72.8	15	189.8	100.9	75	242.8	129.1
36	31.8	16.9	96	84.8	45.1	56	137.7	73.2	16	190.7	101.4	76	243.7	129.6
37	32.7	17.4	97	85.6	45.5	57	138.6	73.7	17	191.6	101.9	77	244.6	130.1
38	33.6	17.8	98	86.5	46.0	58	139.5	74.2	18	192.5	102.3	78	245.5	130.5
39	34.4	18.3	99	87.4	46.5	59	140.4	74.6	19	193.4	102.8	79	246.3	130.9
40	35.3	18.8	100	88.3	46.9	60	141.3	75.1	20	194.2	103.3	80	247.2	131.5
41	36.2	19.2	101	89.2	47.4	61	142.2	75.6	221	195.1	103.8	281	248.1	131.9
42	37.1	19.7	02	90.1	47.9	62	143.0	76.1	22	196.0	104.2	82	249.0	132.4
43	38.0	20.2	03	90.9	48.4	63	143.9	76.5	23	196.9	104.7	83	249.9	132.9
44	38.8	20.7	04	91.8	48.8	64	144.8	77.0	24	197.8	105.2	84	250.8	133.3
45	39.7	21.1	05	92.7	49.3	65	145.7	77.5	25	198.7	105.6	85	251.6	133.8
46	40.6	21.6	06	93.6	49.8	66	146.6	77.9	26	199.5	106.1	86	252.5	134.3
47	41.5	22.1	07	94.5	50.2	67	147.5	78.4	27	200.4	106.6	87	253.4	134.7
48	42.4	22.5	08	95.4	50.7	68	148.3	78.9	28	201.3	107.0	88	254.3	135.2
49	43.3	23.0	09	96.2	51.2	69	149.2	79.3	29	202.2	107.5	89	255.2	135.7
50	44.1	23.5	10	97.1	51.6	70	150.1	79.8	30	203.1	108.0	90	256.1	136.1
51	45.0	23.9	111	98.0	52.1	171	151.0	80.3	231	204.0	108.4	291	256.9	136.6
52	45.9	24.4	12	98.9	52.6	72	151.9	80.7	32	204.8	108.9	92	257.8	137.1
53	46.8	24.9	13	99.8	53.1	73	152.7	81.2	33	205.7	109.4	93	258.7	137.6
54	47.7	25.4	14	100.7	53.5	74	153.6	81.7	34	206.6	109.9	94	259.6	138.0
55	48.6	25.8	15	101.5	54.0	75	154.5	82.2	35	207.5	110.3	95	260.5	138.5
56	49.4	26.3	16	102.4	54.5	76	155.4	82.6	36	208.4	110.8	96	261.4	139.0
57	50.3	26.8	17	103.3	54.9	77	156.3	83.1	37	209.3	111.3	97	262.2	139.4
58	51.2	27.2	18	104.2	55.4	78	157.2	83.6	38	210.1	111.7	98	263.1	139.9
59	52.1	27.7	19	105.1	55.9	79	158.0	84.0	39	211.0	112.2	99	264.0	140.4
60	53.0	28.1	20	106.0	56.3	80	158.9	84.5	40	211.9	112.7	100	264.9	140.8
Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.

for 62 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 29 Degrees.

Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.9	00.5	61	53.4	29.6	121	105.8	58.7	181	158.3	87.2	241	210.8	116.8
2	01.7	01.0	62	54.2	30.1	22	106.7	59.1	82	159.2	88.2	42	211.7	117.3
3	02.6	01.5	63	55.1	30.5	23	107.4	59.6	83	160.1	88.7	43	212.5	117.8
4	03.5	01.9	64	56.0	31.0	24	108.5	60.1	84	160.9	89.2	44	213.4	118.3
5	04.4	02.4	65	56.8	31.5	25	109.3	60.6	85	161.8	89.7	45	214.3	118.8
6	05.2	02.9	66	57.7	32.0	26	110.2	61.1	86	162.7	90.1	46	215.2	119.3
7	06.1	03.4	67	58.6	32.5	27	111.1	61.6	87	163.6	90.7	47	216.0	119.7
8	07.0	03.9	68	59.5	33.0	28	112.0	62.1	88	164.4	91.1	48	216.9	120.2
9	07.9	04.4	69	60.3	33.5	29	112.8	62.5	89	165.3	91.6	49	217.8	120.7
10	08.7	04.8	70	61.2	33.9	30	113.7	63.0	90	166.2	92.1	50	218.7	121.2
11	09.6	05.3	71	62.1	34.4	31	114.6	63.5	91	167.1	92.6	51	219.5	121.7
12	10.5	05.8	72	63.0	34.9	32	115.4	64.0	92	167.9	93.1	52	220.4	122.2
13	11.4	06.3	73	63.8	35.4	33	116.3	64.5	93	168.8	93.6	53	221.3	122.7
14	12.2	06.8	74	64.7	35.9	34	117.2	65.0	94	169.7	94.1	54	222.2	123.1
15	13.1	07.3	75	65.6	36.4	35	118.1	65.4	95	170.6	94.5	55	223.0	123.6
16	14.0	07.8	76	66.5	36.8	36	118.9	65.9	96	171.4	95.0	56	223.9	124.1
17	14.9	08.2	77	67.3	37.3	37	119.8	66.4	97	172.3	95.5	57	224.8	124.6
18	15.7	08.7	78	68.2	37.8	38	120.7	66.9	98	173.2	96.0	58	225.7	125.1
19	16.6	09.2	79	69.1	38.3	39	121.6	67.4	99	174.0	96.5	59	226.5	125.6
20	17.5	09.7	80	70.0	38.8	40	122.4	67.9	100	174.9	97.0	60	227.4	126.1
21	18.4	10.2	81	70.8	39.3	41	123.3	68.4	201	175.8	97.4	261	228.3	126.5
22	19.2	10.7	82	71.7	39.8	42	124.2	68.8	02	176.7	97.9	62	229.2	127.0
23	20.1	11.2	83	72.6	40.2	43	125.1	69.3	03	177.5	98.4	63	230.0	127.5
24	21.0	11.6	84	73.5	40.7	44	125.9	69.8	04	178.4	98.9	64	230.9	128.0
25	21.9	12.1	85	74.3	41.2	45	126.8	70.3	05	179.3	99.4	65	231.8	128.5
26	22.7	12.6	86	75.2	41.7	46	127.7	70.8	06	180.2	99.9	66	232.6	129.0
27	23.6	13.1	87	76.1	42.2	47	128.6	71.3	07	181.0	100.4	67	233.5	129.4
28	24.5	13.6	88	77.0	42.7	48	129.4	71.8	08	181.9	100.8	68	234.4	129.9
29	25.4	14.1	89	77.8	43.1	49	130.3	72.2	09	182.8	101.3	69	235.3	130.4
30	26.2	14.5	90	78.7	43.6	50	131.2	72.7	10	183.7	101.8	70	236.1	130.9
31	27.1	15.0	91	79.6	44.1	51	132.1	73.2	211	184.5	102.3	271	237.0	131.4
32	28.0	15.5	92	80.5	44.6	52	132.9	73.7	12	185.4	102.8	72	237.9	131.9
33	28.9	16.0	93	81.3	45.1	53	133.8	74.1	13	186.3	103.3	73	238.8	132.4
34	29.7	16.5	94	82.2	45.6	54	134.7	74.7	14	187.2	103.7	74	239.6	132.8
35	30.6	17.0	95	83.1	46.1	55	135.6	75.1	15	188.0	104.2	75	240.5	133.3
36	31.5	17.5	96	84.0	46.5	56	136.4	75.6	16	188.9	104.7	76	241.4	133.8
37	32.4	17.9	97	84.8	47.0	57	137.3	76.1	17	189.5	105.2	77	242.3	134.3
38	33.2	18.4	98	85.7	47.5	58	138.2	76.6	18	190.7	105.7	78	243.1	134.8
39	34.1	18.9	99	86.6	48.0	59	139.1	77.1	19	191.5	106.2	79	244.0	135.3
40	35.0	19.4	100	87.5	48.5	60	139.9	77.6	20	192.4	106.7	80	244.9	135.7
41	35.9	19.9	101	88.3	49.0	61	140.8	78.1	221	193.3	107.2	261	245.7	136.2
42	36.7	20.4	02	89.2	49.5	62	141.7	78.5	22	194.2	107.6	82	246.6	136.7
43	37.6	20.8	03	90.1	49.9	63	142.6	79.0	23	195.0	108.1	83	247.5	137.2
44	38.5	21.3	04	91.0	50.4	64	143.4	79.5	24	195.9	108.6	84	248.4	137.7
45	39.4	21.8	05	91.8	50.9	65	144.3	80.0	25	196.8	109.1	85	249.3	138.2
46	40.2	22.3	06	92.7	51.4	66	145.2	80.5	26	197.7	109.6	86	250.1	138.7
47	41.1	22.8	07	93.6	51.9	67	146.1	81.0	27	198.5	110.1	87	251.0	139.1
48	42.0	23.3	08	94.5	52.4	68	146.9	81.4	28	199.4	110.5	88	251.9	139.6
49	42.9	23.8	09	95.3	52.8	69	147.8	81.9	29	200.3	111.0	89	252.8	140.1
50	43.7	24.2	10	96.2	53.3	70	148.7	82.4	30	201.2	111.5	90	253.7	140.6
51	44.6	24.7	111	97.1	53.8	171	149.6	82.9	231	202.0	112.0	191	254.5	141.1
52	45.5	25.2	12	98.0	54.3	72	150.4	83.4	32	202.9	112.5	92	255.4	141.6
53	46.4	25.7	13	98.8	54.8	73	151.3	83.9	33	203.8	113.0	93	256.3	142.0
54	47.2	26.2	14	99.7	55.3	74	152.2	84.4	34	204.7	113.4	94	257.1	142.5
55	48.1	26.7	15	100.6	55.8	75	153.1	84.9	35	205.5	113.9	95	258.0	143.0
56	49.0	27.1	16	101.5	56.2	76	153.9	85.3	36	206.4	114.4	96	258.9	143.5
57	49.9	27.6	17	102.3	56.7	77	154.8	85.8	37	207.3	114.9	97	259.8	144.0
58	50.7	28.1	18	103.2	57.2	78	155.7	86.3	38	208.2	115.4	98	260.6	144.5
59	51.6	28.6	19	104.1	57.7	79	156.6	86.8	39	209.0	115.9	99	261.5	145.0
60	52.5	29.1	20	105.0	58.2	80	157.4	87.3	40	209.9	116.4	100	262.4	145.4

for 61 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 32 Degrees.

Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.8	00.5	61	51.7	32.3	121	102.6	64.1	181	153.5	95.9	241	204.4	127.7
2	01.7	01.1	62	52.6	32.9	22	103.5	64.7	82	154.3	96.4	42	205.2	128.2
3	02.5	01.6	63	53.4	33.4	23	104.3	65.2	83	155.2	97.0	43	206.1	128.8
4	03.4	02.1	64	54.3	33.9	24	105.2	65.7	84	156.0	97.5	44	206.9	129.3
5	04.2	02.6	65	55.1	34.4	25	106.0	66.2	85	156.9	98.0	45	207.8	129.8
6	05.1	03.2	66	56.0	35.0	26	106.9	66.8	86	157.7	98.6	46	208.6	130.4
7	05.9	03.7	67	56.8	35.5	27	107.7	67.3	87	158.6	99.1	47	209.5	130.9
8	06.8	04.2	68	57.7	36.0	28	108.6	67.8	88	159.4	99.6	48	210.3	131.4
9	07.6	04.7	69	58.5	36.6	29	109.4	68.4	89	160.3	100.2	49	211.2	131.9
10	08.5	05.3	70	59.4	37.1	30	110.2	68.9	90	161.1	100.7	50	212.0	132.5
11	09.3	05.8	71	60.2	37.6	31	111.1	69.4	91	162.0	101.2	51	212.8	133.0
12	10.2	06.4	72	61.1	38.2	32	111.9	69.9	92	162.8	101.7	52	213.7	133.5
13	11.0	06.9	73	61.9	38.7	33	112.8	70.5	93	163.7	102.3	53	214.6	134.1
14	11.9	07.4	74	62.8	39.2	34	113.6	71.0	94	164.5	102.8	54	215.4	134.6
15	12.7	07.9	75	63.6	39.8	35	114.5	71.5	95	165.4	103.3	55	216.3	135.1
16	13.6	08.5	76	64.5	40.3	36	115.3	72.1	96	166.2	103.9	56	217.1	135.7
17	14.4	09.0	77	65.3	40.8	37	116.2	72.6	97	167.1	104.4	57	217.9	136.2
18	15.3	09.5	78	66.1	41.3	38	117.0	73.1	98	167.9	104.9	58	218.8	136.7
19	16.1	10.1	79	67.0	41.9	39	117.9	73.7	99	168.8	105.5	59	219.6	137.2
20	17.0	10.6	80	67.8	42.4	40	118.8	74.2	200	169.6	106.0	60	220.5	137.8
21	17.8	11.1	81	68.7	42.9	41	119.6	74.7	201	170.5	106.5	61	221.3	138.3
22	18.7	11.7	82	69.5	43.5	42	120.4	75.2	02	171.3	107.0	62	222.2	138.8
23	19.5	12.2	83	70.4	44.0	43	121.3	75.8	03	172.2	107.6	63	223.0	139.4
24	20.4	12.7	84	71.2	44.5	44	122.1	76.3	04	173.0	108.1	64	223.9	139.9
25	21.2	13.2	85	72.1	45.0	45	123.0	76.8	05	173.8	108.6	65	224.7	140.4
26	22.0	13.8	86	72.9	45.6	46	123.8	77.4	06	174.7	109.2	66	225.6	141.0
27	22.9	14.3	87	73.8	46.1	47	124.7	77.9	07	175.5	109.7	67	226.4	141.5
28	23.7	14.8	88	74.6	46.6	48	125.5	78.4	08	176.4	110.2	68	227.3	142.0
29	24.6	15.4	89	75.5	47.2	49	126.4	79.0	09	177.2	110.8	69	228.1	142.5
30	25.4	15.9	90	76.3	47.7	50	127.2	79.5	10	178.1	111.3	70	229.0	143.1
31	26.3	16.4	91	77.2	48.2	51	128.1	80.0	211	178.9	111.8	71	229.8	143.6
32	27.1	17.0	92	78.0	48.8	52	128.9	80.5	12	179.8	112.3	72	230.7	144.1
33	28.0	17.5	93	78.9	49.3	53	129.8	81.1	13	180.6	112.9	73	231.5	144.7
34	28.8	18.0	94	79.7	49.8	54	130.6	81.6	14	181.5	113.4	74	232.4	145.2
35	29.7	18.5	95	80.6	50.3	55	131.4	82.1	15	182.3	113.9	75	233.2	145.7
36	30.5	19.1	96	81.4	50.9	56	132.3	82.7	16	183.2	114.5	76	234.1	146.3
37	31.4	19.6	97	82.3	51.4	57	133.1	83.2	17	184.0	115.0	77	234.9	146.8
38	32.2	20.1	98	83.1	51.9	58	134.0	83.7	18	184.9	115.5	78	235.8	147.3
39	33.1	20.7	99	84.0	52.5	59	134.8	84.2	19	185.7	116.1	79	236.6	147.8
40	33.9	21.2	100	84.8	53.0	60	135.7	84.8	20	186.6	116.6	80	237.5	148.4
41	34.8	21.7	101	85.7	53.5	61	136.6	85.3	211	187.4	117.1	281	238.3	148.9
42	35.6	22.3	02	86.5	54.1	62	137.4	85.9	22	188.3	117.6	82	239.1	149.4
43	36.5	22.8	03	87.3	54.6	63	138.2	86.4	23	189.1	118.2	83	240.0	150.0
44	37.3	23.3	04	88.2	55.1	64	139.1	86.9	24	190.0	118.7	84	240.8	150.5
45	38.2	23.8	05	89.0	55.6	65	139.9	87.4	25	190.8	119.2	85	241.7	151.0
46	39.0	24.4	06	89.9	56.2	66	140.8	88.0	26	191.6	119.8	86	242.5	151.6
47	39.9	24.9	07	90.7	56.7	67	141.6	88.5	27	192.5	120.3	87	243.4	152.1
48	40.7	25.4	08	91.6	57.2	68	142.5	89.0	28	193.4	120.8	88	244.2	152.6
49	41.6	26.0	09	92.4	57.8	69	143.3	89.6	29	194.2	121.4	89	245.1	153.1
50	42.4	26.5	10	93.3	58.3	70	144.2	90.1	30	195.1	121.9	90	245.9	153.7
51	43.3	27.0	11	94.1	58.8	71	145.0	90.6	211	195.9	122.4	291	246.8	154.2
52	44.1	27.6	12	95.0	59.4	72	145.9	91.1	32	196.7	122.9	92	247.6	154.7
53	44.9	28.1	13	95.8	59.9	73	146.7	91.7	33	197.6	123.5	93	248.5	155.3
54	45.8	28.6	14	96.7	60.4	74	147.6	92.2	34	198.4	124.0	94	249.3	155.8
55	46.6	29.1	15	97.5	60.9	75	148.4	92.8	35	199.3	124.5	95	250.2	156.3
56	47.5	29.7	16	98.4	61.5	76	149.3	93.3	36	200.1	125.1	96	251.0	156.9
57	48.3	30.2	17	99.2	62.0	77	150.1	93.8	37	201.0	125.6	97	251.9	157.4
58	49.2	30.7	18	100.1	62.5	78	151.0	94.3	38	201.8	126.1	98	252.7	157.9
59	50.0	31.3	19	100.9	63.1	79	151.8	94.9	39	202.7	126.7	99	253.6	158.4
60	50.9	31.8	20	101.8	63.6	80	152.6	95.4	40	203.5	127.2	200	254.4	159.0
Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.

for 58 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 31 Degrees.

Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.9	00.5	61	52.3	31.4	121	103.7	62.3	181	155.1	93.2	241	206.6	124.1
2	01.7	01.0	62	53.1	31.9	21	104.6	62.8	82	156.0	93.7	42	207.4	124.6
3	02.6	01.5	63	54.0	32.4	23	105.4	63.3	84	156.9	94.3	43	208.3	125.2
4	03.4	02.1	64	54.9	33.0	24	106.3	63.9	85	157.7	94.8	44	209.1	125.7
5	04.3	02.6	65	55.7	33.5	25	107.1	64.4	86	158.6	95.3	45	210.0	126.2
6	05.1	03.1	66	56.6	34.0	26	108.0	64.9	87	159.4	95.8	46	210.9	126.7
7	06.0	03.6	67	57.4	34.5	27	108.9	65.4	88	160.3	96.3	47	211.7	127.2
8	06.9	04.1	68	58.3	35.0	28	109.7	65.9	89	161.1	96.8	48	212.6	127.7
9	07.7	04.6	69	59.1	35.5	29	110.6	66.4	90	162.0	97.3	49	213.4	128.2
10	08.6	05.2	70	60.0	36.1	30	111.4	67.0	91	162.9	97.9	50	214.3	128.8
11	09.4	05.7	71	60.9	36.6	31	112.3	67.5	92	163.7	98.4	51	215.1	129.3
12	10.3	06.2	72	61.7	37.1	32	113.1	68.0	93	164.6	98.9	52	216.0	129.8
13	11.1	06.7	73	62.6	37.6	33	114.0	68.5	94	165.4	99.4	53	216.9	130.3
14	12.0	07.2	74	63.4	38.1	34	114.9	69.0	95	166.3	99.9	54	217.7	130.8
15	12.9	07.7	75	64.3	38.6	35	115.7	69.5	96	167.1	100.4	55	218.6	131.3
16	13.7	08.2	76	65.1	39.2	36	116.6	70.0	97	168.0	100.9	56	219.4	131.8
17	14.6	08.8	77	66.0	39.7	37	117.4	70.6	98	168.9	101.5	57	220.2	132.4
18	15.4	09.3	78	66.9	40.2	38	118.3	71.1	99	169.7	102.0	58	221.1	132.9
19	16.3	09.8	79	67.7	40.7	39	119.1	71.6	100	170.6	102.5	59	222.0	133.4
20	17.1	10.3	80	68.6	41.2	40	120.0	72.1	101	171.4	103.0	60	222.9	133.9
21	18.0	10.8	81	69.4	41.7	41	120.9	72.6	102	172.3	103.5	61	223.7	134.4
22	18.9	11.3	82	70.3	42.2	42	121.7	73.1	103	173.1	104.0	62	224.6	134.9
23	19.7	11.8	83	71.1	42.7	43	122.6	73.7	104	174.0	104.6	63	225.4	135.5
24	20.6	12.4	84	72.0	43.3	44	123.4	74.3	105	174.9	105.1	64	226.3	136.0
25	21.4	12.9	85	72.9	43.8	45	124.3	74.7	106	175.7	105.6	65	227.1	136.5
26	22.3	13.4	86	73.7	44.3	46	125.1	75.2	107	176.6	106.1	66	228.0	137.0
27	23.1	13.9	87	74.6	44.8	47	126.0	75.7	108	177.4	106.6	67	228.9	137.5
28	24.0	14.4	88	75.4	45.3	48	126.9	76.2	109	178.3	107.1	68	229.7	138.0
29	24.9	14.9	89	76.3	45.8	49	127.7	76.7	110	179.1	107.6	69	230.6	138.5
30	25.7	15.5	90	77.1	46.4	50	128.6	77.3	111	180.0	108.2	70	231.4	139.1
31	26.6	16.0	91	78.0	46.9	51	129.4	77.8	112	180.9	108.7	71	232.2	139.6
32	27.4	16.5	92	78.9	47.4	52	130.3	78.3	113	181.7	109.2	72	233.1	140.1
33	28.3	17.0	93	79.7	47.9	53	131.1	78.8	114	182.6	109.7	73	234.0	140.6
34	29.1	17.5	94	80.6	48.4	54	132.0	79.3	115	183.4	110.2	74	234.9	141.1
35	30.0	18.0	95	81.4	48.9	55	132.9	79.8	116	184.3	110.7	75	235.7	141.6
36	30.9	18.5	96	82.3	49.4	56	133.7	80.3	117	185.1	111.2	76	236.6	142.1
37	31.7	19.1	97	83.1	50.0	57	134.6	80.9	118	186.0	111.8	77	237.4	142.7
38	32.6	19.6	98	84.0	50.5	58	135.4	81.4	119	186.9	112.3	78	238.3	143.2
39	33.4	20.1	99	84.9	51.0	59	136.3	81.9	120	187.7	112.8	79	239.1	143.7
40	34.3	20.6	100	85.7	51.5	60	137.1	82.4	121	188.6	113.3	80	240.0	144.2
41	35.1	21.1	101	86.6	52.0	61	138.0	82.9	122	189.4	113.8	81	240.9	144.7
42	36.0	21.6	102	87.4	52.5	62	138.9	83.4	123	190.3	114.3	82	241.7	145.2
43	36.9	22.1	103	88.3	53.0	63	139.7	84.0	124	191.1	114.9	83	242.6	145.8
44	37.7	22.7	104	89.1	53.6	64	140.6	84.5	125	191.0	115.4	84	243.4	146.3
45	38.6	23.2	105	90.0	54.1	65	141.4	85.0	126	192.9	115.9	85	244.3	146.8
46	39.4	23.7	106	90.9	54.6	66	142.3	85.5	127	193.7	116.4	86	245.1	147.3
47	40.3	24.2	107	91.7	55.1	67	143.1	86.0	128	194.6	116.9	87	246.0	147.8
48	41.1	24.7	108	92.6	55.6	68	144.0	86.5	129	195.4	117.4	88	246.9	148.3
49	42.0	25.2	109	93.4	56.1	69	144.9	87.0	130	196.3	117.9	89	247.7	148.8
50	42.9	25.8	110	94.3	56.7	70	145.7	87.6	131	197.1	118.5	90	248.6	149.4
51	43.7	26.3	111	95.1	57.2	71	146.6	88.1	132	198.0	119.0	91	249.4	149.9
52	44.6	26.8	112	96.0	57.7	72	147.4	88.6	133	198.9	119.5	92	250.3	150.4
53	45.4	27.3	113	96.9	58.2	73	148.3	89.1	134	199.7	120.0	93	251.2	150.9
54	46.3	27.8	114	97.7	58.7	74	149.1	89.6	135	200.6	120.5	94	252.0	151.4
55	47.1	28.3	115	98.6	59.2	75	150.0	90.1	136	201.4	121.0	95	252.9	151.9
56	48.0	28.8	116	99.4	59.7	76	150.9	90.6	137	202.3	121.5	96	253.7	152.5
57	48.9	29.4	117	100.3	60.3	77	151.7	91.2	138	203.1	122.1	97	254.6	153.0
58	49.7	29.9	118	101.1	60.8	78	152.6	91.7	139	204.0	122.6	98	255.4	153.5
59	50.6	30.4	119	102.0	61.3	79	153.4	92.2	140	204.9	123.1	99	256.3	154.0
60	51.4	30.9	120	102.9	61.8	80	154.3	92.7	141	205.7	123.6	100	257.1	154.5
Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.

for 59 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 34 Degrees.

Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.8	20.6	61	50.6	34.1	121	100.3	67.1	181	150.1	101.2	241	199.8	134.8
2	01.7	01.1	62	51.4	34.7	122	101.1	68.1	182	150.9	101.8	242	200.6	135.3
3	02.5	01.7	63	52.2	35.2	123	102.0	68.8	183	151.7	102.3	243	201.5	135.9
4	03.3	02.2	64	53.1	35.8	124	102.8	69.7	184	152.5	102.9	244	202.3	136.4
5	04.1	02.8	65	53.9	36.3	125	103.6	69.9	185	153.4	103.5	245	203.1	137.0
6	05.0	03.4	66	54.7	36.9	126	104.5	70.5	186	154.2	104.0	246	203.9	137.6
7	05.8	03.9	67	55.5	37.5	127	105.3	71.0	187	155.0	104.6	247	204.8	138.1
8	06.6	04.5	68	56.4	38.0	128	106.1	71.6	188	155.9	105.1	248	205.6	138.7
9	07.5	05.0	69	57.2	38.6	129	106.9	72.1	189	156.7	105.7	249	206.4	139.2
10	08.3	05.6	70	58.0	39.1	130	107.8	72.7	190	157.5	106.2	250	207.3	139.8
11	09.2	06.2	71	58.9	39.7	131	108.6	73.3	191	158.3	106.8	251	208.1	140.4
12	09.9	06.7	72	59.7	40.3	132	109.4	73.8	192	159.2	107.4	252	208.9	140.9
13	10.8	07.3	73	60.5	40.8	133	110.3	74.4	193	160.0	107.9	253	209.7	141.5
14	11.6	07.8	74	61.3	41.4	134	111.1	74.9	194	160.8	108.5	254	210.6	142.0
15	12.4	08.4	75	62.2	41.9	135	111.9	75.5	195	161.7	109.0	255	211.4	142.6
16	13.3	08.9	76	63.0	42.5	136	112.7	76.1	196	162.5	109.6	256	212.2	143.2
17	14.1	09.5	77	63.8	43.1	137	113.6	76.6	197	163.3	110.1	257	213.1	143.7
18	14.9	10.1	78	64.7	43.6	138	114.4	77.2	198	164.1	110.7	258	213.9	144.3
19	15.5	10.6	79	65.5	44.2	139	115.2	77.7	199	165.0	111.3	259	214.7	144.8
20	16.4	11.2	80	66.3	44.7	140	116.1	78.2	200	165.8	111.8	260	215.5	145.4
21	17.2	11.7	81	67.1	45.3	141	116.9	78.8	201	166.6	112.4	261	216.4	145.9
22	18.1	12.3	82	68.0	45.9	142	117.7	79.4	202	167.5	113.0	262	217.2	146.5
23	18.9	12.9	83	68.8	46.4	143	118.5	80.0	203	168.3	113.5	263	218.0	147.1
24	19.9	13.4	84	69.6	47.0	144	119.4	80.5	204	169.2	114.1	264	218.9	147.6
25	20.7	14.0	85	70.5	47.5	145	120.2	81.1	205	170.0	114.6	265	219.7	148.2
26	21.6	14.5	86	71.3	48.1	146	121.1	81.6	206	170.8	115.2	266	220.5	148.7
27	22.4	15.1	87	72.2	48.6	147	121.9	82.2	207	171.6	115.8	267	221.4	149.3
28	23.2	15.7	88	73.0	49.2	148	122.7	82.7	208	172.4	116.3	268	222.2	149.9
29	24.0	16.2	89	73.8	49.8	149	123.5	83.3	209	173.3	116.9	269	223.0	150.4
30	24.9	16.8	90	74.6	50.3	150	124.4	83.9	210	174.1	117.4	270	223.8	151.0
31	25.7	17.3	91	75.5	50.9	151	125.2	84.4	211	174.9	118.0	271	224.7	151.5
32	26.5	17.9	92	76.3	51.4	152	126.0	85.0	212	175.7	118.5	272	225.5	152.1
33	27.4	18.5	93	77.1	52.0	153	126.8	85.6	213	176.5	119.1	273	226.3	152.7
34	28.2	19.1	94	77.9	52.6	154	127.7	86.1	214	177.4	119.7	274	227.2	153.2
35	29.0	19.6	95	78.7	53.1	155	128.5	86.7	215	178.2	120.2	275	228.0	153.8
36	29.8	20.1	96	79.5	53.7	156	129.3	87.2	216	179.1	120.8	276	228.8	154.3
37	30.7	20.7	97	80.4	54.2	157	130.2	87.8	217	179.9	121.3	277	229.6	154.9
38	31.5	21.2	98	81.2	54.8	158	131.0	88.4	218	180.7	121.9	278	230.5	155.5
39	32.3	21.8	99	82.1	55.4	159	131.8	88.9	219	181.6	122.5	279	231.3	156.0
40	33.2	22.4	100	82.9	55.9	160	132.6	89.5	220	182.4	123.0	280	232.1	156.6
41	34.0	22.9	101	83.7	56.5	161	133.5	90.0	221	183.2	123.6	281	233.0	157.1
42	34.8	23.5	102	84.6	57.0	162	134.3	90.6	222	184.0	124.1	282	233.8	157.7
43	35.6	24.0	103	85.4	57.6	163	135.1	91.1	223	184.9	124.7	283	234.6	158.3
44	36.4	24.6	104	86.2	58.2	164	136.0	91.7	224	185.7	125.3	284	235.4	158.8
45	37.3	25.2	105	87.0	58.7	165	136.8	92.3	225	186.5	125.8	285	236.3	159.4
46	38.1	25.7	106	87.9	59.3	166	137.6	92.8	226	187.4	126.4	286	237.1	159.9
47	39.0	26.3	107	88.7	59.8	167	138.4	93.4	227	188.2	126.9	287	237.9	160.5
48	39.8	26.8	108	89.5	60.4	168	139.1	93.9	228	189.0	127.5	288	238.7	161.0
49	40.6	27.4	109	90.4	61.0	169	140.0	94.5	229	189.8	128.1	289	239.6	161.6
50	41.5	28.0	110	91.2	61.5	170	140.9	95.1	230	190.7	128.6	290	240.4	162.2
51	42.3	28.5	111	92.0	62.1	171	141.7	95.6	231	191.5	129.2	291	241.2	162.7
52	43.1	29.1	112	92.9	62.6	172	142.6	96.2	232	192.3	129.7	292	242.1	163.1
53	43.9	29.6	113	93.7	63.2	173	143.4	96.7	233	193.2	130.3	293	242.9	163.8
54	44.8	30.2	114	94.5	63.7	174	144.3	97.3	234	194.0	130.9	294	243.7	164.4
55	45.6	30.7	115	95.3	64.3	175	145.1	97.8	235	194.9	131.4	295	244.6	165.0
56	46.4	31.3	116	96.2	64.9	176	145.9	98.4	236	195.7	132.0	296	245.4	165.6
57	47.3	31.9	117	97.0	65.4	177	146.7	99.0	237	196.5	132.5	297	246.2	166.1
58	48.1	32.4	118	97.8	65.9	178	147.6	99.5	238	197.3	133.1	298	247.1	166.6
59	48.9	33.0	119	98.7	66.5	179	148.4	100.1	239	198.1	133.6	299	247.9	167.3
60	49.7	33.6	120	99.5	67.1	180	149.2	100.7	240	199.0	134.2	300	248.7	167.8
Dist. Dep.	Lat.		Dist. Dep.	Lat.		Dist. Dep.	Lat.		Dist. Dep.	Lat.		Dist. Dep.	Lat.	

for 36 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 35 Degrees.

Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.6	00.6	61	50.0	35.0	121	99.1	69.4	181	148.3	103.3	241	197.4	138.2
2	01.6	01.1	62	50.8	35.6	122	99.9	70.0	182	149.1	104.4	242	198.2	138.8
3	02.5	01.7	63	51.6	36.1	123	100.8	70.5	183	149.9	105.0	243	199.1	139.4
4	03.3	02.3	64	52.4	36.7	124	101.6	71.1	184	150.7	105.9	244	199.9	140.0
5	04.1	02.9	65	53.2	37.3	125	102.4	71.7	185	151.5	106.1	245	200.7	140.5
6	04.9	03.4	66	54.1	37.9	126	103.2	72.3	186	152.4	106.7	246	201.5	141.1
7	05.7	04.0	67	54.9	38.4	127	104.0	72.8	187	153.2	107.3	247	202.3	141.7
8	06.6	04.6	68	55.7	39.0	128	104.9	73.4	188	154.0	107.8	248	203.1	142.2
9	07.4	05.2	69	56.5	39.6	129	105.7	74.0	189	154.8	108.4	249	203.9	142.8
10	08.2	05.7	70	57.3	40.2	130	106.5	74.6	190	155.6	109.0	250	204.7	143.4
11	09.0	06.3	71	58.2	40.7	131	107.3	75.1	191	156.5	109.5	251	205.5	144.0
12	09.8	06.9	72	59.0	41.3	132	108.1	75.7	192	157.3	110.1	252	206.4	144.5
13	10.6	07.5	73	59.8	41.9	133	108.9	76.3	193	158.1	110.7	253	207.2	145.1
14	11.5	08.0	74	60.6	42.4	134	109.8	76.9	194	158.9	111.3	254	208.1	145.7
15	12.3	08.6	75	61.4	43.0	135	110.6	77.4	195	159.7	111.8	255	208.9	146.3
16	13.1	09.2	76	62.2	43.6	136	111.4	78.0	196	160.6	112.4	256	209.7	146.8
17	13.9	09.8	77	63.1	44.2	137	112.2	78.6	197	161.4	113.0	257	210.5	147.4
18	14.7	10.3	78	63.9	44.7	138	113.0	79.2	198	162.2	113.6	258	211.3	148.0
19	15.6	10.9	79	64.7	45.3	139	113.8	79.7	199	163.0	114.1	259	212.1	148.5
20	16.4	11.5	80	65.5	45.9	140	114.7	80.3	200	163.8	114.7	260	213.0	149.1
21	17.2	12.0	81	66.4	46.5	141	115.5	80.9	201	164.6	115.3	261	213.8	149.7
22	18.0	12.6	82	67.2	47.0	142	116.3	81.4	202	165.5	115.9	262	214.6	150.3
23	18.8	13.2	83	68.0	47.6	143	117.1	82.0	203	166.3	116.4	263	215.4	150.9
24	19.7	13.8	84	68.8	48.2	144	118.0	82.6	204	167.1	117.0	264	216.3	151.4
25	20.5	14.3	85	69.6	48.8	145	118.8	83.1	205	167.9	117.6	265	217.1	152.0
26	21.3	14.9	86	70.4	49.3	146	119.6	83.7	206	168.7	118.2	266	217.9	152.6
27	22.1	15.5	87	71.3	49.9	147	120.4	84.3	207	169.6	118.7	267	218.7	153.1
28	22.9	16.1	88	72.1	50.5	148	121.2	84.9	208	170.4	119.3	268	219.5	153.7
29	23.8	16.6	89	72.9	51.0	149	122.1	85.5	209	171.2	119.9	269	220.4	154.3
30	24.6	17.2	90	73.7	51.6	150	122.9	86.0	210	172.0	120.5	270	221.2	154.9
31	25.4	17.8	91	74.5	52.2	151	123.7	86.6	211	172.8	121.0	271	222.0	155.4
32	26.2	18.4	92	75.4	52.8	152	124.5	87.2	212	173.7	121.6	272	222.8	156.0
33	27.0	18.9	93	76.2	53.3	153	125.3	87.8	213	174.5	122.2	273	223.6	156.6
34	27.9	19.5	94	77.0	53.9	154	126.1	88.3	214	175.3	122.7	274	224.4	157.2
35	28.7	20.1	95	77.8	54.5	155	127.0	88.9	215	176.1	123.3	275	225.2	157.7
36	29.5	20.6	96	78.6	55.1	156	127.8	89.5	216	176.9	123.9	276	226.0	158.3
37	30.3	21.2	97	79.5	55.6	157	128.6	90.1	217	177.8	124.5	277	226.8	158.9
38	31.1	21.8	98	80.3	56.2	158	129.4	90.6	218	178.6	125.0	278	227.6	159.5
39	31.9	22.4	99	81.1	56.8	159	130.2	91.2	219	179.4	125.6	279	228.4	160.0
40	32.8	22.9	100	81.9	57.4	160	131.1	91.8	220	180.2	126.2	280	229.2	160.6
41	33.6	23.5	101	82.7	57.9	161	131.9	92.3	221	181.0	126.7	281	230.1	161.2
42	34.4	24.1	102	83.6	58.5	162	132.7	92.9	222	181.9	127.3	282	231.0	161.7
43	35.2	24.7	103	84.4	59.1	163	133.5	93.5	223	182.7	127.9	283	231.8	162.3
44	36.0	25.2	104	85.2	59.7	164	134.3	94.1	224	183.5	128.5	284	232.6	162.9
45	36.9	25.8	105	86.0	60.2	165	135.2	94.6	225	184.3	129.1	285	233.4	163.5
46	37.7	26.4	106	86.8	60.8	166	136.0	95.2	226	185.1	129.6	286	234.3	164.0
47	38.5	27.0	107	87.6	61.4	167	136.8	95.8	227	185.9	130.2	287	235.1	164.6
48	39.3	27.5	108	88.5	61.9	168	137.6	96.4	228	186.8	130.8	288	235.9	165.2
49	40.1	28.1	109	89.3	62.5	169	138.4	96.9	229	187.6	131.3	289	236.7	165.8
50	41.0	28.7	110	90.1	63.1	170	139.3	97.5	230	188.4	131.9	290	237.6	166.3
51	41.8	29.2	111	90.9	63.7	171	140.1	98.1	231	189.2	132.5	291	238.4	166.9
52	42.6	29.8	112	91.7	64.2	172	140.9	98.7	232	190.0	133.1	292	239.2	167.5
53	43.4	30.4	113	92.6	64.8	173	141.7	99.2	233	190.9	133.6	293	240.0	168.1
54	44.2	31.0	114	93.4	65.4	174	142.5	99.8	234	191.7	134.2	294	240.8	168.7
55	45.1	31.5	115	94.2	66.0	175	143.4	100.4	235	192.5	134.8	295	241.6	169.3
56	45.9	32.1	116	95.0	66.5	176	144.2	100.9	236	193.3	135.4	296	242.5	169.9
57	46.7	32.7	117	95.8	67.1	177	145.0	101.5	237	194.1	135.9	297	243.3	170.4
58	47.5	33.3	118	96.7	67.7	178	145.8	102.1	238	195.0	136.5	298	244.1	170.9
59	48.3	33.8	119	97.5	68.3	179	146.6	102.7	239	195.8	137.1	299	244.9	171.5
60	49.1	34.4	120	98.3	68.8	180	147.4	103.2	240	196.6	137.7	300	245.7	172.1
Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.

G g 2

for 35 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 36 Degrees.

Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.0	00.6	61	49.4	35.9	121	97.9	71.1	181	146.4	106.4	241	195.0	141.7
2	01.6	01.2	62	50.2	36.4	22	98.7	71.7	82	147.2	107.0	42	195.8	142.2
3	02.4	01.8	63	51.0	37.0	23	99.5	72.3	83	148.1	107.6	43	196.6	142.8
4	03.2	02.4	64	51.8	37.6	24	100.3	72.9	84	148.9	108.2	44	197.4	143.4
5	04.0	02.9	65	52.6	38.2	25	101.1	73.5	85	149.7	108.7	45	198.2	144.0
6	04.9	03.5	66	53.4	38.8	26	101.9	74.1	86	150.5	109.3	46	199.0	144.6
7	05.7	04.1	67	54.2	39.4	27	102.7	74.6	87	151.3	109.9	47	199.8	145.2
8	06.5	04.7	68	55.0	40.0	28	103.6	75.2	88	152.1	110.5	48	200.6	145.8
9	07.3	05.3	69	55.8	40.6	29	104.4	75.8	89	152.9	111.1	49	201.4	146.4
10	08.1	05.9	70	56.6	41.1	30	105.2	76.4	90	153.7	111.7	50	202.3	146.9
11	08.9	06.5	71	57.4	41.7	31	106.0	77.0	91	154.5	112.3	51	203.1	147.5
12	09.7	07.1	72	58.2	42.3	32	106.8	77.6	92	155.3	112.9	52	203.9	148.1
13	10.5	07.6	73	59.1	42.9	33	107.6	78.2	93	156.1	113.4	53	204.7	148.7
14	11.3	08.2	74	59.9	43.5	34	108.4	78.8	94	156.9	114.0	54	205.5	149.3
15	12.1	08.8	75	60.7	44.1	35	109.2	79.4	95	157.8	114.6	55	206.3	149.9
16	12.9	09.4	76	61.5	44.7	36	110.0	79.9	96	158.6	115.2	56	207.1	150.5
17	13.8	10.0	77	62.3	45.3	37	110.8	80.5	97	159.4	115.8	57	207.9	151.1
18	14.6	10.6	78	63.1	45.8	38	111.6	81.1	98	160.2	116.4	58	208.7	151.6
19	15.4	11.2	79	63.9	46.4	39	112.5	81.7	99	161.0	117.0	59	209.5	152.2
20	16.2	11.8	80	64.7	47.0	40	113.3	82.3	200	161.8	117.6	60	210.3	152.8
21	17.0	12.3	81	65.5	47.6	41	114.1	82.9	201	162.6	118.1	61	211.2	153.4
22	17.8	12.9	82	66.3	48.2	42	114.9	83.5	02	163.4	118.7	62	212.0	154.0
23	18.6	13.5	83	67.1	48.8	43	115.7	84.1	03	164.2	119.3	63	212.8	154.6
24	19.4	14.1	84	68.0	49.4	44	116.5	84.6	04	165.0	119.9	64	213.6	155.2
25	20.2	14.7	85	68.8	50.0	45	117.3	85.2	05	165.8	120.5	65	214.4	155.8
26	21.0	15.3	86	69.6	50.5	46	118.1	85.8	06	166.7	121.1	66	215.2	156.4
27	21.8	15.9	87	70.4	51.1	47	118.9	86.4	07	167.5	121.7	67	216.0	156.9
28	22.7	16.5	88	71.2	51.7	48	119.7	87.0	08	168.3	122.3	68	216.8	157.5
29	23.5	17.0	89	72.0	52.3	49	120.5	87.6	09	169.1	122.8	69	217.6	158.1
30	24.3	17.6	90	72.8	52.9	50	121.4	88.2	10	169.9	123.4	70	218.4	158.7
31	25.1	18.2	91	73.6	53.5	51	122.2	88.8	211	170.7	124.0	271	219.2	159.3
32	25.9	18.8	92	74.4	54.1	52	123.0	89.3	12	171.5	124.6	72	220.1	159.9
33	26.7	19.4	93	75.2	54.7	53	123.8	89.9	13	172.3	125.2	73	220.9	160.5
34	27.5	20.0	94	76.0	55.3	54	124.6	90.5	14	173.1	125.8	74	221.7	161.1
35	28.3	20.6	95	76.9	55.9	55	125.4	91.1	15	173.9	126.4	75	222.5	161.6
36	29.1	21.2	96	77.7	56.4	56	126.2	91.7	16	174.7	127.0	76	223.3	162.2
37	29.9	21.7	97	78.5	57.0	57	127.0	92.3	17	175.6	127.5	77	224.1	162.8
38	30.7	22.3	98	79.3	57.6	58	127.8	92.9	18	176.4	128.1	78	224.9	163.4
39	31.6	22.9	99	80.1	58.2	59	128.6	93.5	19	177.2	128.7	79	225.7	164.0
40	32.4	23.5	100	80.9	58.8	60	129.4	94.0	20	178.0	129.3	80	226.5	164.6
41	33.2	24.1	101	81.7	59.4	61	130.3	94.6	221	178.8	129.9	281	227.3	165.2
42	34.0	24.7	02	82.5	60.0	62	131.1	95.2	22	179.6	130.5	82	228.1	165.8
43	34.8	25.3	03	83.3	60.5	63	131.9	95.8	23	180.4	131.1	83	229.0	166.3
44	35.6	25.9	04	84.1	61.1	64	132.7	96.4	24	181.2	131.7	84	229.8	166.9
45	36.4	26.5	05	84.9	61.7	65	133.5	97.0	25	182.0	132.3	85	230.6	167.5
46	37.2	27.0	06	85.8	62.3	66	134.3	97.6	26	182.8	132.8	86	231.4	168.1
47	38.0	27.6	07	86.6	62.9	67	135.1	98.2	27	183.6	133.4	87	232.2	168.7
48	38.8	28.2	08	87.4	63.5	68	135.9	98.7	28	184.5	134.0	88	233.0	169.3
49	39.6	28.8	09	88.2	64.1	69	136.7	99.3	29	185.3	134.6	89	233.8	169.9
50	40.5	29.4	10	89.0	64.7	70	137.5	99.9	30	186.1	135.2	90	234.6	170.5
51	41.3	30.0	111	89.9	65.2	171	138.3	100.5	231	186.9	135.8	291	235.4	171.0
52	42.1	30.6	12	90.6	65.8	72	139.2	101.1	32	187.7	136.4	92	236.2	171.6
53	42.9	31.2	13	91.4	66.4	73	140.0	101.7	33	188.5	137.0	93	237.0	172.2
54	43.7	31.7	14	92.2	67.0	74	140.8	102.3	34	189.3	137.5	94	237.9	172.8
55	44.5	32.3	15	93.0	67.6	75	141.6	102.9	35	190.1	138.1	95	238.7	173.4
56	45.3	32.9	16	93.8	68.2	76	142.4	103.5	36	190.9	138.7	96	239.5	174.0
57	46.1	33.5	17	94.7	68.8	77	143.2	104.0	37	191.7	139.3	97	240.3	174.6
58	46.9	34.1	18	95.5	69.4	78	144.0	104.6	38	192.5	139.9	98	241.1	175.2
59	47.7	34.7	19	96.3	69.9	79	144.8	105.2	39	193.4	140.5	99	241.9	175.7
60	48.5	35.3	20	97.1	70.5	80	145.6	105.8	40	194.2	141.1	300	242.7	176.3
Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.

for 54 Degrees,

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 55 Degrees.

Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.6	00.6	61	50.0	35.0	121	99.1	69.4	181	148.3	103.8	241	197.4	138.2
2	01.6	01.1	62	50.8	35.6	122	99.9	70.0	182	149.1	104.4	242	198.2	139.8
3	02.1	01.7	63	51.6	36.1	123	100.8	70.5	183	149.9	105.0	243	199.1	140.4
4	03.3	02.3	64	52.4	36.7	124	101.6	71.1	184	150.7	105.6	244	199.9	140.0
5	04.1	02.9	65	53.2	37.3	125	102.4	71.7	185	151.5	106.1	245	200.7	140.5
6	04.9	03.4	66	54.1	37.9	126	103.1	72.3	186	152.4	106.7	246	201.5	141.1
7	05.7	04.0	67	54.9	38.4	127	104.0	72.8	187	153.2	107.3	247	202.3	141.7
8	06.6	04.6	68	55.7	39.0	128	104.9	73.4	188	154.0	107.8	248	203.1	142.2
9	07.4	05.2	69	56.5	39.6	129	105.7	74.0	189	154.8	108.4	249	203.9	142.8
10	08.2	05.7	70	57.3	40.2	130	106.5	74.6	190	155.6	109.0	250	204.7	143.4
11	09.0	06.3	71	58.2	40.7	131	107.3	75.1	191	156.5	109.5	251	205.5	144.0
12	09.8	06.9	72	59.0	41.3	132	108.1	75.7	192	157.3	110.1	252	206.4	144.5
13	10.6	07.5	73	59.8	41.9	133	108.9	76.3	193	158.1	110.7	253	207.2	145.1
14	11.5	08.0	74	60.6	42.4	134	109.8	76.9	194	158.9	111.3	254	208.1	145.7
15	12.3	08.6	75	61.4	43.0	135	110.6	77.4	195	159.7	111.8	255	208.9	146.3
16	13.1	09.2	76	62.2	43.6	136	111.4	78.0	196	160.6	112.4	256	209.7	146.8
17	13.1	09.8	77	63.1	44.2	137	112.2	78.6	197	161.4	113.0	257	210.5	147.4
18	14.7	10.3	78	63.9	44.7	138	113.0	79.2	198	162.2	113.6	258	211.3	148.0
19	15.6	10.9	79	64.7	45.3	139	113.8	79.7	199	163.0	114.1	259	212.1	148.5
20	16.4	11.5	80	65.5	45.9	140	114.7	80.3	200	163.8	114.7	260	213.0	149.1
21	17.2	12.0	81	66.4	46.5	141	115.5	80.9	201	164.7	115.3	261	213.8	149.7
22	18.0	12.6	82	67.2	47.0	142	116.3	81.4	202	165.5	115.9	262	214.6	150.3
23	18.8	13.2	83	68.0	47.6	143	117.1	82.0	203	166.3	116.4	263	215.4	150.9
24	19.7	13.8	84	68.8	48.2	144	117.9	82.6	204	167.1	117.0	264	216.3	151.4
25	20.5	14.3	85	69.6	48.8	145	118.7	83.1	205	167.9	117.6	265	217.1	152.0
26	21.3	14.9	86	70.4	49.3	146	119.5	83.7	206	168.7	118.2	266	217.9	152.6
27	22.1	15.5	87	71.3	49.9	147	120.4	84.3	207	169.5	118.7	267	218.7	153.1
28	22.9	16.1	88	72.1	50.5	148	121.2	84.9	208	170.4	119.3	268	219.5	153.7
29	23.8	16.6	89	72.9	51.0	149	122.1	85.5	209	171.2	119.9	269	220.4	154.3
30	24.5	17.2	90	73.7	51.6	150	122.9	86.0	210	172.0	120.5	270	221.2	154.9
31	25.4	17.8	91	74.5	52.2	151	123.7	86.6	211	172.8	121.0	271	222.0	155.4
32	26.2	18.4	92	75.4	52.8	152	124.5	87.2	212	173.7	121.6	272	222.8	156.0
33	27.0	18.9	93	76.2	53.3	153	125.3	87.8	213	174.5	122.2	273	223.6	156.6
34	27.9	19.5	94	77.0	53.9	154	126.1	88.3	214	175.3	122.7	274	224.4	157.2
35	28.7	20.1	95	77.8	54.5	155	127.0	88.9	215	176.1	123.3	275	225.2	157.7
36	29.5	20.6	96	78.6	55.1	156	127.8	89.5	216	176.9	123.9	276	226.0	158.3
37	30.3	21.2	97	79.5	55.6	157	128.6	90.1	217	177.8	124.5	277	226.8	158.9
38	31.1	21.8	98	80.3	56.2	158	129.4	90.6	218	178.6	125.0	278	227.7	159.5
39	31.9	22.4	99	81.1	56.8	159	130.2	91.2	219	179.4	125.6	279	228.5	160.0
40	32.8	22.9	100	81.9	57.4	160	131.1	91.8	220	180.2	126.2	280	229.3	160.6
41	33.6	23.5	101	82.7	57.9	161	131.9	92.3	221	181.0	126.7	281	230.2	161.2
42	34.4	24.1	102	83.5	58.5	162	132.7	92.9	222	181.9	127.3	282	231.0	161.7
43	35.2	24.7	103	84.4	59.1	163	133.5	93.5	223	182.7	127.9	283	231.8	162.3
44	36.0	25.2	104	85.2	59.7	164	134.3	94.1	224	183.5	128.5	284	232.6	162.9
45	36.9	25.8	105	86.0	60.2	165	135.2	94.6	225	184.3	129.1	285	233.4	163.5
46	37.7	26.4	106	86.8	60.8	166	136.0	95.2	226	185.1	129.6	286	234.2	164.0
47	38.5	27.0	107	87.6	61.4	167	136.8	95.8	227	185.9	130.2	287	235.1	164.6
48	39.3	27.5	108	88.5	61.9	168	137.6	96.4	228	186.8	130.8	288	235.9	165.2
49	40.1	28.1	109	89.3	62.5	169	138.4	96.9	229	187.6	131.3	289	236.7	165.8
50	41.0	28.7	110	90.1	63.1	170	139.3	97.5	230	188.4	131.9	290	237.6	166.3
51	41.8	29.2	111	90.9	63.7	171	140.1	98.1	231	189.2	132.5	291	238.4	166.9
52	42.6	29.8	112	91.7	64.2	172	140.9	98.7	232	190.0	133.1	292	239.2	167.5
53	43.4	30.4	113	92.6	64.8	173	141.7	99.2	233	190.9	133.6	293	240.0	168.1
54	44.2	31.0	114	93.4	65.4	174	142.5	99.8	234	191.7	134.2	294	240.8	168.7
55	45.1	31.5	115	94.2	66.0	175	143.4	100.4	235	192.5	134.8	295	241.6	169.3
56	45.9	32.1	116	95.0	66.5	176	144.2	100.9	236	193.3	135.4	296	242.4	169.9
57	46.7	32.7	117	95.8	67.1	177	145.0	101.5	237	194.1	135.9	297	243.2	170.4
58	47.5	33.3	118	96.7	67.7	178	145.8	102.1	238	195.0	136.5	298	244.0	170.9
59	48.3	33.8	119	97.5	68.3	179	146.6	102.7	239	195.8	137.1	299	244.8	171.5
60	49.1	34.4	120	98.3	68.8	180	147.4	103.2	240	196.6	137.7	300	245.6	172.1
Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 36 Degrees.

Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.0	00.6	61	49.4	35.9	121	97.9	71.1	181	146.4	106.4	241	195.0	141.7
2	01.6	01.2	62	50.2	36.4	22	98.7	71.7	82	147.2	107.0	42	195.8	142.2
3	02.4	01.8	63	51.0	37.0	23	99.5	72.3	83	148.1	107.6	43	196.6	142.8
4	03.2	02.4	64	51.8	37.6	24	100.3	72.9	84	148.9	108.2	44	197.4	143.4
5	04.0	02.9	65	52.6	38.2	25	101.1	73.5	85	149.7	108.7	45	198.2	144.0
6	04.9	03.5	66	53.4	38.8	26	101.9	74.1	86	150.5	109.3	46	199.0	144.6
7	05.7	04.1	67	54.2	39.4	27	102.7	74.6	87	151.3	109.9	47	199.8	145.2
8	06.5	04.7	68	55.0	40.0	28	103.6	75.2	88	152.1	110.5	48	200.6	145.8
9	07.3	05.3	69	55.8	40.6	29	104.4	75.8	89	152.9	111.1	49	201.4	146.4
10	08.1	05.9	70	56.6	41.1	30	105.2	76.4	90	153.7	111.7	50	202.3	146.9
11	08.9	06.5	71	57.4	41.7	31	106.0	77.0	91	154.5	112.3	51	203.1	147.5
12	09.7	07.1	72	58.2	42.3	32	106.8	77.6	92	155.3	112.9	52	203.9	148.1
13	10.5	07.6	73	59.1	42.9	33	107.6	78.2	93	156.1	113.4	53	204.7	148.7
14	11.3	08.2	74	59.9	43.5	34	108.4	78.8	94	156.9	114.0	54	205.5	149.3
15	12.1	08.8	75	60.7	44.1	35	109.2	79.4	95	157.8	114.6	55	206.3	149.9
16	12.9	09.4	76	61.5	44.7	36	110.0	79.9	96	158.6	115.2	56	207.1	150.5
17	13.8	10.0	77	62.3	45.3	37	110.8	80.5	97	159.4	115.8	57	207.9	151.1
18	14.6	10.6	78	63.1	45.8	38	111.6	81.1	98	160.2	116.4	58	208.7	151.6
19	15.4	11.2	79	63.9	46.4	39	112.5	81.7	99	161.0	117.0	59	209.5	152.2
20	16.2	11.8	80	64.7	47.0	40	113.3	82.3	200	161.8	117.6	60	210.3	152.8
21	17.0	12.3	81	65.5	47.6	41	114.1	82.9	201	162.6	118.1	61	211.2	153.4
22	17.8	12.9	82	66.3	48.2	42	114.9	83.5	02	163.4	118.7	62	212.0	154.0
23	18.6	13.5	83	67.1	48.8	43	115.7	84.1	03	164.2	119.3	63	212.8	154.6
24	19.4	14.1	84	68.0	49.4	44	116.5	84.6	04	165.0	119.9	64	213.6	155.2
25	20.2	14.7	85	68.8	50.0	45	117.3	85.2	05	165.8	120.5	65	214.4	155.8
26	21.0	15.3	86	69.6	50.5	46	118.1	85.8	06	166.7	121.1	66	215.2	156.4
27	21.8	15.9	87	70.4	51.1	47	118.9	86.4	07	167.5	121.7	67	216.0	156.9
28	22.7	16.5	88	71.2	51.7	48	119.7	87.0	08	168.3	122.3	68	216.8	157.5
29	23.5	17.0	89	72.0	52.3	49	120.5	87.6	09	169.1	122.8	69	217.6	158.1
30	24.3	17.6	90	72.8	52.9	50	121.4	88.2	10	169.9	123.4	70	218.4	158.7
31	25.1	18.2	91	73.6	53.5	51	122.2	88.8	211	170.7	124.0	71	219.2	159.3
32	25.9	18.8	92	74.4	54.1	52	123.0	89.3	12	171.5	124.6	72	220.1	159.9
33	26.7	19.4	93	75.2	54.7	53	123.8	89.9	13	172.3	125.2	73	220.9	160.5
34	27.5	20.0	94	76.0	55.3	54	124.6	90.5	14	173.1	125.8	74	221.7	161.1
35	28.3	20.6	95	76.9	55.8	55	125.4	91.1	15	173.9	126.4	75	222.5	161.6
36	29.1	21.2	96	77.7	56.4	56	126.2	91.7	16	174.7	127.0	76	223.3	162.2
37	29.9	21.7	97	78.5	57.0	57	127.0	92.3	17	175.6	127.5	77	224.1	162.8
38	30.7	22.3	98	79.3	57.6	58	127.8	92.9	18	176.4	128.1	78	224.9	163.4
39	31.6	22.9	99	80.1	58.2	59	128.6	93.5	19	177.2	128.7	79	225.7	164.0
40	32.4	23.5	100	80.9	58.8	60	129.4	94.0	20	178.0	129.3	80	226.5	164.6
41	33.2	24.1	101	81.7	59.4	61	130.3	94.6	221	178.8	129.9	281	227.3	165.2
42	34.0	24.7	02	82.5	60.0	62	131.1	95.2	22	179.6	130.5	32	228.1	165.8
43	34.8	25.3	03	83.3	60.5	63	131.9	95.8	23	180.4	131.1	83	229.0	166.3
44	35.6	25.9	04	84.1	61.1	64	132.7	96.4	24	181.2	131.7	84	229.8	166.9
45	36.4	26.5	05	84.9	61.7	65	133.5	97.0	25	182.0	132.3	85	230.6	167.5
46	37.2	27.0	06	85.8	62.3	66	134.3	97.6	26	182.8	132.8	86	231.4	168.1
47	38.0	27.6	07	86.6	62.9	67	135.1	98.2	27	183.6	133.4	87	232.2	168.7
48	38.8	28.2	08	87.4	63.5	68	135.9	98.7	28	184.5	134.0	88	233.0	169.3
49	39.6	28.8	09	88.2	64.1	69	136.7	99.3	29	185.3	134.6	89	233.8	169.9
50	40.5	29.4	10	89.0	64.7	70	137.5	99.9	30	186.1	135.2	90	234.6	170.5
51	41.3	30.0	111	89.9	65.2	171	138.3	100.5	231	186.9	135.0	291	235.4	171.0
52	42.1	30.6	12	90.6	65.8	72	139.2	101.1	32	187.7	136.4	92	236.2	171.6
53	42.9	31.2	13	91.4	66.4	73	140.0	101.7	33	188.5	137.0	93	237.0	172.2
54	43.7	31.7	14	92.2	67.0	74	140.8	102.3	34	189.3	137.5	94	237.9	172.8
55	44.5	32.3	15	93.0	67.6	75	141.6	102.9	35	190.1	138.1	95	238.7	173.4
56	45.3	32.9	16	93.8	68.2	76	142.4	103.5	36	190.9	138.7	96	239.5	174.0
57	46.1	33.5	17	94.7	68.8	77	143.2	104.0	37	191.7	139.3	97	240.3	174.6
58	46.9	34.1	18	95.5	69.4	78	144.0	104.6	38	192.5	139.9	98	241.1	175.2
59	47.7	34.7	19	96.3	69.9	79	144.8	105.2	39	193.4	140.5	99	241.9	175.7
60	48.5	35.3	20	97.1	70.5	80	145.6	105.8	40	194.2	141.1	300	242.7	176.3
Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.

for 54 Degrees,

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 37 Degrees.

Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.8	00.6	61	48.7	36.7	121	96.6	72.2	181	144.6	108.5	241	192.1	145.0
2	01.6	01.2	62	49.5	37.3	122	97.4	73.4	182	145.4	109.5	242	193.3	145.6
3	02.4	01.8	63	50.3	37.9	123	98.2	74.0	183	146.2	110.1	243	194.1	146.2
4	03.2	02.4	64	51.1	38.5	124	99.0	74.6	184	146.9	110.7	244	194.9	146.8
5	04.0	03.0	65	51.9	39.1	125	99.8	75.2	185	147.7	111.3	245	195.7	147.4
6	04.8	03.6	66	52.7	39.7	126	100.6	75.8	186	148.5	111.9	246	196.5	148.0
7	05.6	04.2	67	53.5	40.3	127	101.4	76.4	187	149.3	112.5	247	197.3	148.6
8	06.4	04.8	68	54.3	40.9	128	102.2	77.0	188	150.1	113.1	248	198.1	149.3
9	07.2	05.4	69	55.1	41.5	129	103.0	77.6	189	150.9	113.7	249	198.9	149.9
10	08.0	06.0	70	55.9	42.1	130	103.8	78.2	190	151.7	114.3	250	199.7	150.5
11	08.8	06.6	71	56.7	42.7	131	104.6	78.8	191	152.5	114.9	251	200.5	151.1
12	09.6	07.2	72	57.5	43.3	132	105.4	79.4	192	153.3	115.5	252	201.3	151.7
13	10.4	07.8	73	58.3	43.9	133	106.2	80.0	193	154.1	116.1	253	202.1	152.3
14	11.2	08.4	74	59.1	44.5	134	107.0	80.6	194	154.9	116.7	254	202.9	152.9
15	12.0	09.0	75	59.9	45.1	135	107.8	81.2	195	155.7	117.3	255	203.7	153.5
16	12.8	09.6	76	60.7	45.7	136	108.6	81.8	196	156.5	117.9	256	204.5	154.1
17	13.6	10.2	77	61.5	46.3	137	109.4	82.4	197	157.3	118.5	257	205.3	154.7
18	14.4	10.8	78	62.3	46.9	138	110.2	83.0	198	158.1	119.1	258	206.1	155.3
19	15.2	11.4	79	63.1	47.5	139	111.0	83.6	199	158.9	119.7	259	206.9	155.9
20	16.0	12.0	80	63.9	48.1	140	111.8	84.2	200	159.7	120.3	260	207.7	156.5
21	16.8	12.6	81	64.7	48.7	141	112.6	84.8	201	160.5	120.9	261	208.5	157.1
22	17.6	13.2	82	65.5	49.3	142	113.4	85.4	202	161.3	121.5	262	209.3	157.7
23	18.4	13.8	83	66.3	49.9	143	114.2	86.0	203	162.1	122.1	263	210.1	158.3
24	19.2	14.4	84	67.1	50.5	144	115.0	86.6	204	162.9	122.7	264	210.9	158.9
25	20.0	15.0	85	67.9	51.1	145	115.8	87.2	205	163.7	123.3	265	211.7	159.5
26	20.8	15.6	86	68.7	51.7	146	116.6	87.8	206	164.5	123.9	266	212.5	160.1
27	21.6	16.2	87	69.5	52.3	147	117.4	88.4	207	165.3	124.5	267	213.3	160.7
28	22.4	16.8	88	70.3	52.9	148	118.2	89.0	208	166.1	125.1	268	214.1	161.3
29	23.2	17.4	89	71.1	53.5	149	119.0	89.6	209	166.9	125.7	269	214.9	161.9
30	24.0	18.0	90	71.9	54.1	150	119.8	90.2	210	167.7	126.3	270	215.7	162.5
31	24.8	18.6	91	72.7	54.7	151	120.6	90.8	211	168.5	126.9	271	216.5	163.1
32	25.6	19.2	92	73.5	55.3	152	121.4	91.4	212	169.3	127.5	272	217.3	163.7
33	26.4	19.8	93	74.3	55.9	153	122.2	92.0	213	170.1	128.1	273	218.1	164.3
34	27.2	20.4	94	75.1	56.5	154	123.0	92.6	214	170.9	128.7	274	218.9	164.9
35	28.0	21.0	95	75.9	57.1	155	123.8	93.2	215	171.7	129.3	275	219.7	165.5
36	28.8	21.6	96	76.7	57.7	156	124.6	93.8	216	172.5	129.9	276	220.5	166.1
37	29.6	22.2	97	77.5	58.3	157	125.4	94.4	217	173.3	130.5	277	221.3	166.7
38	30.4	22.8	98	78.3	58.9	158	126.2	95.0	218	174.1	131.1	278	222.1	167.3
39	31.2	23.4	99	79.1	59.5	159	127.0	95.6	219	174.9	131.7	279	222.9	167.9
40	32.0	24.0	100	79.9	60.1	160	127.8	96.2	220	175.7	132.3	280	223.7	168.5
41	32.8	24.6	101	80.7	60.7	161	128.6	96.8	221	176.5	132.9	281	224.5	169.1
42	33.6	25.2	102	81.5	61.3	162	129.4	97.4	222	177.3	133.5	282	225.3	169.7
43	34.4	25.8	103	82.3	61.9	163	130.2	98.0	223	178.1	134.1	283	226.1	170.3
44	35.2	26.4	104	83.1	62.5	164	131.0	98.6	224	178.9	134.7	284	226.9	170.9
45	36.0	27.0	105	83.9	63.1	165	131.8	99.2	225	179.7	135.3	285	227.7	171.5
46	36.8	27.6	106	84.7	63.7	166	132.6	99.8	226	180.5	135.9	286	228.5	172.1
47	37.6	28.2	107	85.5	64.3	167	133.4	100.4	227	181.3	136.5	287	229.3	172.7
48	38.4	28.8	108	86.3	64.9	168	134.2	101.0	228	182.1	137.1	288	230.1	173.3
49	39.2	29.4	109	87.1	65.5	169	135.0	101.6	229	182.9	137.7	289	230.9	173.9
50	40.0	30.0	110	87.9	66.1	170	135.8	102.2	230	183.7	138.3	290	231.7	174.5
51	40.8	30.6	111	88.7	66.7	171	136.6	102.8	231	184.5	138.9	291	232.5	175.1
52	41.6	31.2	112	89.5	67.3	172	137.4	103.4	232	185.3	139.5	292	233.3	175.7
53	42.4	31.8	113	90.3	67.9	173	138.2	104.0	233	186.1	140.1	293	234.1	176.3
54	43.2	32.4	114	91.1	68.5	174	139.0	104.6	234	186.9	140.7	294	234.9	176.9
55	44.0	33.0	115	91.9	69.1	175	139.8	105.2	235	187.7	141.3	295	235.7	177.5
56	44.8	33.6	116	92.7	69.7	176	140.6	105.8	236	188.5	141.9	296	236.5	178.1
57	45.6	34.2	117	93.5	70.3	177	141.4	106.4	237	189.3	142.5	297	237.3	178.7
58	46.4	34.8	118	94.3	70.9	178	142.2	107.0	238	190.1	143.1	298	238.1	179.3
59	47.2	35.4	119	95.1	71.5	179	143.0	107.6	239	190.9	143.7	299	238.9	179.9
60	48.0	36.0	120	95.9	72.1	180	143.8	108.2	240	191.7	144.3	300	239.7	180.5
Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.

for 53 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 38 Degrees.

Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.8	00.0	61	48.1	37.5	121	95.3	74.5	181	142.6	111.4	241	189.9	148.4
2	01.6	01.2	62	48.9	38.2	122	96.1	75.2	182	143.4	112.1	242	190.7	149.0
3	02.4	01.8	63	49.6	38.8	123	96.9	75.7	183	144.2	112.7	243	191.5	149.6
4	03.2	02.5	64	50.4	39.4	124	97.7	76.3	184	145.0	113.3	244	192.3	150.2
5	03.9	03.1	65	51.2	40.0	125	98.5	77.0	185	145.8	113.9	245	193.1	150.8
6	04.7	03.7	66	52.0	40.6	126	99.3	77.6	186	146.6	114.5	246	193.9	151.5
7	05.5	04.3	67	52.8	41.2	127	100.1	78.2	187	147.4	115.1	247	194.6	152.1
8	06.3	04.9	68	53.6	41.8	128	100.9	78.8	188	148.2	115.7	248	195.4	152.7
9	07.1	05.5	69	54.4	42.5	129	101.7	79.4	189	149.0	116.4	249	196.2	153.3
10	07.9	06.2	70	55.2	43.1	130	102.4	80.0	190	149.7	117.0	250	197.0	153.9
11	08.6	06.8	71	55.9	43.7	131	103.2	80.7	191	150.5	117.6	251	197.8	154.5
12	09.4	07.4	72	56.7	44.3	132	104.0	81.3	192	151.3	118.2	252	198.6	155.1
13	10.2	08.0	73	57.5	44.9	133	104.8	81.9	193	152.1	118.8	253	199.4	155.8
14	11.0	08.6	74	58.3	45.6	134	105.6	82.5	194	152.9	119.4	254	200.2	156.4
15	11.8	09.2	75	59.1	46.2	135	106.4	83.1	195	153.7	120.1	255	200.9	157.0
16	12.6	09.9	76	59.9	46.8	136	107.2	83.7	196	154.5	120.7	256	201.7	157.6
17	13.4	10.5	77	60.7	47.4	137	108.0	84.3	197	155.2	121.3	257	202.5	158.2
18	14.2	11.1	78	61.5	48.0	138	108.7	85.0	198	156.0	121.9	258	203.3	158.8
19	15.0	11.7	79	62.3	48.6	139	109.5	85.6	199	156.8	122.5	259	204.1	159.5
20	15.8	12.3	80	63.0	49.3	140	110.3	86.2	200	157.6	123.1	260	204.9	160.1
21	16.5	12.9	81	63.8	49.9	141	111.1	86.8	201	158.4	123.7	261	205.7	160.7
22	17.3	13.5	82	64.6	50.5	142	111.9	87.4	202	159.2	124.3	262	206.5	161.3
23	18.1	14.2	83	65.4	51.1	143	112.7	88.0	203	160.0	125.0	263	207.2	161.9
24	18.9	14.8	84	66.2	51.7	144	113.5	88.7	204	160.8	125.6	264	208.0	162.5
25	19.7	15.4	85	67.0	52.3	145	114.3	89.3	205	161.5	126.2	265	208.8	163.1
26	20.5	16.0	86	67.8	52.9	146	115.0	89.9	206	162.3	126.8	266	209.6	163.8
27	21.3	16.6	87	68.6	53.5	147	115.8	90.5	207	163.1	127.4	267	210.4	164.4
28	22.1	17.2	88	69.4	54.1	148	116.6	91.1	208	163.9	128.0	268	211.2	165.0
29	22.9	17.8	89	70.2	54.7	149	117.4	91.7	209	164.7	128.6	269	212.0	165.6
30	23.6	18.4	90	71.0	55.3	150	118.2	92.3	210	165.5	129.2	270	212.8	166.2
31	24.4	19.1	91	71.8	55.9	151	119.0	93.0	211	166.3	129.8	271	213.6	166.8
32	25.2	19.7	92	72.6	56.5	152	119.8	93.6	212	167.1	130.4	272	214.4	167.5
33	26.0	20.3	93	73.4	57.1	153	120.6	94.2	213	167.9	131.0	273	215.2	168.1
34	26.8	20.9	94	74.2	57.7	154	121.4	94.8	214	168.7	131.6	274	216.0	168.7
35	27.6	21.5	95	75.0	58.3	155	122.2	95.4	215	169.5	132.2	275	216.8	169.3
36	28.4	22.1	96	75.8	58.9	156	123.0	96.0	216	170.3	132.8	276	217.6	169.9
37	29.2	22.7	97	76.6	59.5	157	123.8	96.6	217	171.1	133.4	277	218.4	170.5
38	29.9	23.3	98	77.4	60.1	158	124.6	97.2	218	171.9	134.0	278	219.2	171.1
39	30.7	23.9	99	78.2	60.7	159	125.4	97.8	219	172.7	134.6	279	220.0	171.7
40	31.5	24.5	100	79.0	61.3	160	126.2	98.4	220	173.5	135.2	280	220.8	172.3
41	32.3	25.1	101	79.8	61.9	161	127.0	99.0	221	174.3	135.8	281	221.6	172.9
42	33.1	25.7	102	80.6	62.5	162	127.8	99.6	222	175.1	136.4	282	222.4	173.5
43	33.9	26.3	103	81.4	63.1	163	128.6	100.2	223	175.9	137.0	283	223.2	174.1
44	34.7	26.9	104	82.2	63.7	164	129.4	100.8	224	176.7	137.6	284	224.0	174.7
45	35.5	27.5	105	83.0	64.3	165	130.2	101.4	225	177.5	138.2	285	224.8	175.3
46	36.3	28.1	106	83.8	64.9	166	131.0	102.0	226	178.3	138.8	286	225.6	175.9
47	37.1	28.7	107	84.6	65.5	167	131.8	102.6	227	179.1	139.4	287	226.4	176.5
48	37.9	29.3	108	85.4	66.1	168	132.6	103.2	228	179.9	140.0	288	227.2	177.1
49	38.7	29.9	109	86.2	66.7	169	133.4	103.8	229	180.7	140.6	289	228.0	177.7
50	39.5	30.5	110	87.0	67.3	170	134.2	104.4	230	181.5	141.2	290	228.8	178.3
51	40.3	31.1	111	87.8	67.9	171	135.0	105.0	231	182.3	141.8	291	229.6	178.9
52	41.1	31.7	112	88.6	68.5	172	135.8	105.6	232	183.1	142.4	292	230.4	179.5
53	41.9	32.3	113	89.4	69.1	173	136.6	106.2	233	183.9	143.0	293	231.2	180.1
54	42.7	32.9	114	90.2	69.7	174	137.4	106.8	234	184.7	143.6	294	232.0	180.7
55	43.5	33.5	115	91.0	70.3	175	138.2	107.4	235	185.5	144.2	295	232.8	181.3
56	44.3	34.1	116	91.8	70.9	176	139.0	108.0	236	186.3	144.8	296	233.6	181.9
57	45.1	34.7	117	92.6	71.5	177	139.8	108.6	237	187.1	145.4	297	234.4	182.5
58	45.9	35.3	118	93.4	72.1	178	140.6	109.2	238	187.9	146.0	298	235.2	183.1
59	46.7	35.9	119	94.2	72.7	179	141.4	109.8	239	188.7	146.6	299	236.0	183.7
60	47.5	36.5	120	95.0	73.3	180	142.2	110.4	240	189.5	147.2	300	236.8	184.3

for 52 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 39 Degrees.

Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.8	00.6	61	47.4	38.4	121	94.0	76.1	181	140.7	113.9	241	187.3	151.7
2	01.6	01.3	62	48.2	39.0	22	94.8	76.8	82	141.4	114.5	42	188.1	152.3
3	02.2	01.9	63	49.0	39.6	23	95.6	77.4	83	142.2	115.2	43	188.8	152.9
4	03.1	02.5	64	49.7	40.3	24	96.4	78.0	84	143.0	115.8	44	189.6	153.6
5	03.9	03.1	65	50.5	40.9	25	97.1	78.7	85	143.8	116.4	45	190.4	154.2
6	04.7	03.8	66	51.3	41.5	26	97.9	79.3	86	144.5	117.1	46	191.2	154.8
7	05.4	04.4	67	52.1	42.2	27	98.7	79.9	87	145.3	117.7	47	192.0	155.4
8	06.2	05.0	68	52.8	42.8	28	99.5	80.6	88	146.1	118.3	48	192.7	156.1
9	07.0	05.7	69	53.6	43.4	29	100.3	81.2	89	146.9	118.9	49	193.5	156.7
10	07.8	06.3	70	54.4	44.1	30	101.0	81.8	90	147.7	119.6	50	194.3	157.3
11	08.5	06.9	71	55.2	44.7	31	101.8	82.4	91	148.4	120.2	51	195.1	158.0
12	09.3	07.6	72	56.0	45.3	32	102.6	83.1	92	149.2	120.8	52	195.8	158.6
13	10.1	08.2	73	56.7	45.9	33	103.4	83.7	93	150.0	121.5	53	196.6	159.2
14	10.9	08.8	74	57.5	46.6	34	104.1	84.3	94	150.8	122.1	54	197.4	159.8
15	11.7	09.4	75	58.3	47.2	35	104.9	85.0	95	151.5	122.7	55	198.2	160.5
16	12.4	10.1	76	59.1	47.8	36	105.7	85.6	96	152.3	123.3	56	198.9	161.1
17	13.2	10.7	77	59.8	48.5	37	106.5	86.2	97	153.1	124.0	57	199.7	161.7
18	14.0	11.3	78	60.6	49.1	38	107.2	86.8	98	153.9	124.6	58	200.5	162.4
19	14.8	12.0	79	61.4	49.7	39	108.0	87.5	99	154.7	125.2	59	201.3	163.0
20	15.5	12.6	80	62.2	50.3	40	108.8	88.1	100	155.4	125.9	60	202.1	163.6
21	16.3	13.2	81	62.9	51.0	41	109.6	88.7	101	156.2	126.5	61	202.8	164.3
22	17.1	13.8	82	63.7	51.6	42	110.4	89.4	102	157.0	127.1	62	203.6	164.9
23	17.9	14.5	83	64.5	52.2	43	111.1	90.0	103	157.8	127.8	63	204.4	165.5
24	18.7	15.1	84	65.3	52.9	44	111.9	90.6	104	158.6	128.4	64	205.2	166.1
25	19.4	15.7	85	66.1	53.5	45	112.7	91.3	105	159.3	129.0	65	205.9	166.8
26	20.2	16.4	86	66.8	54.1	46	113.5	91.9	106	160.1	129.6	66	206.7	167.4
27	21.0	17.0	87	67.6	54.8	47	114.2	92.5	107	160.9	130.3	67	207.5	168.0
28	21.8	17.6	88	68.4	55.4	48	115.0	93.1	108	161.6	130.9	68	208.3	168.7
29	22.5	18.3	89	69.2	56.0	49	115.8	93.8	109	162.4	131.5	69	209.1	169.3
30	23.3	18.9	90	69.9	56.6	50	116.6	94.4	110	163.2	132.2	70	209.8	169.9
31	24.1	19.5	91	70.7	57.3	51	117.3	95.0	111	164.0	132.8	71	210.6	170.5
32	24.9	20.1	92	71.5	57.9	52	118.1	95.7	112	164.8	133.4	72	211.4	171.2
33	25.5	20.8	93	72.3	58.5	53	118.9	96.3	113	165.6	134.0	73	212.2	171.8
34	26.4	21.4	94	73.1	59.2	54	119.7	96.9	114	166.3	134.7	74	212.9	172.4
35	27.2	22.0	95	73.9	59.8	55	120.5	97.5	115	167.1	135.3	75	213.7	173.1
36	28.0	22.7	96	74.7	60.4	56	121.2	98.2	116	167.9	135.9	76	214.5	173.7
37	28.8	23.3	97	75.4	61.0	57	122.0	98.8	117	168.6	136.6	77	215.3	174.3
38	29.5	23.9	98	76.2	61.7	58	122.8	99.4	118	169.4	137.2	78	216.0	175.0
39	30.3	24.5	99	76.9	62.3	59	123.6	100.1	119	170.2	137.8	79	216.8	175.6
40	31.1	25.2	100	77.7	62.9	60	124.3	100.7	120	171.0	138.5	80	217.6	176.2
41	31.9	25.8	101	78.5	63.6	101	125.1	101.3	121	171.7	139.1	81	218.4	176.8
42	32.6	26.4	102	79.3	64.2	62	125.9	101.9	122	172.5	139.7	82	219.2	177.5
43	33.4	27.1	103	80.0	64.8	63	126.7	102.6	123	173.3	140.3	83	219.9	178.1
44	34.2	27.7	104	80.8	65.4	64	127.5	103.2	124	174.1	141.0	84	220.7	178.7
45	35.0	28.3	105	81.6	66.1	65	128.2	103.8	125	174.9	141.6	85	221.5	179.4
46	35.7	28.9	106	82.4	66.7	66	129.0	104.5	126	175.6	142.2	86	222.3	180.0
47	36.5	29.6	107	83.2	67.3	67	129.8	105.1	127	176.4	142.9	87	223.0	180.6
48	37.3	30.2	108	83.9	68.0	68	130.6	105.7	128	177.2	143.5	88	223.8	181.2
49	38.1	30.8	109	84.7	68.6	69	131.3	106.4	129	178.0	144.1	89	224.6	181.9
50	38.9	31.5	110	85.5	69.2	70	132.1	107.0	130	178.7	144.7	90	225.4	182.5
51	39.6	32.1	111	86.3	69.9	111	132.9	107.6	131	179.5	145.4	91	226.1	183.1
52	40.4	32.7	112	87.0	70.5	72	133.7	108.2	132	180.3	146.0	92	226.9	183.8
53	41.2	33.4	113	87.8	71.1	73	134.4	108.9	133	181.1	146.6	93	227.7	184.4
54	42.0	34.0	114	88.6	71.7	74	135.2	109.5	134	181.9	147.3	94	228.5	185.0
55	42.7	34.6	115	89.4	72.4	75	136.0	110.1	135	182.6	147.9	95	229.3	185.6
56	43.5	35.2	116	90.1	73.0	76	136.8	110.8	136	183.4	148.5	96	230.0	186.3
57	44.3	35.9	117	90.9	73.6	77	137.6	111.4	137	184.2	149.1	97	230.8	186.9
58	45.1	36.5	118	91.7	74.3	78	138.3	112.0	138	185.0	149.8	98	231.6	187.5
59	45.9	37.1	119	92.5	74.9	79	139.1	112.6	139	185.7	150.4	99	232.4	188.2
60	46.6	37.8	120	93.3	75.5	80	139.9	113.2	140	186.5	151.0	100	233.1	188.8
Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.

for 51 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 40 Degrees.

Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.8	00.0	61	46.7	39.2	121	92.7	77.8	181	138.7	116.3	241	184.6	154.9
2	01.5	01.3	62	47.5	39.9	22	93.5	78.4	82	139.4	117.0	42	185.4	155.6
3	02.3	01.9	63	48.3	40.5	23	94.2	79.1	83	140.2	117.6	43	186.1	156.2
4	03.1	02.6	64	49.0	41.1	24	95.0	79.7	84	141.0	118.3	44	186.9	156.8
5	03.8	03.2	65	49.8	41.8	25	95.7	80.3	85	141.7	118.9	45	187.7	157.5
6	04.6	03.9	66	50.6	42.4	26	96.5	81.0	86	142.5	119.6	46	188.4	158.1
7	05.4	04.5	67	51.3	43.1	27	97.3	81.6	87	143.2	120.2	47	189.2	158.8
8	06.1	05.1	68	52.1	43.7	28	98.1	82.3	88	144.0	120.8	48	190.0	159.4
9	06.9	05.8	69	52.9	44.4	29	98.8	82.9	89	144.8	121.5	49	190.7	160.1
10	07.7	06.4	70	53.6	45.0	30	99.6	83.6	90	145.5	122.1	50	191.5	160.7
11	08.4	07.1	71	54.4	45.6	31	100.4	84.2	191	146.3	122.8	251	192.3	161.3
12	09.2	07.7	72	55.2	46.3	32	101.1	84.8	92	147.1	123.4	52	193.0	162.0
13	10.0	08.4	73	55.9	46.9	33	101.9	85.5	93	147.8	124.1	53	193.8	162.6
14	10.7	09.0	74	56.7	47.6	34	102.6	86.1	94	148.6	124.7	54	194.6	163.3
15	11.5	09.6	75	57.5	48.2	35	103.4	86.8	95	149.4	125.3	55	195.3	163.9
16	12.3	10.3	76	58.2	48.9	36	104.2	87.4	96	150.1	126.0	56	196.1	164.6
17	13.0	10.9	77	59.0	49.5	37	104.9	88.1	97	150.9	126.6	57	196.9	165.2
18	13.8	11.6	78	59.8	50.1	38	105.7	88.7	98	151.7	127.3	58	197.6	165.9
19	14.6	12.2	79	60.5	50.8	39	106.5	89.3	99	152.4	127.9	59	198.4	166.5
20	15.2	12.9	80	61.3	51.4	40	107.2	90.0	200	153.2	128.6	60	199.2	167.1
21	16.1	13.5	81	62.0	52.1	41	108.0	90.6	201	154.0	129.2	251	199.9	167.8
22	16.9	14.1	82	62.8	52.7	42	108.8	91.3	02	154.7	129.8	62	200.7	168.4
23	17.6	14.8	83	63.6	53.4	43	109.5	91.9	03	155.5	130.5	63	201.5	169.1
24	18.4	15.4	84	64.3	54.0	44	110.3	92.6	04	156.3	131.1	64	202.2	169.7
25	19.2	16.1	85	65.1	54.6	45	111.1	93.2	05	157.0	131.8	65	203.0	170.3
26	19.9	16.7	86	65.9	55.3	46	111.8	93.8	06	157.8	132.4	66	203.8	171.0
27	20.7	17.4	87	66.6	55.9	47	112.6	94.5	07	158.6	133.1	67	204.5	171.6
28	21.4	18.0	88	67.4	56.6	48	113.4	95.1	08	159.3	133.7	68	205.3	172.3
29	22.2	18.6	89	68.2	57.2	49	114.1	95.8	09	160.1	134.3	69	206.1	172.9
30	23.0	19.3	90	68.9	57.9	50	114.9	96.4	10	160.9	135.0	70	206.8	173.6
31	23.7	19.9	91	69.7	58.5	151	115.7	97.1	211	161.6	135.6	271	207.6	174.2
32	24.5	20.6	92	70.5	59.1	52	116.4	97.7	12	162.4	136.3	72	208.4	174.8
33	25.3	21.2	93	71.2	59.8	53	117.2	98.3	13	163.2	136.9	73	209.1	175.5
34	26.0	21.9	94	72.0	60.4	54	118.0	99.0	14	163.9	137.6	74	209.9	176.1
35	26.8	22.5	95	72.8	61.1	55	118.7	99.6	15	164.7	138.2	75	210.6	176.8
36	27.6	23.1	96	73.5	61.7	56	119.5	100.3	16	165.5	138.8	76	211.4	177.4
37	28.3	23.8	97	74.3	62.4	57	120.3	100.9	17	166.2	139.5	77	212.2	178.1
38	29.1	24.4	98	75.1	63.0	58	121.0	101.6	18	167.0	140.1	78	213.0	178.7
39	29.9	25.1	99	75.8	63.6	59	121.8	102.2	19	167.8	140.8	79	213.7	179.3
40	30.6	25.7	100	76.6	64.3	60	122.6	102.8	20	168.5	141.4	80	214.5	180.0
41	31.4	26.4	101	77.4	64.9	161	123.3	103.5	221	169.3	142.1	281	215.3	180.6
42	32.2	27.0	02	78.1	65.6	62	124.1	104.1	22	170.1	142.7	82	216.0	181.3
43	32.9	27.6	03	78.9	66.2	63	124.9	104.8	23	170.8	143.3	83	216.8	181.9
44	33.7	28.3	04	79.7	66.8	64	125.6	105.4	24	171.6	144.0	84	217.6	182.6
45	34.5	28.9	05	80.4	67.5	65	126.4	106.1	25	172.4	144.6	85	218.3	183.2
46	35.2	29.6	06	81.2	68.1	66	127.2	106.7	26	173.1	145.3	86	219.1	183.8
47	36.0	30.2	07	82.0	68.8	67	127.9	107.3	27	173.9	145.9	87	219.9	184.5
48	36.8	30.9	08	82.7	69.4	68	128.7	108.0	28	174.7	146.6	88	220.6	185.1
49	37.5	31.5	09	83.5	70.1	69	129.5	108.6	29	175.4	147.2	89	221.4	185.8
50	38.3	32.1	10	84.2	70.7	70	130.2	109.3	30	176.2	147.8	90	222.2	186.4
51	39.1	32.8	111	85.0	71.3	171	131.0	109.9	231	177.0	148.5	291	222.9	187.1
52	39.8	33.4	12	85.8	72.0	72	131.8	110.6	32	177.7	149.1	92	223.7	187.7
53	40.6	34.1	13	86.6	72.6	73	132.5	111.2	33	178.5	149.8	93	224.4	188.3
54	41.4	34.7	14	87.3	73.3	74	133.3	111.8	34	179.3	150.4	94	225.2	189.0
55	42.1	35.4	15	88.1	73.9	75	134.1	112.5	35	180.0	151.1	95	226.0	189.6
56	42.9	36.0	16	88.9	74.6	76	134.8	113.1	36	180.8	151.7	96	226.7	190.3
57	43.7	36.6	17	89.6	75.2	77	135.6	113.8	37	181.6	152.3	97	227.5	190.9
58	44.4	37.3	18	90.4	75.8	78	136.4	114.4	38	182.3	153.0	98	228.3	191.6
59	45.2	37.9	19	91.2	76.5	79	137.1	115.1	39	183.1	153.6	99	229.0	192.2
60	45.0	38.6	20	91.9	77.1	80	137.9	115.7	40	183.8	154.3	300	229.8	192.8
Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.

for 50 Degrees.

TABLE II: Difference of Latitude and Departure for 41 Degrees.

Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.8	00.7	61	46.0	40.0	121	91.3	79.4	181	136.6	118.7	241	181.9	158.1
2	01.5	01.3	62	46.8	40.7	122	92.1	80.0	182	137.4	119.4	242	182.6	158.8
3	02.3	02.0	63	47.5	41.3	123	92.8	80.7	183	138.2	120.1	243	183.4	159.4
4	03.0	02.6	64	48.3	42.0	124	93.6	81.4	184	138.9	120.7	244	184.1	160.1
5	03.8	03.3	65	49.1	42.6	125	94.3	82.0	185	139.6	121.4	245	184.9	160.7
6	04.5	03.9	66	49.8	43.3	126	95.1	82.7	186	140.4	122.0	246	185.7	161.4
7	05.3	04.6	67	50.6	44.0	127	95.8	83.3	187	141.1	122.7	247	186.4	162.0
8	06.1	05.2	68	51.3	44.6	128	96.6	84.0	188	141.9	123.3	248	187.2	162.7
9	06.8	05.9	69	52.1	45.3	129	97.4	84.6	189	142.6	124.0	249	187.9	163.4
10	07.5	06.6	70	52.8	45.9	130	98.1	85.3	190	143.4	124.7	250	188.7	164.0
11	08.3	07.2	71	53.6	46.6	131	98.9	85.9	191	144.1	125.3	251	189.4	164.6
12	09.1	07.9	72	54.3	47.2	132	99.6	86.6	192	144.9	126.0	252	190.2	165.3
13	09.8	08.5	73	55.1	47.9	133	100.4	87.3	193	145.7	126.6	253	190.9	166.0
14	10.6	09.2	74	55.8	48.5	134	101.1	87.9	194	146.4	127.3	254	191.7	166.6
15	11.3	09.8	75	56.6	49.2	135	101.9	88.6	195	147.2	127.9	255	192.5	167.3
16	12.1	10.5	76	57.4	49.9	136	102.6	89.2	196	147.9	128.6	256	193.2	168.0
17	12.8	11.2	77	58.1	50.5	137	103.4	89.9	197	148.7	129.2	257	194.0	168.6
18	13.6	11.8	78	58.9	51.2	138	104.1	90.5	198	149.4	129.9	258	194.7	169.3
19	14.3	12.5	79	59.6	51.8	139	104.9	91.2	199	150.2	130.6	259	195.5	169.9
20	15.1	13.1	80	60.4	52.5	140	105.7	91.8	200	150.9	131.2	260	196.2	170.5
21	15.8	13.8	81	61.1	53.1	141	106.4	92.5	201	151.7	131.9	261	197.0	171.2
22	16.6	14.4	82	61.9	53.8	142	107.2	93.2	202	152.5	132.5	262	197.7	171.9
23	17.4	15.1	83	62.6	54.5	143	107.9	93.8	203	153.2	133.2	263	198.5	172.5
24	18.1	15.7	84	63.4	55.1	144	108.7	94.5	204	154.0	133.8	264	199.2	173.2
25	18.9	16.4	85	64.2	55.8	145	109.4	95.1	205	154.7	134.5	265	200.0	173.9
26	19.6	17.1	86	64.9	56.4	146	110.2	95.8	206	155.5	135.1	266	200.8	174.5
27	20.4	17.7	87	65.7	57.1	147	110.9	96.4	207	156.2	135.8	267	201.5	175.2
28	21.1	18.4	88	66.4	57.7	148	111.7	97.1	208	157.0	136.5	268	202.3	175.8
29	21.9	19.0	89	67.2	58.4	149	112.5	97.8	209	157.7	137.1	269	203.0	176.5
30	22.6	19.7	90	67.9	59.0	150	113.2	98.4	210	158.4	137.8	270	203.8	177.1
31	23.4	20.3	91	68.7	59.7	151	114.0	99.1	211	159.2	138.4	271	204.5	177.8
32	24.2	21.0	92	69.4	60.4	152	114.7	99.7	212	160.0	139.1	272	205.3	178.4
33	24.9	21.6	93	70.2	61.0	153	115.5	100.4	213	160.8	139.7	273	206.0	179.1
34	25.7	22.3	94	70.9	61.7	154	116.2	101.0	214	161.5	140.4	274	206.8	179.8
35	26.4	23.0	95	71.7	62.3	155	117.0	101.7	215	162.3	141.1	275	207.5	180.4
36	27.2	23.6	96	72.5	63.0	156	117.7	102.3	216	163.0	141.7	276	208.3	181.1
37	27.9	24.3	97	73.2	63.6	157	118.5	103.0	217	163.8	142.4	277	209.1	181.7
38	28.7	24.9	98	74.0	64.3	158	119.2	103.7	218	164.5	143.0	278	209.8	182.4
39	29.4	25.6	99	74.7	64.9	159	120.0	104.3	219	165.3	143.7	279	210.6	183.0
40	30.2	26.2	100	75.5	65.6	160	120.8	105.0	220	166.0	144.3	280	211.3	183.7
41	30.9	26.9	101	76.2	66.3	161	121.5	105.6	221	166.8	145.0	281	212.1	184.4
42	31.7	27.6	102	77.0	66.9	162	122.3	106.3	222	167.5	145.6	282	212.8	185.0
43	32.5	28.2	103	77.7	67.6	163	123.0	106.9	223	168.3	146.3	283	213.6	185.7
44	33.2	28.9	104	78.5	68.2	164	123.8	107.6	224	169.1	147.0	284	214.3	186.3
45	34.0	29.5	105	79.2	68.9	165	124.5	108.2	225	169.8	147.6	285	215.1	187.0
46	34.7	30.2	106	80.0	69.5	166	125.3	108.9	226	170.6	148.3	286	215.8	187.6
47	35.5	30.8	107	80.8	70.2	167	126.0	109.6	227	171.3	148.9	287	216.6	188.3
48	36.3	31.5	108	81.5	70.9	168	126.8	110.2	228	172.1	149.6	288	217.4	188.9
49	37.0	32.1	109	82.3	71.5	169	127.5	110.9	229	172.8	150.2	289	218.1	189.6
50	37.7	32.8	110	83.0	72.2	170	128.3	111.5	230	173.6	150.9	290	218.9	190.3
51	38.5	33.5	111	83.8	72.8	171	129.1	112.2	231	174.3	151.5	291	219.6	190.9
52	39.2	34.1	112	84.5	73.5	172	129.8	112.8	232	175.1	152.2	292	220.4	191.6
53	40.0	34.8	113	85.3	74.1	173	130.6	113.5	233	175.8	152.9	293	221.1	192.2
54	40.8	35.4	114	86.0	74.8	174	131.3	114.2	234	176.6	153.5	294	221.9	192.9
55	41.5	36.1	115	86.8	75.4	175	132.1	114.8	235	177.4	154.2	295	222.6	193.5
56	42.3	36.7	116	87.5	76.1	176	132.8	115.5	236	178.1	154.8	296	223.4	194.2
57	43.0	37.4	117	88.3	76.8	177	133.6	116.1	237	178.9	155.5	297	224.1	194.8
58	43.8	38.1	118	89.1	77.4	178	134.3	116.8	238	179.6	156.1	298	224.9	195.5
59	44.5	38.7	119	89.8	78.1	179	135.1	117.4	239	180.4	156.8	299	225.7	196.2
60	45.3	39.4	120	90.6	78.7	180	135.8	118.1	240	181.1	157.5	300	226.4	196.8
Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.

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for 49 Degrees

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 42 Degrees.

Diff.	Lat.	Dep.	Diff.	Lat.	Dep.	Diff.	Lat.	Dep.	Diff.	Lat.	Dep.	Diff.	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.7	00.7	61	45.3	40.8	121	89.9	81.0	181	134.5	121.1	241	179.1	161.3
2	01.5	01.3	62	46.1	41.5	22	90.7	81.6	82	135.3	121.8	42	179.8	161.9
3	02.2	02.0	63	46.8	42.2	23	91.4	82.3	83	136.0	121.9	43	180.6	162.6
4	03.0	02.7	64	47.6	42.8	24	92.1	83.0	84	136.7	123.1	44	181.3	163.3
5	03.7	03.3	65	48.3	43.5	25	92.9	83.6	85	137.5	123.8	45	182.1	163.9
6	04.5	04.0	66	49.0	44.2	26	93.6	84.3	86	138.2	124.5	46	182.8	164.6
7	05.2	04.7	67	49.8	44.8	27	94.4	85.0	87	139.0	125.1	47	183.6	165.3
8	05.9	05.4	68	50.5	45.5	28	95.1	85.6	88	139.7	125.8	48	184.3	165.9
9	06.7	06.0	69	51.3	46.2	29	95.9	86.3	89	140.5	126.5	49	185.1	166.6
10	07.4	06.7	70	52.0	46.8	30	96.6	87.0	90	141.2	127.1	50	185.8	167.3
11	08.2	07.4	71	52.8	47.5	31	97.4	87.7	91	141.9	127.6	51	186.5	168.0
12	08.9	08.0	72	53.5	48.2	32	98.1	88.3	92	142.7	128.5	52	187.3	168.6
13	09.7	08.7	73	54.2	48.8	33	98.8	89.0	93	143.4	129.1	53	188.0	169.3
14	10.4	09.4	74	55.0	49.5	34	99.6	89.7	94	144.2	129.8	54	188.8	170.0
15	11.2	10.0	75	55.7	50.2	35	100.3	90.3	95	144.9	130.5	55	189.5	170.6
16	11.9	10.7	76	56.5	50.8	36	101.1	91.0	96	145.7	131.1	56	190.2	171.3
17	12.6	11.4	77	57.2	51.5	37	101.8	91.7	97	146.4	131.8	57	191.0	172.0
18	13.4	12.0	78	58.0	52.2	38	102.6	92.3	98	147.1	132.5	58	191.7	172.6
19	14.1	12.7	79	58.7	52.9	39	103.5	93.0	99	147.9	133.2	59	192.5	173.3
20	14.9	13.4	80	59.5	53.5	40	104.0	93.7	100	148.6	133.8	60	193.2	174.0
21	15.6	14.1	81	60.2	54.2	41	104.8	94.3	201	149.4	134.5	161	194.0	174.6
22	16.3	14.7	82	60.9	54.9	42	105.5	95.0	02	150.1	135.2	62	194.7	175.3
23	17.1	15.4	83	61.7	55.5	43	106.3	95.7	03	150.9	135.8	63	195.4	176.0
24	17.8	16.2	84	62.4	56.2	44	107.0	96.4	04	151.6	136.5	64	196.2	176.7
25	18.6	16.7	85	63.2	56.9	45	107.8	97.0	05	152.3	137.2	65	196.9	177.3
26	19.3	17.4	86	63.9	57.5	46	108.5	97.7	06	153.1	137.8	66	197.7	178.0
27	20.1	18.1	87	64.7	58.2	47	109.2	98.4	07	153.8	138.5	67	198.4	178.7
28	20.8	18.7	88	65.4	58.9	48	110.0	99.0	08	154.6	139.2	68	199.2	179.3
29	21.6	19.4	89	66.2	59.6	49	110.7	99.7	09	155.3	139.8	69	199.9	180.0
30	22.3	20.1	90	66.9	60.2	50	111.4	100.4	10	156.1	140.5	70	200.6	180.7
31	23.0	20.7	91	67.6	60.9	51	112.2	101.0	11	156.8	141.2	71	201.4	181.3
32	23.8	21.4	92	68.4	61.6	52	113.0	101.7	12	157.5	141.9	72	202.1	182.0
33	24.5	22.1	93	69.1	62.2	53	113.7	102.4	13	158.3	142.5	73	202.9	182.7
34	25.3	22.8	94	69.9	62.9	54	114.4	103.0	14	159.0	143.2	74	203.6	183.3
35	26.0	23.4	95	70.6	63.6	55	115.2	103.7	15	159.8	143.9	75	204.4	184.0
36	26.8	24.1	96	71.3	64.2	56	115.9	104.4	16	160.5	144.5	76	205.1	184.7
37	27.5	24.8	97	72.1	64.9	57	116.7	105.1	17	161.3	145.2	77	205.9	185.3
38	28.2	25.4	98	72.8	65.6	58	117.4	105.7	18	162.0	145.9	78	206.6	186.0
39	29.0	26.1	99	73.6	66.2	59	118.2	106.4	19	162.7	146.5	79	207.3	186.7
40	29.7	26.8	100	74.3	66.9	60	118.9	107.1	20	163.5	147.2	80	208.1	187.4
41	30.5	27.4	101	75.0	67.6	61	119.6	107.7	21	164.2	147.9	81	208.8	188.0
42	31.2	28.1	102	75.8	68.2	62	120.4	108.4	22	165.0	148.5	82	209.6	188.7
43	32.0	28.7	103	76.5	68.9	63	121.1	109.1	23	165.7	149.2	83	210.3	189.4
44	32.7	29.4	104	77.2	69.6	64	121.9	109.7	24	166.5	149.9	84	211.1	190.0
45	33.4	30.1	105	78.0	70.2	65	122.7	110.4	25	167.2	150.6	85	211.8	190.7
46	34.2	30.8	106	78.8	70.9	66	123.3	111.1	26	168.0	151.2	86	212.5	191.4
47	34.9	31.4	107	79.5	71.6	67	124.1	111.7	27	168.7	151.9	87	213.3	192.0
48	35.7	32.1	108	80.3	72.3	68	124.8	112.4	28	169.5	152.6	88	214.0	192.7
49	36.4	32.7	109	81.0	72.9	69	125.6	113.1	29	170.2	153.2	89	214.8	193.4
50	37.2	33.4	110	81.7	73.6	70	126.3	113.8	30	171.0	153.9	90	215.5	194.0
51	37.9	34.1	111	82.5	74.3	71	127.1	114.4	31	171.7	154.6	91	216.3	194.7
52	38.7	34.8	112	83.2	74.9	72	127.8	115.1	32	172.4	155.2	92	217.0	195.4
53	39.4	35.5	113	84.0	75.6	73	128.6	115.8	33	173.2	155.9	93	217.7	196.1
54	40.2	36.2	114	84.7	76.3	74	129.3	116.4	34	173.9	156.6	94	218.5	196.7
55	40.9	36.9	115	85.5	77.0	75	130.1	117.1	35	174.6	157.3	95	219.2	197.4
56	41.7	37.6	116	86.2	77.6	76	130.8	117.7	36	175.4	157.9	96	220.0	198.1
57	42.4	38.3	117	86.9	78.3	77	131.5	118.4	37	176.1	158.6	97	220.7	198.7
58	43.2	39.0	118	87.7	79.0	78	132.3	119.1	38	176.9	159.3	98	221.5	199.4
59	43.9	39.7	119	88.4	79.6	79	133.0	119.8	39	177.6	159.9	99	222.2	200.1
60	44.7	40.4	120	89.2	80.3	80	133.8	120.4	40	178.4	160.6	100	222.9	200.7

1. r 48 Degrees.

II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 45 Degrees.

Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.7	00.7	61	44.6	41.6	121	88.5	82.5	181	132.4	123.4	241	176.3	164.4
2	02.5	01.4	62	45.3	42.3	122	89.2	83.2	182	133.1	124.1	242	177.0	165.0
3	02.2	02.0	63	46.1	43.0	123	90.0	83.9	183	133.8	124.8	243	177.7	165.7
4	02.9	02.7	64	46.8	43.6	124	90.7	84.6	184	134.6	125.5	244	178.5	166.4
5	03.7	03.4	65	47.5	44.3	125	91.4	85.2	185	135.3	126.2	245	179.2	167.2
6	04.4	04.1	66	48.3	45.0	126	92.2	85.9	186	136.0	126.9	246	179.9	167.8
7	05.1	04.8	67	49.0	45.7	127	92.9	86.6	187	136.8	127.5	247	180.6	168.5
8	05.9	05.5	68	49.7	46.4	128	93.6	87.3	188	137.5	128.2	248	181.4	169.1
9	06.6	06.1	69	50.5	47.1	129	94.3	88.0	189	138.2	128.9	249	182.1	169.8
10	07.1	06.8	70	51.2	47.7	130	95.1	88.7	190	139.0	129.6	250	182.8	170.5
11	08.0	07.5	71	51.9	48.4	131	95.8	89.3	191	139.7	130.3	251	183.6	171.2
12	08.5	08.2	72	52.7	49.1	132	96.5	90.0	192	140.4	130.9	252	184.3	171.9
13	09.5	08.9	73	53.4	49.8	133	97.3	90.7	193	141.2	131.6	253	185.0	172.5
14	10.2	09.5	74	54.1	50.5	134	98.0	91.4	194	141.9	132.3	254	185.8	173.2
15	11.0	10.2	75	54.9	51.1	135	98.7	92.1	195	142.6	133.0	255	186.5	173.9
16	11.7	10.9	76	55.6	51.8	136	99.5	92.8	196	143.3	133.7	256	187.2	174.6
17	12.4	11.6	77	56.3	52.5	137	100.2	93.4	197	144.1	134.4	257	188.0	175.3
18	13.2	12.3	78	57.0	53.2	138	100.9	94.1	198	144.8	135.0	258	188.7	176.0
19	13.9	13.0	79	57.8	53.9	139	101.7	94.8	199	145.5	135.7	259	189.4	176.6
20	14.6	13.6	80	58.5	54.6	140	102.4	95.5	200	146.3	136.4	260	190.1	177.3
21	15.4	14.3	81	59.2	55.2	141	103.1	96.2	201	147.0	137.1	261	190.9	178.0
22	16.1	15.0	82	60.0	55.9	142	103.9	96.8	202	147.7	137.8	262	191.6	178.7
23	16.8	15.7	83	60.7	56.6	143	104.6	97.5	203	148.5	138.4	263	192.3	179.4
24	17.6	16.4	84	61.4	57.3	144	105.3	98.2	204	149.2	139.1	264	193.1	180.0
25	18.3	17.0	85	62.2	58.0	145	106.0	98.9	205	149.9	139.8	265	193.8	180.7
26	19.0	17.7	86	62.9	58.7	146	106.8	99.6	206	150.7	140.5	266	194.5	181.4
27	19.7	18.4	87	63.6	59.3	147	107.5	100.3	207	151.4	141.2	267	195.3	182.1
28	20.5	19.1	88	64.4	60.0	148	108.2	100.9	208	152.1	141.9	268	196.0	182.8
29	21.2	19.8	89	65.1	60.7	149	109.0	101.6	209	152.9	142.5	269	196.7	183.5
30	21.9	20.5	90	65.8	61.4	150	109.7	102.3	210	153.6	143.2	270	197.5	184.1
31	22.7	21.1	91	66.6	62.1	151	110.4	103.0	211	154.3	143.9	271	198.2	184.8
32	23.4	21.8	92	67.3	62.7	152	111.2	103.7	212	155.0	144.6	272	198.9	185.5
33	24.1	22.5	93	68.0	63.4	153	111.9	104.3	213	155.8	145.3	273	199.7	186.2
34	24.9	23.2	94	68.7	64.1	154	112.6	105.0	214	156.5	145.9	274	200.4	186.9
35	25.6	23.9	95	69.5	64.8	155	113.4	105.7	215	157.2	146.6	275	201.1	187.5
36	26.3	24.6	96	70.2	65.5	156	114.1	106.4	216	158.0	147.3	276	201.9	188.2
37	27.1	25.2	97	70.9	66.2	157	114.8	107.1	217	158.7	148.0	277	202.6	188.9
38	27.8	25.9	98	71.7	66.8	158	115.6	107.8	218	159.4	148.7	278	203.3	189.6
39	28.5	26.6	99	72.4	67.5	159	116.3	108.4	219	160.2	149.4	279	204.0	190.3
40	29.3	27.3	100	73.1	68.2	160	117.0	109.1	220	160.9	150.0	280	204.8	191.0
41	30.0	28.0	101	73.9	68.9	161	117.7	109.8	221	161.6	150.7	281	205.5	191.6
42	30.7	28.6	102	74.6	69.6	162	118.5	110.5	222	162.4	151.4	282	206.2	192.3
43	31.4	29.3	103	75.3	70.2	163	119.2	111.2	223	163.1	152.1	283	207.0	193.0
44	32.2	30.0	104	76.1	70.9	164	119.9	111.8	224	163.8	152.8	284	207.7	193.7
45	32.9	30.7	105	76.8	71.6	165	120.7	112.5	225	164.6	153.4	285	208.4	194.4
46	33.6	31.4	106	77.5	72.3	166	121.4	113.2	226	165.3	154.1	286	209.2	195.1
47	34.4	32.1	107	78.3	73.0	167	122.1	113.9	227	166.0	154.8	287	209.9	195.7
48	35.1	32.7	108	79.0	73.7	168	122.9	114.6	228	166.7	155.5	288	210.6	196.4
49	35.8	33.4	109	79.7	74.3	169	123.6	115.3	229	167.5	156.2	289	211.4	197.1
50	36.6	34.1	110	80.4	75.0	170	124.3	115.9	230	168.2	156.9	290	212.1	197.8
51	37.3	34.8	111	81.2	75.7	171	125.1	116.6	231	168.9	157.5	291	212.8	198.5
52	38.0	35.5	112	81.9	76.4	172	125.8	117.3	232	169.7	158.2	292	213.6	199.1
53	38.8	36.1	113	82.6	77.1	173	126.5	118.0	233	170.4	158.9	293	214.3	199.8
54	39.5	36.8	114	83.4	77.7	174	127.3	118.7	234	171.1	159.6	294	215.0	200.5
55	40.2	37.5	115	84.1	78.4	175	128.0	119.3	235	171.9	160.3	295	215.7	201.2
56	41.0	38.2	116	84.8	79.1	176	128.7	120.0	236	172.6	161.0	296	216.5	201.9
57	41.7	38.9	117	85.6	79.8	177	129.4	120.7	237	173.3	161.6	297	217.2	202.6
58	42.4	39.6	118	86.3	80.5	178	130.2	121.4	238	174.1	162.3	298	217.9	203.2
59	43.1	40.3	119	87.0	81.2	179	130.9	122.1	239	174.8	163.0	299	218.7	203.9
60	43.9	40.9	120	87.8	81.8	180	131.6	122.8	240	175.5	163.7	300	219.4	204.6
Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.

H 2

for 47 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 44 Degrees.

Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.	Dist.	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.7	00.7	61	43.9	41.4	121	87.0	84.1	181	130.2	125.7	241	173.4	167.4
2	01.4	01.4	62	44.6	43.1	122	87.8	84.7	182	130.9	126.4	242	174.1	168.1
3	02.2	02.1	63	45.3	43.8	123	88.5	85.4	183	131.6	127.1	243	174.8	168.8
4	02.9	02.8	64	46.0	44.5	124	89.2	86.1	184	132.4	127.8	244	175.5	169.5
5	03.6	03.5	65	46.8	45.2	125	89.9	86.8	185	133.1	128.5	245	176.2	170.2
6	04.3	04.2	66	47.5	45.8	126	90.6	87.5	186	133.8	129.2	246	177.0	170.9
7	05.0	04.9	67	48.2	46.5	127	91.4	88.2	187	134.5	129.9	247	177.7	171.6
8	05.8	05.8	68	48.9	47.2	128	92.1	88.9	188	135.2	130.6	248	178.4	172.3
9	06.5	06.3	69	49.6	47.9	129	92.8	89.6	189	136.0	131.3	249	179.2	173.0
10	07.2	06.9	70	50.4	48.6	130	93.5	90.3	190	136.7	132.0	250	179.8	173.7
11	07.9	07.6	71	51.1	49.3	131	94.2	91.0	191	137.4	132.7	251	180.6	174.4
12	08.6	08.3	72	51.8	50.0	132	95.0	91.7	192	138.1	133.4	252	181.3	175.1
13	09.4	09.0	73	52.5	50.7	133	95.7	92.4	193	138.8	134.1	253	182.0	175.7
14	10.1	09.7	74	53.2	51.4	134	96.4	93.1	194	139.6	134.8	254	182.7	176.4
15	10.8	10.4	75	54.0	52.1	135	97.1	93.8	195	140.3	135.5	255	183.4	177.1
16	11.5	11.1	76	54.7	52.8	136	97.8	94.5	196	141.0	136.2	256	184.2	177.8
17	12.2	11.8	77	55.4	53.5	137	98.5	95.2	197	141.7	136.8	257	184.9	178.5
18	12.9	12.5	78	56.1	54.2	138	99.3	95.9	198	142.4	137.5	258	185.6	179.2
19	13.7	13.2	79	56.8	54.9	139	100.0	96.6	199	143.1	138.2	259	186.3	179.9
20	14.4	13.9	80	57.5	55.6	140	100.7	97.3	200	143.9	138.9	260	187.0	180.6
21	15.1	14.6	81	58.3	56.3	141	101.4	97.9	201	144.6	139.6	261	187.7	181.3
22	15.8	15.3	82	59.0	57.0	142	102.1	98.6	202	145.3	140.3	262	188.5	182.0
23	16.5	16.0	83	59.7	57.7	143	102.9	99.3	203	146.0	141.0	263	189.2	182.7
24	17.3	16.7	84	60.4	58.4	144	103.6	100.0	204	146.7	141.7	264	189.9	183.4
25	18.0	17.4	85	61.1	59.0	145	104.3	100.7	205	147.5	142.4	265	190.6	184.1
26	18.7	18.1	86	61.9	59.7	146	105.0	101.4	206	148.2	143.1	266	191.3	184.8
27	19.4	18.8	87	62.6	60.4	147	105.7	102.1	207	148.9	143.8	267	192.1	185.5
28	20.1	19.5	88	63.3	61.1	148	106.5	102.8	208	149.6	144.5	268	192.8	186.2
29	20.9	20.1	89	64.0	61.8	149	107.2	103.5	209	150.3	145.2	269	193.5	186.6
30	21.6	20.8	90	64.7	62.5	150	107.9	104.2	210	151.1	145.9	270	194.2	187.6
31	22.3	21.5	91	65.5	63.2	151	108.6	104.9	211	151.8	146.6	271	194.9	188.3
32	23.0	22.2	92	66.2	63.9	152	109.3	105.6	212	152.5	147.3	272	195.7	188.9
33	23.7	22.9	93	66.9	64.6	153	110.1	106.3	213	153.2	148.0	273	196.4	189.6
34	24.5	23.6	94	67.6	65.3	154	110.8	107.0	214	153.9	148.7	274	197.1	190.3
35	25.2	24.3	95	68.3	66.0	155	111.5	107.7	215	154.7	149.3	275	197.8	191.0
36	25.9	25.0	96	69.1	66.7	156	112.2	108.4	216	155.4	150.0	276	198.5	191.7
37	26.6	25.7	97	69.8	67.4	157	112.9	109.1	217	156.1	150.7	277	199.3	192.4
38	27.3	26.4	98	70.5	68.1	158	113.7	109.8	218	156.8	151.4	278	200.0	193.1
39	28.1	27.1	99	71.2	68.8	159	114.4	110.5	219	157.5	152.1	279	200.7	193.8
40	28.8	27.8	100	71.9	69.5	160	115.1	111.1	220	158.3	152.8	280	201.4	194.5
41	29.5	28.5	101	72.7	70.2	161	115.8	111.8	221	159.0	153.5	281	202.1	195.2
42	30.2	29.2	102	73.4	70.9	162	116.5	112.5	222	159.7	154.2	282	202.9	195.9
43	30.9	29.9	103	74.1	71.5	163	117.3	113.2	223	160.4	154.9	283	203.6	196.6
44	31.7	30.6	104	74.8	72.2	164	118.0	113.9	224	161.1	155.6	284	204.3	197.3
45	32.4	31.3	105	75.5	72.9	165	118.7	114.6	225	161.9	156.3	285	205.0	198.0
46	33.1	32.0	106	76.3	73.6	166	119.4	115.3	226	162.6	157.0	286	205.7	198.7
47	33.8	32.6	107	77.0	74.3	167	120.1	116.0	227	163.3	157.7	287	206.5	199.4
48	34.5	33.3	108	77.7	75.0	168	120.8	116.7	228	164.0	158.4	288	207.2	200.1
49	35.2	34.0	109	78.4	75.7	169	121.6	117.4	229	164.7	159.1	289	207.9	200.8
50	36.0	34.7	110	79.1	76.4	170	122.3	118.1	230	165.4	159.8	290	208.6	201.5
51	36.7	35.4	111	79.8	77.1	171	123.0	118.8	231	166.2	160.5	291	209.3	202.1
52	37.4	36.1	112	80.6	77.8	172	123.7	119.5	232	166.9	161.2	292	210.0	202.8
53	38.1	36.8	113	81.3	78.5	173	124.4	120.2	233	167.6	161.8	293	210.8	203.5
54	38.8	37.5	114	82.0	79.2	174	125.2	120.9	234	168.3	162.6	294	211.5	204.2
55	39.6	38.2	115	82.7	79.9	175	125.9	121.6	235	169.0	163.2	295	212.2	204.9
56	40.3	38.9	116	83.4	80.6	176	126.6	122.3	236	169.8	163.9	296	212.9	205.6
57	41.0	39.6	117	84.2	81.3	177	127.3	123.0	237	170.5	164.6	297	213.6	206.3
58	41.7	40.3	118	84.9	82.0	178	128.0	123.6	238	171.2	165.3	298	214.4	207.0
59	42.4	41.0	119	85.6	82.7	179	128.8	124.3	239	171.9	166.0	299	215.1	207.7
60	43.2	41.7	120	86.3	83.4	180	129.5	125.0	240	172.6	166.7	300	215.8	208.4
Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.	Dist.	Dep.	Lat.

for 46 Degrees.

TABLE II. Difference of Latitude and Departure for 45 Degrees.

Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.	Dist	Lat.	Dep.
1	00.7	00.7	61	43.1	43.1	121	85.6	85.6	181	128.0	128.0	241	170.4	170.4
2	01.4	01.4	62	43.8	43.8	22	86.3	86.3	82	128.7	128.7	42	171.1	171.1
3	02.1	02.1	63	44.5	44.5	23	87.0	87.0	83	129.4	129.4	43	171.8	171.8
4	02.8	02.8	64	45.3	45.3	24	87.7	87.7	84	130.1	130.1	44	172.5	172.5
5	03.5	03.5	65	46.0	46.0	25	88.4	88.4	85	130.8	130.8	45	173.2	173.2
6	04.2	04.2	66	46.7	46.7	26	89.1	89.1	86	131.5	131.5	46	173.9	173.9
7	04.9	04.9	67	47.4	47.4	27	89.8	89.8	87	132.2	132.2	47	174.7	174.7
8	05.7	05.7	68	48.1	48.1	28	90.5	90.5	88	132.9	132.9	48	175.4	175.4
9	06.4	06.4	69	48.8	48.8	29	91.2	91.2	89	133.6	133.6	49	176.1	176.1
10	07.1	07.1	70	49.5	49.5	30	91.9	91.9	90	134.4	134.4	50	176.8	176.8
11	07.8	07.8	71	50.2	50.2	31	92.6	92.6	91	135.1	135.1	51	177.5	177.5
12	08.5	08.5	72	50.9	50.9	32	93.3	93.3	92	135.8	135.8	52	178.2	178.2
13	09.2	09.2	73	51.6	51.6	33	94.0	94.0	93	136.5	136.5	53	178.9	178.9
14	09.9	09.9	74	52.3	52.3	34	94.8	94.8	94	137.2	137.2	54	179.6	179.6
15	10.6	10.6	75	53.0	53.0	35	95.5	95.5	95	137.9	137.9	55	180.3	180.3
16	11.3	11.3	76	53.7	53.7	36	96.2	96.2	96	138.6	138.6	56	181.0	181.0
17	12.0	12.0	77	54.4	54.4	37	96.9	96.9	97	139.3	139.3	57	181.7	181.7
18	12.7	12.7	78	55.2	55.2	38	97.6	97.6	98	140.0	140.0	58	182.4	182.4
19	13.4	13.4	79	55.9	55.9	39	98.3	98.3	99	140.7	140.7	59	183.1	183.1
20	14.1	14.1	80	56.6	56.6	40	99.0	99.0	200	141.4	141.4	60	183.8	183.8
21	14.8	14.8	81	57.3	57.3	41	99.7	99.7	201	142.1	142.1	61	184.6	184.6
22	15.6	15.6	82	58.0	58.0	42	100.4	100.4	02	142.8	142.8	62	185.3	185.3
23	16.3	16.3	83	58.7	58.7	43	101.1	101.1	03	143.5	143.5	63	186.0	186.0
24	17.0	17.0	84	59.4	59.4	44	101.8	101.8	04	144.2	144.2	64	186.7	186.7
25	17.7	17.7	85	60.1	60.1	45	102.5	102.5	05	145.0	145.0	65	187.4	187.4
26	18.4	18.4	86	60.8	60.8	46	103.2	103.2	06	145.7	145.7	66	188.1	188.1
27	19.1	19.1	87	61.5	61.5	47	103.9	103.9	07	146.4	146.4	67	188.8	188.8
28	19.8	19.8	88	62.2	62.2	48	104.7	104.7	08	147.1	147.1	68	189.5	189.5
29	20.5	20.5	89	62.9	62.9	49	105.4	105.4	09	147.8	147.8	69	190.2	190.2
30	21.2	21.2	90	63.6	63.6	50	106.1	106.1	10	148.5	148.5	70	190.9	190.9
31	21.9	21.9	91	64.3	64.3	51	106.8	106.8	211	149.2	149.2	71	191.6	191.6
32	22.6	22.6	92	65.1	65.1	52	107.5	107.5	12	149.9	149.9	72	192.3	192.3
33	23.3	23.3	93	65.8	65.8	53	108.2	108.2	13	150.6	150.6	73	193.0	193.0
34	24.0	24.0	94	66.5	66.5	54	108.9	108.9	14	151.3	151.3	74	193.7	193.7
35	24.7	24.7	95	67.2	67.2	55	109.6	109.6	15	152.0	152.0	75	194.5	194.5
36	25.5	25.5	96	67.9	67.9	56	110.3	110.3	16	152.7	152.7	76	195.2	195.2
37	26.2	26.2	97	68.6	68.6	57	111.0	111.0	17	153.4	153.4	77	195.9	195.9
38	26.9	26.9	98	69.3	69.3	58	111.7	111.7	18	154.1	154.1	78	196.6	196.6
39	27.6	27.6	99	70.0	70.0	59	112.4	112.4	19	154.9	154.9	79	197.3	197.3
40	28.3	28.3	100	70.7	70.7	60	113.1	113.1	20	155.6	155.6	80	198.0	198.0
41	29.0	29.0	101	71.4	71.4	61	113.8	113.8	221	156.3	156.3	281	198.7	198.7
42	29.7	29.7	02	72.1	72.1	62	114.6	114.6	22	157.0	157.0	82	199.4	199.4
43	30.4	30.4	03	72.8	72.8	63	115.3	115.3	23	157.7	157.7	83	200.1	200.1
44	31.1	31.1	04	73.5	73.5	64	116.0	116.0	24	158.4	158.4	84	200.8	200.8
45	31.8	31.8	05	74.2	74.2	65	116.7	116.7	25	159.1	159.1	85	201.5	201.5
46	32.5	32.5	06	75.0	75.0	66	117.4	117.4	26	159.8	159.8	86	202.2	202.2
47	33.2	33.2	07	75.7	75.7	67	118.1	118.1	27	160.5	160.5	87	202.9	202.9
48	33.9	33.9	08	76.4	76.4	68	118.8	118.8	28	161.2	161.2	88	203.6	203.6
49	34.6	34.6	09	77.1	77.1	69	119.5	119.5	29	161.9	161.9	89	204.4	204.4
50	35.4	35.4	10	77.8	77.8	70	120.2	120.2	30	162.6	162.6	90	205.1	205.1
51	36.1	36.1	111	78.5	78.5	171	120.9	120.9	231	163.3	163.3	291	205.8	205.8
52	36.8	36.8	12	79.2	79.2	72	121.6	121.6	32	164.0	164.0	92	206.5	206.5
53	37.5	37.5	13	79.9	79.9	73	122.3	122.3	33	164.8	164.8	93	207.2	207.2
54	38.2	38.2	14	80.6	80.6	74	123.0	123.0	34	165.5	165.5	94	207.9	207.9
55	38.9	38.9	15	81.3	81.3	75	123.7	123.7	35	166.2	166.2	95	208.6	208.6
56	39.6	39.6	16	82.0	82.0	76	124.5	124.5	36	166.9	166.9	96	209.3	209.3
57	40.3	40.3	17	82.7	82.7	77	125.2	125.2	37	167.6	167.6	97	210.0	210.0
58	41.0	41.0	18	83.4	83.4	78	125.9	125.9	38	168.3	168.3	98	210.7	210.7
59	41.7	41.7	19	84.1	84.1	79	126.6	126.6	39	169.0	169.0	99	211.4	211.4
60	42.4	42.4	20	84.9	84.9	80	127.3	127.3	40	169.7	169.7	300	212.1	212.1
Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.	Dist	Dep.	Lat.

for 45 Degrees.

TABLE III.

Of Logarithmic Sines, Tangents, and Secants, to every Point
and Quarter-Point of the Compass.

Points.	Sines.	Co-fines.	Tangents.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant	Points.
0	0.00000	10.00000	0.00000	Infinite.	10.00000	Infinite.	8
0 $\frac{1}{4}$	8.69080	9.99947	8.69132	11.30868	10.00052	11.30921	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
0 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.99130	9.99790	8.99340	11.00660	10.00210	11.00870	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
0 $\frac{3}{4}$	9.16652	9.99527	9.17125	10.82875	10.00473	10.83348	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
1	9.29024	9.99157	9.29866	10.70134	10.00843	10.70976	7
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	9.38557	9.98679	9.39878	10.60122	10.01321	10.61443	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.46282	9.98088	9.48194	10.51806	10.01912	10.53718	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 $\frac{3}{4}$	9.52749	9.97384	9.55365	10.44635	10.02616	10.47251	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
2	9.58284	9.96562	9.61722	10.38278	10.03438	10.41716	6
2 $\frac{1}{4}$	9.63099	9.95616	9.67483	10.32517	10.04384	10.36901	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.67339	9.94543	9.72796	10.27204	10.05457	10.32661	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 $\frac{3}{4}$	9.71105	9.93335	9.77770	10.22230	10.06665	10.28895	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
3	9.74474	9.91985	9.82489	10.17511	10.08015	10.25526	5
3 $\frac{1}{4}$	9.77503	9.90483	9.87020	10.12980	10.09517	10.22497	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
3 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.80236	9.88819	9.91417	10.08583	10.11181	10.19764	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 $\frac{3}{4}$	9.82708	9.86979	9.95729	10.04271	10.13021	10.17292	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
4	9.84948	9.84948	10.00000	10.00000	10.15052	10.15052	4
	Co-fines.	Sines.	Co-tang.	Tangents.	Co-secant	Secant.	

TABLE IV.
A Table of Logarithms from 1 to 10,000.

No.	Log.	No.	Log.	No.	Log.	No.	Log.	No.	Log.
1	0.00000	21	1.32222	41	1.61278	61	1.78533	81	1.90849
2	30103	22	34242	42	62325	62	79239	82	91381
3	47712	23	36173	43	63347	63	79934	83	91908
4	60206	24	38021	44	64345	64	80618	84	92428
5	69397	25	39794	45	65321	65	81291	85	92942
6	77815	26	41497	46	66276	66	81954	86	93450
7	84510	27	43136	47	67210	67	82607	87	93952
8	90309	28	44716	48	68124	68	83251	88	94448
9	95424	29	46240	49	69020	69	83885	89	94939
10	1.00000	30	47712	50	69897	70	84510	90	95424
11	1.04139	31	1.49136	51	1.70757	71	1.85126	91	1.95904
12	07918	32	50515	52	71600	72	85733	92	96379
13	11394	33	51851	53	72428	73	86332	93	96848
14	14613	34	53148	54	73239	74	86923	94	97313
15	17609	35	54407	55	74036	75	87506	95	97772
16	20412	36	55630	56	74819	76	88081	96	98227
17	23045	37	56820	57	75587	77	88649	97	98677
18	25527	38	57978	58	76343	78	89209	98	99123
19	27875	39	59106	59	77085	79	89763	99	99564
20	30103	40	60206	60	77815	80	90309	100	2.00000

TABLE IV.

A Table of Logarithms from 1 to 10,000.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.00000	2.00043	2.00087	2.00130	2.00173	2.00217	2.00260	2.00303	2.00346	2.00389
00432	00475	00518	00561	00604	00647	00689	00732	00775	00817
00860	00903	00945	00988	01030	01072	01115	01157	01199	01242
01284	01326	01368	01410	01452	01494	01536	01578	01620	01662
01703	01745	01787	01828	01870	01912	01953	01995	02036	02078
02119	02160	02202	02243	02284	02325	02366	02407	02449	02490
02531	02572	02612	02653	02694	02735	02776	02816	02857	02898
02938	02979	03019	03060	03100	03141	03181	03222	03262	03302
03342	03383	03423	03463	03503	03543	03583	03623	03663	03703
03743	03782	03822	03862	03902	03941	03981	04021	04060	04100
2.04139	2.04179	2.04218	2.04258	2.04297	2.04336	2.04376	2.04415	2.04454	2.04493
04532	04571	04610	04650	04689	04727	04766	04805	04844	04883
04922	04961	04999	05038	05077	05115	05154	05192	05231	05269
05308	05346	05385	05423	05461	05500	05538	05576	05614	05652
05690	05729	05767	05805	05843	05881	05918	05956	05994	06032
06070	06108	06145	06183	06221	06258	06296	06333	06371	06408
06446	06483	06521	06558	06595	06633	06670	06707	06744	06781
06819	06856	06893	06930	06967	07004	07041	07078	07115	07151
07188	07225	07262	07298	07335	07372	07408	07445	07482	07518
07555	07591	07628	07664	07700	07737	07773	07809	07846	07882
2.07918	2.07954	2.07990	2.08027	2.08063	2.08099	2.08135	2.08171	2.08207	2.08243
08279	08314	08350	08386	08422	08458	08493	08529	08565	08600
08636	08672	08707	08743	08778	08814	08849	08884	08920	08955
08991	09026	09061	09096	09132	09167	09202	09237	09272	09307
09342	09377	09412	09447	09482	09517	09552	09587	09621	09656
09691	09726	09760	09795	09830	09864	09899	09934	09968	10003
10037	10072	10106	10140	10175	10209	10243	10278	10312	10346
10380	10415	10449	10483	10517	10551	10585	10619	10653	10687
10721	10755	10789	10823	10857	10890	10924	10958	10992	11025
11059	11093	11126	11160	11193	11227	11261	11294	11327	11361
2.11394	2.11428	2.11461	2.11494	2.11528	2.11561	2.11594	2.11628	2.11661	2.11694
11727	11760	11793	11826	11860	11893	11926	11959	11992	12024
12057	12090	12123	12156	12189	12222	12254	12287	12320	12352
12385	12418	12450	12483	12516	12548	12581	12613	12646	12678
12710	12743	12775	12808	12840	12872	12905	12937	12969	13001
13033	13066	13098	13130	13162	13194	13226	13258	13290	13322
13354	13386	13418	13450	13481	13513	13545	13577	13609	13640
13672	13704	13735	13767	13799	13830	13862	13893	13925	13956
13988	14019	14051	14082	14114	14145	14176	14208	14239	14270
14301	14333	14364	14395	14426	14457	14489	14520	14551	14582
2.14613	2.14644	2.14675	2.14706	2.14737	2.14768	2.14799	2.14829	2.14860	2.14891
14922	14953	14983	15014	15045	15076	15106	15137	15168	15198
15229	15259	15290	15320	15351	15381	15412	15442	15473	15503
15534	15564	15594	15625	15655	15685	15715	15746	15776	15806
15836	15866	15897	15927	15957	15987	16017	16047	16077	16107
16137	16167	16197	16227	16256	16286	16316	16346	16376	16406
16435	16465	16495	16524	16554	16584	16613	16643	16673	16702
16732	16761	16791	16820	16850	16879	16909	16938	16967	16997
17026	17056	17085	17114	17143	17173	17202	17231	17260	17289
17319	17348	17377	17406	17435	17464	17493	17522	17551	17580
2.17609	2.17638	2.17667	2.17696	2.17725	2.17754	2.17782	2.17811	2.17840	2.17869
17898	17926	17955	17984	18013	18041	18070	18099	18127	18156
18184	18213	18241	18270	18298	18327	18355	18384	18412	18441
18469	18498	18526	18554	18583	18611	18639	18667	18696	18724
18752	18780	18808	18837	18865	18893	18921	18949	18977	19005
19033	19061	19089	19117	19145	19173	19201	19229	19257	19285
19312	19340	19368	19396	19424	19451	19479	19507	19535	19562
19590	19618	19645	19673	19700	19728	19756	19783	19811	19838
19866	19893	19921	19948	19976	20003	20030	20058	20085	20112
20140	20167	20194	20222	20249	20276	20303	20330	20358	20385

TABLE IV.

A Table of Logarithms from 1 to 10,000.

N ^o	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
160	2.20412	2.20439	2.20466	2.20493	2.20520	2.20548	2.20575	2.20602	2.20629	2.20656
61	20653	20710	20737	20763	20790	20817	20844	20871	20898	20925
62	20951	20978	21005	21032	21059	21085	21112	21139	21165	21192
63	21219	21245	21272	21299	21325	21352	21378	21405	21431	21458
64	21484	21511	21537	21564	21590	21617	21643	21669	21696	21722
65	21748	21775	21801	21827	21854	21880	21906	21932	21958	21985
66	22011	22037	22063	22089	22115	22141	22167	22194	22220	22246
67	22272	22298	22324	22350	22376	22401	22427	22453	22479	22505
68	22531	22557	22583	22608	22634	22660	22686	22712	22737	22763
69	22789	22814	22840	22866	22891	22917	22943	22968	22994	23019
170	2.23045	2.23070	2.23096	2.23121	2.23147	2.23172	2.23198	2.23223	2.23249	2.23274
71	23300	23325	23350	23376	23401	23426	23452	23477	23502	23528
72	23553	23578	23603	23629	23654	23679	23704	23729	23754	23779
73	23805	23830	23855	23880	23905	23930	23955	23980	24005	24030
74	24055	24080	24105	24130	24155	24180	24204	24229	24254	24279
75	24304	24329	24353	24378	24403	24428	24452	24477	24502	24527
76	24551	24576	24601	24625	24650	24674	24699	24724	24748	24773
77	24797	24822	24846	24871	24895	24920	24944	24969	24993	25018
78	25042	25066	25091	25115	25139	25164	25188	25212	25237	25261
79	25285	25310	25334	25358	25382	25406	25431	25455	25479	25503
180	2.25327	2.25551	2.25575	2.25600	2.25624	2.25648	2.25672	2.25696	2.25720	2.25744
81	25768	25792	25816	25840	25864	25888	25912	25935	25959	25983
82	26007	26031	26055	26079	26102	26126	26150	26174	26198	26222
83	26245	26269	26293	26316	26340	26364	26387	26411	26435	26459
84	26482	26505	26529	26553	26576	26600	26623	26647	26670	26694
85	26717	26741	26764	26788	26811	26834	26858	26881	26905	26928
86	26951	26975	26998	27021	27045	27068	27091	27114	27138	27161
87	27184	27207	27231	27254	27277	27300	27323	27346	27370	27393
88	27416	27439	27462	27485	27508	27531	27554	27577	27600	27623
89	27646	27669	27692	27715	27738	27761	27784	27807	27830	27853
190	2.27875	2.27898	2.27921	2.27944	2.27967	2.27989	2.28012	2.28035	2.28058	2.28081
91	28103	28126	28149	28171	28194	28217	28240	28262	28285	28307
92	28330	28353	28375	28398	28421	28443	28466	28488	28511	28533
93	28556	28578	28601	28623	28646	28668	28691	28713	28735	28758
94	28780	28803	28825	28847	28870	28892	28914	28937	28959	28981
95	29003	29026	29048	29070	29092	29115	29137	29159	29181	29203
96	29226	29248	29270	29292	29314	29336	29358	29380	29403	29425
97	29447	29469	29491	29513	29535	29557	29579	29601	29623	29645
98	29667	29688	29710	29732	29754	29776	29798	29820	29842	29864
99	29885	29907	29929	29951	29973	29994	30016	30038	30060	30082
200	2.30103	2.30125	2.30146	2.30168	2.30190	2.30211	2.30233	2.30255	2.30276	2.30298
01	30320	30341	30363	30384	30406	30428	30449	30471	30492	30514
02	30535	30557	30578	30600	30621	30643	30664	30685	30707	30728
03	30750	30771	30792	30814	30835	30856	30878	30899	30920	30942
04	30963	30984	31006	31027	31048	31069	31091	31112	31133	31154
05	31175	31197	31218	31239	31260	31281	31302	31323	31345	31366
06	31387	31408	31429	31450	31471	31492	31513	31534	31555	31576
07	31597	31618	31639	31660	31681	31702	31723	31744	31765	31786
08	31806	31827	31848	31869	31890	31911	31931	31952	31973	31994
09	32015	32035	32056	32077	32098	32118	32139	32160	32181	32201
210	2.32222	2.32243	2.32263	2.32284	2.32305	2.32325	2.32346	2.32366	2.32387	2.32407
11	32428	32449	32469	32490	32510	32531	32552	32572	32593	32613
12	32634	32654	32675	32695	32715	32736	32756	32777	32797	32817
13	32838	32858	32879	32899	32919	32940	32960	32980	33001	33021
14	33041	33062	33082	33102	33122	33143	33163	33183	33203	33224
15	33244	33264	33284	33304	33325	33345	33365	33385	33405	33425
16	33445	33465	33486	33506	33526	33546	33566	33586	33606	33626
17	33646	33666	33686	33706	33726	33746	33766	33786	33806	33826
18	33846	33866	33885	33905	33925	33945	33965	33985	34005	34025
19	34044	34064	34084	34104	34124	34143	34163	34183	34203	34223

TABLE IV.

A Table of Logarithms from 1 to 10,000.

N ^o	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
120	2.34442	2.34460	2.34482	2.34501	2.34521	2.34541	2.34561	2.34580	2.34600	2.34620
21	34439	34454	34479	34498	34513	34537	34557	34577	34596	34616
22	34635	34650	34674	34694	34713	34733	34753	34772	34792	34811
23	34830	34850	34869	34889	34908	34928	34947	34966	34986	35005
24	35025	35044	35064	35083	35102	35122	35141	35160	35180	35199
25	35218	35237	35257	35276	35295	35315	35334	35353	35372	35391
26	35411	35430	35449	35468	35487	35507	35526	35545	35564	35583
27	35603	35622	35641	35660	35679	35698	35717	35736	35755	35774
28	35793	35812	35831	35851	35870	35889	35908	35927	35946	35965
29	35984	36003	36022	36040	36059	36078	36097	36116	36135	36154
30	2.36173	2.36192	2.36211	2.36229	2.36248	2.36267	2.36286	2.36305	2.36324	2.36343
31	36361	36380	36399	36418	36436	36455	36474	36493	36511	36530
32	36549	36568	36586	36605	36624	36642	36661	36680	36698	36717
33	36736	36754	36773	36791	36810	36829	36847	36866	36884	36903
34	36922	36940	36959	36977	36996	37014	37033	37051	37070	37088
35	37107	37125	37144	37162	37181	37199	37218	37236	37254	37273
36	37291	37310	37328	37346	37365	37383	37401	37420	37438	37457
37	37475	37494	37512	37530	37548	37566	37585	37603	37621	37639
38	37658	37676	37694	37712	37731	37749	37767	37785	37803	37821
39	37840	37858	37876	37894	37912	37931	37949	37967	37985	38003
40	2.38021	2.38039	2.38057	2.38075	2.38093	2.38112	2.38130	2.38148	2.38166	2.38184
41	38202	38220	38236	38256	38274	38292	38310	38328	38346	38364
42	38382	38399	38417	38435	38453	38471	38489	38507	38525	38543
43	38561	38578	38596	38614	38632	38650	38668	38686	38703	38721
44	38739	38757	38775	38792	38810	38828	38846	38863	38881	38899
45	38917	38934	38952	38970	38987	39005	39023	39041	39058	39076
46	39094	39111	39129	39146	39164	39182	39199	39217	39235	39252
47	39270	39287	39305	39322	39340	39358	39375	39393	39410	39428
48	39445	39462	39480	39498	39515	39533	39550	39568	39585	39602
49	39620	39637	39655	39672	39690	39707	39724	39742	39759	39777
50	2.39749	2.39767	2.39784	2.39802	2.39820	2.39838	2.39856	2.39874	2.39892	2.39910
51	39928	39945	39963	39980	40000	40017	40034	40052	40069	40087
52	40104	40122	40139	40157	40174	40192	40209	40226	40244	40261
53	40279	40296	40313	40331	40348	40365	40383	40400	40417	40435
54	40452	40469	40486	40504	40521	40538	40556	40573	40590	40607
55	40625	40642	40659	40676	40693	40710	40727	40744	40761	40778
56	40795	40812	40829	40846	40863	40880	40897	40914	40931	40948
57	40965	40982	41000	41016	41033	41050	41067	41084	41101	41118
58	41135	41152	41169	41186	41203	41220	41237	41254	41271	41288
59	41305	41322	41339	41356	41373	41390	41407	41424	41441	41458
60	2.41475	2.41492	2.41509	2.41526	2.41543	2.41560	2.41577	2.41594	2.41611	2.41628
61	41645	41662	41679	41696	41713	41730	41747	41764	41781	41798
62	41815	41832	41849	41866	41883	41899	41916	41933	41950	41967
63	41984	42001	42018	42035	42052	42069	42086	42103	42120	42137
64	42154	42171	42188	42205	42222	42239	42256	42273	42290	42307
65	42324	42341	42358	42375	42392	42409	42426	42443	42460	42477
66	42494	42511	42528	42545	42562	42579	42596	42613	42630	42647
67	42664	42681	42698	42715	42732	42749	42766	42783	42799	42816
68	42833	42850	42867	42884	42901	42918	42935	42952	42969	42986
69	42999	43016	43033	43050	43067	43084	43101	43118	43135	43152
70	2.43169	2.43186	2.43203	2.43220	2.43237	2.43254	2.43271	2.43288	2.43305	2.43322
71	43339	43356	43373	43390	43407	43424	43441	43458	43475	43492
72	43509	43526	43543	43560	43577	43594	43611	43628	43645	43662
73	43679	43696	43713	43730	43747	43764	43781	43798	43815	43832
74	43849	43866	43883	43899	43916	43933	43950	43967	43984	43999
75	44016	44033	44050	44067	44084	44101	44118	44135	44152	44169
76	44186	44203	44220	44237	44254	44271	44288	44305	44322	44339
77	44356	44373	44390	44407	44424	44441	44458	44475	44492	44509
78	44526	44543	44560	44577	44594	44611	44628	44645	44662	44679
79	44696	44713	44730	44747	44764	44781	44798	44815	44832	44849

TABLE IV.

A Table of Logarithms from 1 to 10,000.

N ^o	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
880	94448	94453	94458	94463	94468	94473	94478	94483	94488	94493
81	94498	94503	94507	94512	94517	94522	94527	94532	94537	94542
82	94547	94552	94557	94562	94567	94571	94576	94581	94586	94591
83	94596	94601	94606	94611	94616	94621	94626	94630	94635	94640
84	94645	94650	94655	94660	94664	94669	94675	94680	94685	94689
85	94694	94699	94704	94709	94714	94719	94724	94729	94734	94738
86	94743	94748	94753	94758	94763	94768	94773	94778	94783	94787
87	94792	94797	94802	94807	94812	94817	94822	94827	94832	94836
88	94841	94846	94851	94856	94861	94866	94871	94876	94880	94885
89	94890	94895	94900	94905	94910	94915	94919	94924	94929	94934
900	94939	94944	94949	94954	94959	94963	94968	94973	94978	94983
91	94988	94993	94998	95002	95007	95012	95017	95022	95027	95032
92	95036	95041	95046	95051	95056	95061	95066	95071	95075	95080
93	95085	95090	95095	95100	95105	95109	95114	95119	95124	95129
94	95134	95139	95143	95148	95153	95158	95163	95168	95173	95177
95	95182	95187	95192	95197	95202	95207	95211	95216	95221	95226
96	95231	95236	95240	95245	95250	95255	95260	95265	95270	95274
97	95279	95284	95289	95294	95299	95303	95308	95313	95318	95323
98	95328	95332	95337	95342	95347	95352	95357	95362	95366	95371
99	95376	95381	95386	95390	95395	95400	95405	95410	95415	95419
900	95424	95429	95434	95439	95444	95448	95453	95458	95463	95468
01	95472	95477	95482	95487	95492	95497	95501	95506	95511	95516
02	95521	95525	95530	95535	95540	95545	95550	95554	95559	95564
03	95569	95574	95578	95583	95588	95593	95598	95602	95607	95612
04	95617	95622	95626	95631	95636	95641	95646	95650	95655	95660
05	95665	95670	95674	95679	95684	95689	95694	95698	95703	95708
06	95712	95718	95722	95727	95732	95737	95742	95746	95751	95756
07	95761	95766	95770	95775	95780	95785	95789	95794	95799	95804
08	95809	95813	95818	95823	95828	95832	95837	95842	95847	95852
09	95856	95861	95866	95871	95875	95880	95885	95890	95895	95900
910	95904	95909	95914	95918	95923	95928	95933	95938	95942	95947
11	95951	95957	95961	95966	95971	95976	95980	95985	95990	95995
12	95999	96004	96009	96014	96019	96023	96028	96033	96038	96042
13	96047	96052	96057	96061	96066	96071	96076	96080	96085	96090
14	96094	96099	96104	96109	96114	96118	96123	96128	96133	96137
15	96142	96147	96152	96156	96161	96166	96171	96175	96180	96185
16	96190	96194	96199	96204	96209	96213	96218	96223	96227	96232
17	96237	96242	96246	96251	96256	96261	96265	96270	96275	96280
18	96284	96289	96294	96298	96303	96308	96313	96317	96322	96327
19	96332	96336	96341	96346	96350	96355	96360	96365	96369	96374
920	96379	96384	96388	96393	96398	96402	96407	96412	96417	96421
21	96426	96431	96435	96440	96445	96450	96454	96459	96464	96468
22	96473	96478	96483	96487	96492	96497	96501	96506	96511	96515
23	96520	96525	96530	96534	96539	96544	96548	96553	96558	96562
24	96567	96572	96577	96581	96586	96591	96595	96600	96605	96609
25	96614	96619	96624	96628	96633	96638	96642	96647	96652	96656
26	96661	96666	96670	96675	96680	96685	96689	96694	96699	96703
27	96708	96713	96717	96722	96727	96731	96736	96741	96745	96750
28	96755	96759	96764	96769	96774	96778	96783	96788	96792	96797
29	96802	96806	96811	96816	96820	96825	96830	96834	96839	96844
930	96848	96853	96858	96862	96867	96872	96876	96881	96886	96890
31	96895	96900	96904	96909	96913	96918	96923	96928	96932	96937
32	96942	96946	96951	96956	96960	96965	96970	96974	96979	96984
33	96988	96993	96997	97002	97007	97011	97016	97021	97025	97030
34	97035	97039	97044	97049	97053	97058	97063	97067	97072	97077
35	97081	97086	97090	97095	97100	97104	97109	97114	97118	97123
36	97128	97132	97137	97142	97146	97151	97155	97160	97165	97169
37	97174	97179	97183	97188	97192	97197	97202	97206	97211	97216
38	97220	97225	97230	97234	97239	97243	97248	97253	97257	97262
39	97267	97271	97276	97280	97285	97290	97294	97299	97304	97308

TABLE IV.

A Table of Logarithms from 1 to 10,000.

N ^o	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
940	2.97313	2.97317	2.97322	2.97327	2.97331	2.97336	2.97340	2.97345	2.97350	2.97354
41	97359	97364	97368	97373	97377	97382	97387	97391	97396	97400
42	97405	97410	97414	97419	97424	97428	97433	97437	97442	97447
43	97451	97456	97460	97465	97470	97474	97479	97483	97488	97493
44	97497	97502	97506	97511	97516	97520	97525	97529	97534	97539
45	97543	97548	97552	97557	97562	97566	97571	97575	97580	97585
46	97589	97594	97598	97603	97607	97612	97617	97621	97626	97630
47	97635	97640	97644	97649	97653	97658	97663	97667	97672	97676
48	97681	97685	97690	97695	97699	97704	97708	97713	97717	97722
49	97727	97731	97736	97740	97745	97749	97754	97759	97763	97768
950	2.97772	2.97777	2.97782	2.97786	2.97791	2.97795	2.97800	2.97804	2.97809	2.97813
51	97818	97823	97827	97832	97836	97841	97845	97850	97855	97859
52	97864	97868	97873	97877	97882	97886	97891	97896	97900	97905
53	97909	97914	97918	97923	97928	97932	97937	97941	97946	97950
54	97955	97959	97964	97968	97973	97978	97982	97987	97991	97996
55	98000	98005	98009	98014	98019	98023	98028	98032	98037	98041
56	98046	98050	98055	98059	98064	98068	98073	98078	98082	98087
57	98091	98096	98100	98105	98109	98114	98118	98123	98127	98132
58	98137	98141	98146	98150	98155	98159	98164	98168	98173	98177
59	98182	98186	98191	98195	98200	98204	98209	98214	98218	98223
960	2.98227	2.98232	2.98236	2.98241	2.98245	2.98250	2.98254	2.98259	2.98263	2.98268
61	98272	98277	98281	98286	98290	98295	98299	98304	98308	98313
62	98318	98322	98327	98331	98336	98340	98345	98349	98354	98358
63	98363	98367	98372	98376	98381	98385	98390	98394	98399	98403
64	98408	98412	98417	98421	98426	98430	98435	98439	98444	98448
65	98453	98457	98462	98466	98471	98475	98480	98484	98489	98493
66	98498	98502	98507	98511	98516	98520	98525	98529	98534	98538
67	98543	98547	98552	98556	98561	98565	98570	98574	98579	98583
68	98588	98592	98597	98601	98605	98610	98614	98619	98623	98628
69	98632	98637	98641	98646	98650	98655	98659	98664	98668	98673
970	2.98677	2.98682	2.98686	2.98691	2.98695	2.98700	2.98704	2.98709	2.98713	2.98717
71	98722	98726	98731	98735	98740	98744	98749	98753	98758	98762
72	98767	98771	98776	98780	98784	98789	98793	98798	98802	98807
73	98811	98816	98820	98825	98829	98834	98838	98843	98847	98851
74	98856	98860	98865	98869	98874	98878	98883	98887	98892	98896
75	98900	98905	98909	98914	98918	98923	98927	98932	98936	98941
76	98945	98949	98954	98958	98963	98967	98972	98976	98981	98985
77	98989	98994	98998	99003	99007	99012	99016	99021	99025	99029
78	99034	99038	99043	99047	99052	99056	99061	99065	99069	99074
79	99078	99083	99087	99092	99096	99100	99105	99109	99114	99118
980	2.99123	2.99127	2.99131	2.99136	2.99140	2.99145	2.99149	2.99154	2.99158	2.99162
81	99167	99171	99176	99180	99185	99189	99194	99198	99202	99207
82	99211	99216	99220	99224	99229	99233	99238	99242	99247	99251
83	99255	99260	99264	99269	99273	99277	99282	99286	99291	99295
84	99300	99304	99308	99313	99317	99322	99326	99330	99335	99339
85	99344	99348	99352	99357	99361	99366	99370	99374	99379	99383
86	99388	99392	99396	99401	99405	99410	99414	99419	99423	99427
87	99432	99436	99441	99445	99449	99454	99458	99463	99467	99471
88	99476	99480	99484	99489	99493	99498	99502	99506	99511	99515
89	99520	99524	99528	99533	99537	99542	99546	99550	99555	99559
990	2.99564	2.99568	2.99572	2.99577	2.99581	2.99585	2.99590	2.99594	2.99599	2.99603
91	99607	99612	99616	99621	99625	99629	99634	99638	99642	99647
92	99651	99656	99660	99664	99669	99673	99677	99682	99686	99691
93	99695	99699	99704	99708	99712	99717	99721	99726	99730	99734
94	99739	99743	99747	99752	99756	99760	99765	99769	99774	99778
95	99782	99787	99791	99795	99800	99804	99808	99813	99817	99822
96	99826	99830	99835	99839	99843	99848	99852	99856	99861	99865
97	99870	99874	99878	99883	99887	99891	99896	99900	99904	99909
98	99913	99917	99922	99926	99930	99935	99939	99944	99948	99952
99	99957	99961	99965	99970	99974	99978	99983	99987	99991	99996

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 0 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	00.00000	10.00000	00.00000	Infinite.	10.00000	Infinite.	63
1	6.46373	00000	6.46373	13.53627	10.00000	13.53627	59
2	76476	00000	76476	23524	00000	23524	58
3	94085	00000	94085	05915	00000	05915	57
4	7.06579	00000	7.06579	12.93421	00000	12.93421	56
5	16270	00000	16270	83730	00000	83730	55
6	24188	00000	24188	75812	00000	75812	54
7	30882	00000	30882	69118	00000	69118	53
8	36682	00000	36682	63318	00000	63318	52
9	41797	00000	41797	58203	00000	58203	51
10	46373	00000	46373	53627	00000	53627	50
11	7.50512	10.00000	7.50512	12.49488	10.00000	12.49488	49
12	54291	00000	54291	45709	00000	45709	48
13	57767	00000	57767	42233	00000	42233	47
14	60985	00000	60985	39014	00000	39014	46
15	63952	00000	63952	36018	00000	36018	45
16	66784	9.99999	66785	33215	00001	33216	44
17	69417	99999	69418	30582	00001	30583	43
18	71900	99999	71900	28100	00001	28100	42
19	74248	99999	74248	25752	00001	25752	41
20	76475	99999	76476	23524	00001	23525	40
21	7.78594	9.99999	7.78595	12.21405	10.00001	12.21406	39
22	80615	99999	80615	19385	00001	19385	38
23	82545	99999	82546	17454	00001	17455	37
24	84393	99999	84394	15606	00001	15607	36
25	86166	99999	86167	13833	00001	13834	35
26	87870	99999	87871	12129	00001	12130	34
27	89509	99999	89510	10490	00001	10491	33
28	91088	99999	91089	08911	00001	08912	32
29	92612	99999	92613	07387	00001	07388	31
30	94084	99998	94086	05914	00002	05915	30
31	7.95508	9.99998	7.95510	12.04490	10.00002	12.04492	29
32	96887	99998	96889	03111	00002	03113	28
33	98223	99998	98225	01775	00002	01777	27
34	99520	99998	99522	00473	00002	00480	26
35	8.00779	99997	8.00781	11.99219	00002	11.99221	25
36	01002	99998	02004	97996	00002	97998	24
37	03192	99997	03194	96806	00003	96808	23
38	04350	99997	04353	95647	00003	95650	22
39	05478	99997	05481	94519	00003	94522	21
40	06578	99997	06581	93429	00003	93422	20
41	8.07650	9.99997	8.07653	11.92347	10.00003	11.92350	19
42	08696	99997	08700	91300	00003	91304	18
43	09718	99996	09722	90217	00004	90222	17
44	10717	99996	10720	89280	00004	89283	16
45	11693	99996	11696	88304	00004	88307	15
46	12647	99996	12651	87349	00004	87356	14
47	13581	99996	13584	86415	00004	86419	13
48	14495	99996	14500	85500	00004	85505	12
49	15391	99996	15395	84605	00004	84609	11
50	16268	99995	16273	83727	00005	83732	10
51	8.17128	9.99995	8.17133	11.81867	10.00005	11.81872	9
52	17971	99995	17976	82024	00005	82029	8
53	18799	99995	18804	81196	00005	81202	7
54	19610	99995	19616	80324	00005	80330	6
55	20407	99994	20413	79587	00006	79593	5
56	21189	99994	21195	78805	00006	78811	4
57	21952	99994	21958	78036	00006	78042	3
58	22713	99994	22720	77280	00006	77287	2
59	23456	99994	23462	76538	00006	76544	1
60	24186	99993	24192	75808	00007	75814	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 1 Deg.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	8.24186	9.99993	8.24192	11.75808	10.00007	11.75814	50
1	24903	99993	24910	75090	00007	75097	59
2	25609	99993	25616	74384	00007	74391	58
3	26304	99993	26312	73688	00007	73696	57
4	26988	96663	26996	73004	00007	73012	56
5	27661	99992	27669	72331	00008	72339	55
6	28324	96992	28332	71664	00008	71672	54
7	28977	99992	28986	71014	00008	71023	53
8	29621	99992	29629	70371	00008	70379	52
9	30255	99992	30263	69737	00009	69745	51
10	8.30879	9.99991	8.30888	11.69112	10.00009	11.69122	50
11	31495	99991	31505	68495	00009	68505	49
12	32103	99991	32112	67888	00009	67897	48
13	32702	99990	32711	67289	00010	67298	47
14	33292	99990	33302	66698	00010	66708	46
15	33875	99990	33886	66114	00010	66125	45
16	34450	99989	34461	65539	00011	65550	44
17	35018	99989	35029	64972	00011	64982	43
18	35578	99989	35590	64410	00012	64422	42
19	36132	99989	36143	63857	00012	63868	41
20	8.36676	9.99988	8.36689	11.63311	10.00012	11.63322	40
21	37217	99988	37229	62771	00012	62783	39
22	37750	99988	37762	62238	00012	62250	38
23	38276	99987	38289	61711	00013	61724	37
24	38796	99987	38809	61191	00013	61204	36
25	39310	99987	39323	60677	00013	60690	35
26	39818	99986	39832	60168	00014	60182	34
27	40320	99986	40334	59666	00014	59680	33
28	40816	99986	40830	59170	00014	59184	32
29	41307	99985	41321	58679	00015	58693	31
30	8.41792	9.99985	8.41807	11.58193	10.00015	11.58208	30
31	42272	99985	42287	57713	00015	57728	29
32	42746	99984	42762	57238	00016	57254	28
33	43216	99984	43232	56768	00016	56784	27
34	43680	99984	43696	56304	00016	56320	26
35	44139	99983	44156	55844	00017	55861	25
36	44594	99983	44612	55389	00017	55406	24
37	45044	99983	45062	54939	00017	54956	23
38	45489	99982	45507	54493	00018	54510	22
39	45930	99982	45948	54052	00018	54070	21
40	8.46367	9.99982	8.46381	11.53615	10.00018	11.53633	20
41	46799	99982	46817	53183	00019	53201	19
42	47226	99981	47245	52755	00019	52774	18
43	47650	99981	47669	52331	00019	52350	17
44	48069	99980	48089	51912	00020	51931	16
45	48485	99980	48505	51495	00020	51515	15
46	48896	99979	48917	51083	00021	51104	14
47	49304	99979	49325	50675	00021	50696	13
48	49708	99979	49729	50271	00021	50292	12
49	50108	99978	50130	49870	00022	49892	11
50	8.50505	9.99978	8.50527	11.49473	10.00022	11.49495	10
51	50897	99977	50920	49060	00023	49103	9
52	51287	99977	51310	48690	00023	48713	8
53	51673	99977	51696	48304	00023	48327	7
54	52055	99976	52079	47921	00024	47945	6
55	52434	99976	52459	47541	00024	47566	5
56	52810	99975	52835	47165	00025	47190	4
57	53183	99975	53208	46792	00025	46817	3
58	53552	99974	53578	46422	00026	46448	2
59	53919	99974	53945	46055	00026	46081	1
60	54282	99974	54308	45692	00026	45718	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 2 Degr.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	8.54282	9.99974	8.54308	11.45693	10.00016	11.45718	60
1	54642	99973	54669	45331	00027	45358	59
2	54999	99973	55027	44973	00027	45001	58
3	55354	99972	55382	44618	00028	44646	57
4	55705	99972	55734	44266	00028	44295	56
5	56054	99971	56083	43917	00029	43946	55
6	56400	99971	56429	43571	00029	43600	54
7	56743	99970	56773	43227	00030	43257	53
8	57084	99970	57114	42886	00030	42916	52
9	57421	99969	57452	42548	00031	42579	51
10	8.57757	9.99969	8.57788	11.42212	10.00031	11.42243	50
11	58089	99968	58121	41879	00032	41911	49
12	58419	99968	58451	41549	00032	41581	48
13	58747	99965	58779	41221	00032	41253	47
14	59072	99967	59105	40895	00033	40928	46
15	59395	99967	59428	40572	00033	40605	45
16	59715	99966	59749	40251	00034	40285	44
17	60033	99966	60068	39932	00034	39967	43
18	60349	99965	60384	39616	00035	39651	42
19	60662	99965	60698	39302	00035	39338	41
20	8.60973	9.99964	8.61009	11.38997	10.00036	11.39027	40
21	61282	99964	61319	38691	00036	38718	39
22	61589	99963	61626	38374	00037	38411	38
23	61894	99962	61932	38069	00038	38106	37
24	62196	99962	62234	37766	00038	37804	36
25	62497	99961	62535	37465	00039	37503	35
26	62795	99961	62834	37166	00039	37205	34
27	63091	99960	63131	36869	00040	36909	33
28	63385	99960	63426	36574	00040	36615	32
29	63678	99959	63718	36282	00041	36322	31
30	8.63968	9.99959	8.64009	11.35991	10.00041	11.36032	30
31	64256	99958	64298	35702	00042	35744	29
32	64543	99958	64585	35413	00042	35457	28
33	64827	99957	64870	35130	00043	35173	27
34	65110	99956	65154	34846	00044	34890	26
35	65391	99956	65435	34565	00044	34609	25
36	65670	99955	65715	34285	00045	34330	24
37	65947	99955	65993	34007	00045	34053	23
38	66223	99954	66269	33731	00046	33777	22
39	66497	99954	66543	33457	00046	33503	21
40	8.66769	9.99953	8.66816	11.33184	10.00047	11.33231	20
41	67053	99952	67087	32913	00048	32961	19
42	67330	99952	67356	32644	00048	32692	18
43	67605	99951	67624	32376	00049	32425	17
44	67881	99951	67890	32110	00049	32159	16
45	68154	99950	68154	31846	00050	31896	15
46	68427	99949	68417	31583	00051	31633	14
47	68697	99949	68678	31322	00051	31373	13
48	68966	99948	68939	31062	00052	31114	12
49	69234	99948	69195	30804	00052	30856	11
50	8.69400	9.99947	8.69453	11.30547	10.00053	11.30600	10
51	69664	99946	69603	30292	00054	30346	9
52	69927	99946	69962	30033	00054	30093	8
53	70189	99945	70214	29786	00055	29841	7
54	70450	99944	70465	29535	00056	29591	6
55	70708	99944	70714	29286	00056	29342	5
56	70965	99943	70962	29038	00057	29095	4
57	71221	99942	71228	28792	00058	28849	3
58	71475	99942	71483	28547	00058	28605	2
59	71728	99941	71737	28303	00059	28362	1
60	71980	99940	71990	28060	00059	28120	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 3 Degr.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	8.71880	9.99940	8.71940	11.28060	10.00060	11.28120	60
1	72120	99940	72181	27819	00060	27380	59
2	72360	99939	72420	27580	00061	27640	58
3	72597	99938	72659	27341	00062	27403	57
4	72834	99938	72896	27104	00062	27166	56
5	73069	99937	73132	26868	00063	26931	55
6	73303	99936	73366	26634	00064	26697	54
7	73535	99936	73600	26400	00064	26465	53
8	73767	99935	73832	26168	00065	26233	52
9	73997	99934	74063	25937	00066	26003	51
10	8.74226	9.99934	8.74292	11.25108	10.00066	11.25774	50
11	74454	99933	74521	25479	00067	25546	49
12	74680	99932	74748	25253	00068	25320	48
13	74906	99932	74974	25026	00068	25094	47
14	75130	99931	75199	24801	00069	24870	46
15	75353	99930	75423	24577	00070	24647	45
16	75575	99929	75645	24355	00071	24425	44
17	75796	99929	75867	24133	00071	24204	43
18	76015	99928	76087	23913	00072	23985	42
19	76234	99927	76306	23694	00073	23766	41
20	8.76451	9.99927	8.76525	11.23475	10.00073	11.23549	40
21	76667	99926	76742	23258	00074	23332	39
22	76882	99925	76958	23042	00075	23117	38
23	77097	99924	77173	22827	00076	22903	37
24	77310	99924	77387	22613	00076	22690	36
25	77522	99923	77600	22400	00077	22478	35
26	77733	99922	77811	22189	00078	22267	34
27	77943	99921	78022	21978	00079	22057	33
28	78152	99921	78232	21768	00079	21848	32
29	78361	99920	78441	21559	00080	21639	31
30	8.78568	9.99919	8.78649	11.21351	10.00081	11.21432	30
31	78774	99918	78855	21145	00082	21226	29
32	78979	99917	79061	20939	00083	21021	28
33	79183	99917	79266	20734	00083	20817	27
34	79386	99916	79470	20530	00084	20614	26
35	79588	99915	79673	20327	00085	20412	25
36	79789	99914	79875	20125	00086	20211	24
37	79990	99913	80076	19924	00087	20010	23
38	80189	99913	80277	19723	00087	19811	22
39	80388	99912	80476	19524	00088	19612	21
40	8.80585	9.99911	8.80674	11.19326	10.00089	11.19415	20
41	80782	99910	80872	19128	00090	19218	19
42	80978	99909	81068	18932	00091	19012	18
43	81173	99909	81264	18736	00091	18827	17
44	81367	99908	81459	18541	00092	18633	16
45	81560	99907	81653	18347	00093	18440	15
46	81752	99906	81846	18154	00094	18248	14
47	81944	99905	82038	17962	00095	18056	13
48	82134	99904	82230	17770	00096	17866	12
49	82324	99904	82420	17580	00096	17676	11
50	8.82513	9.99903	8.82610	11.17390	10.00097	11.17487	10
51	82701	99902	82799	17201	00098	17299	9
52	82888	99901	82987	17013	00099	17112	8
53	83073	99900	83175	16825	00100	16925	7
54	83261	99899	83361	16639	00101	16739	6
55	83446	99898	83547	16453	00102	16554	5
56	83630	99898	83732	16268	00102	16370	4
57	83813	99897	83916	16084	00103	16187	3
58	83996	99896	84100	15900	00104	16004	2
59	84177	99895	84282	15718	00105	15823	1
60	84358	99894	84464	15536	00106	15642	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 4 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	8.34358	9.99394	8.84464	11.15536	10.00106	11.15642	60
1	84539	99893	84646	15354	00107	15461	59
2	84713	99892	84826	15174	00108	15282	58
3	84897	99891	85006	14974	00109	15103	57
4	85075	99891	85185	14815	00109	14925	56
5	85252	99890	85363	14637	00110	14748	55
6	85429	99889	85540	14460	00111	14571	54
7	85605	99888	85717	14283	00112	14395	53
8	85780	99887	85893	14107	00113	14220	52
9	85955	99886	86069	13931	00114	14045	51
10	8.86128	9.99885	8.86243	11.13757	10.00115	11.13872	50
11	86301	99884	86417	13583	00116	13699	49
12	86474	99883	86591	13409	00117	13526	48
13	86645	99882	86763	13237	00118	13355	47
14	86816	99881	86935	13065	00119	13184	46
15	86987	99880	87106	12894	00120	13013	45
16	87156	99879	87277	12723	00121	12844	44
17	87325	99879	87447	12553	00121	12675	43
18	87494	99878	87616	12384	00122	12506	42
19	87661	99877	87785	12215	00123	12339	41
20	8.87829	9.99876	8.87953	11.12047	10.00124	11.12171	40
21	87995	99875	88120	11880	00125	12005	39
22	88161	99874	88287	11713	00126	11839	38
23	88326	99873	88453	11547	00127	11674	37
24	88490	99872	88618	11382	00128	11510	36
25	88654	99871	88783	11217	00129	11346	35
26	88817	99870	88948	11052	00130	11183	34
27	88980	99869	89111	10889	00131	11020	33
28	89142	99868	89274	10726	00132	10858	32
29	89304	99867	89437	10563	00133	10696	31
30	8.89464	9.99866	8.89593	11.10402	10.00134	11.10536	30
31	89625	99865	89700	10240	00135	10375	29
32	89784	99864	89920	10080	00136	10216	28
33	89943	99863	90080	9920	00137	10057	27
34	90102	99862	90240	9760	00138	99898	26
35	90260	99861	90399	9601	00139	99740	25
36	90417	99860	90557	9443	00140	99583	24
37	90574	99859	90715	9285	00141	99426	23
38	90730	99858	90872	9128	00142	99270	22
39	90885	99857	91029	8971	00143	99115	21
40	8.91040	9.99856	8.91185	11.08815	10.00144	11.08960	20
41	91195	99855	91340	8860	00145	98805	19
42	91349	99854	91495	87505	00146	98651	18
43	91502	99853	91650	86350	00147	98498	17
44	91655	99852	91803	85197	00148	98345	16
45	91807	99851	91957	84043	00149	98193	15
46	91959	99850	92110	82890	00150	98041	14
47	92110	99849	92262	81738	00152	97890	13
48	92261	99847	92414	80586	00153	97739	12
49	92411	99846	92565	79435	00154	97589	11
50	8.92561	9.99845	8.92716	11.07254	10.00155	11.07439	10
51	92710	99844	92766	78134	00156	97290	9
52	92859	99843	92915	76984	00157	97141	8
53	93007	99842	93165	75835	00158	96993	7
54	93154	99841	93313	74687	00159	96846	6
55	93301	99840	93462	73533	00160	96699	5
56	93448	99839	93609	72391	00161	96552	4
57	93594	99838	93756	71244	00162	96406	3
58	93740	99837	93903	70097	00163	96260	2
59	93885	99836	94049	68951	00164	96115	1
60	94030	99834	94195	67805	00166	95970	0
Co-line.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Co-secant.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.	

TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants Degrees.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	8.94030	9.99834	8.94195	11.05805	10.00160	11.05900	10
1	94174	99833	94340	05660	00167	05126	59
2	94317	99832	94485	05515	00168	05083	58
3	94461	99831	94630	05370	00169	05039	57
4	94603	99830	94773	05227	00170	04997	56
5	94746	99829	94917	05083	00171	04954	55
6	94887	99828	95060	04940	00172	04913	54
7	95029	99827	95202	04798	00173	04871	53
8	95170	99825	95344	04656	00175	04830	52
9	95310	99824	95486	04514	00176	04690	51
10	8.95450	9.99823	8.95627	11.04373	10.00177	11.04550	50
11	95589	99822	95767	04233	00178	04411	49
12	95728	99821	95908	04092	00179	04272	48
13	95867	99820	96047	03953	00180	04133	47
14	96005	99819	96187	03813	00181	03995	46
15	96143	99817	96325	03675	00183	03857	45
16	96280	99816	96464	03536	00184	03720	44
17	96417	99815	96601	03398	00185	03583	43
18	96553	99814	96739	03261	00186	03447	42
19	96689	99813	96877	03123	00187	03311	41
20	8.96825	9.99812	8.97013	11.02987	10.00188	11.0315	40
21	96960	99810	97150	02850	00190	03040	39
22	97095	99809	97285	02715	00191	02905	38
23	97229	99808	97421	02579	00192	02771	37
24	97363	99807	97556	02444	00193	02637	36
25	97496	99806	97691	02309	00194	02504	35
26	97629	99804	97825	02175	00196	02371	34
27	97762	99803	97959	02041	00197	02238	33
28	97894	99802	98092	01908	00198	02106	32
29	98026	99801	98225	01775	00199	01974	31
30	8.98157	9.99800	8.98358	11.01641	10.00200	11.01843	30
31	98288	99798	98490	01510	00202	01712	29
32	98419	99797	98622	01378	00203	01581	28
33	98549	99796	98753	01247	00204	01451	27
34	98679	99795	98884	01116	00205	01321	26
35	98808	99793	99015	00985	00207	01192	25
36	98937	99792	99145	00855	00208	01063	24
37	99066	99791	99275	00725	00209	00934	23
38	99194	99790	99405	00595	00210	00806	22
39	99322	99788	99534	00466	00212	00678	21
40	8.99450	9.99787	8.99662	11.00335	10.00213	11.00550	20
41	99577	99786	99791	00209	00214	00423	19
42	99704	99785	99919	00081	00215	00296	18
43	99830	99783	9.00046	10.99954	00217	00170	17
44	99956	99782	00174	99826	00218	00044	16
45	9.00082	99781	00301	99699	00219	10.99918	15
46	00207	99780	00427	99573	00220	99793	14
47	00332	99778	00553	99447	00222	99668	13
48	00456	99777	00679	99321	00223	99544	12
49	00581	99776	00805	99195	00224	99419	11
50	1.00704	9.99775	9.00930	10.99070	10.00225	10.99296	10
51	00828	99773	01055	98945	00227	99172	9
52	00951	99772	01179	98821	00228	99049	8
53	01074	99771	01303	98697	00229	98926	7
54	01196	99769	01427	98573	00231	98804	6
55	01318	99768	01550	98450	00232	98681	5
56	01440	99767	01673	98327	00233	98560	4
57	01561	99765	01796	98204	00235	98439	3
58	01682	99764	01918	98082	00236	98318	2
59	01803	99763	02040	97960	00237	98197	1
60	01923	99761	02162	97838	00239	98077	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 6 Degr.

M	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.01923	9.99761	9.02162	10.97838	10.00339	10.98077	50
1	02043	99760	02283	97717	00240	97957	59
2	02163	99759	02404	97596	00241	97837	58
3	02283	99757	02525	97475	00243	97717	57
4	02402	99756	02645	97355	00244	97598	56
5	02520	99755	02766	97234	00245	97480	55
6	02639	99753	02885	97113	00247	97362	54
7	02757	99752	03005	96995	00248	97243	53
8	02874	99752	03124	96876	00249	97126	52
9	02992	99749	03242	96758	00251	97008	51
10	9.03109	9.99748	9.03361	10.96639	10.00252	10.96891	50
11	03226	99747	03479	96521	00253	96774	49
12	03342	99745	03597	96403	00255	96658	48
13	03458	99744	03714	96286	00256	96542	47
14	03574	99742	03832	96168	00258	96426	46
15	03690	99741	03948	96052	00259	96310	45
16	03805	99740	04065	95935	00260	96195	44
17	03920	99738	04182	95819	00262	96080	43
18	04034	99737	04297	95703	00263	95966	42
19	04149	99736	04413	95587	00264	95852	41
20	9.04262	9.99734	9.04428	10.95422	10.00266	10.95738	40
21	04376	99733	04543	95357	00267	95624	39
22	04490	99731	04658	95242	00269	95510	38
23	04603	99730	04773	95127	00270	95397	37
24	04715	99728	04887	95013	00272	95285	36
25	04828	99727	05001	94899	00273	95172	35
26	04940	99726	05114	94786	00274	95060	34
27	05052	99724	05228	94672	00276	94948	33
28	05164	99723	05342	94559	00277	94836	32
29	05275	99722	05453	94447	00279	94725	31
30	9.05386	9.99720	9.05666	10.94374	10.00280	10.94614	30
31	05497	99718	05778	94222	00282	94503	29
32	05607	99717	05890	94110	00283	94393	28
33	05717	99716	06002	93998	00284	94283	27
34	05827	99714	06113	93887	00286	94173	26
35	05937	99713	06224	93776	00287	94063	25
36	06046	99711	06335	93665	00289	93954	24
37	06155	99710	06445	93555	00290	93845	23
38	06264	99708	06556	93444	00292	93736	22
39	06372	99707	06666	93334	00293	93628	21
40	9.06482	9.99705	9.06775	10.93225	10.00295	10.93519	20
41	06589	99704	06885	93115	00296	93411	19
42	06696	99702	06994	93006	00298	93304	18
43	06804	99701	07103	92897	00299	93196	17
44	06911	99699	07211	92789	00301	93089	16
45	07018	99698	07320	92680	00302	92982	15
46	07124	99696	07428	92572	00304	92876	14
47	07231	99695	07536	92464	00305	92769	13
48	07337	99693	07643	92357	00307	92663	12
49	07442	99692	07751	92249	00308	92558	11
50	9.07548	9.99690	9.07858	10.92142	10.00310	10.92452	10
51	07653	99689	07964	92036	00311	92347	9
52	07759	99687	08071	91929	00313	92242	8
53	07863	99686	08177	91823	00314	92137	7
54	07968	99684	08283	91717	00316	92032	6
55	08072	99683	08389	91611	00317	91928	5
56	08176	99682	08495	91505	00319	91824	4
57	08280	99680	08600	91400	00320	91720	3
58	08383	99678	08705	91295	00322	91617	2
59	08486	99677	08810	91190	00323	91514	1
60	08589	99675	08914	91086	00325	91411	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE IV.

A Table of Logarithms from 1 to 10,000.

N ^o	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
830	2.91381	2.91387	2.91392	2.91397	2.91403	2.91408	2.91413	2.91418	2.91424	2.91429
21	91434	91440	91445	91450	91455	91461	91466	91471	91477	91482
22	91487	91492	91498	91503	91508	91514	91519	91524	91529	91535
23	91540	91545	91551	91556	91561	91566	91572	91577	91582	91588
24	91593	91598	91603	91609	91614	91619	91624	91630	91635	91640
25	91645	91651	91656	91661	91666	91672	91677	91682	91688	91693
26	91698	91703	91709	91714	91719	91724	91730	91735	91740	91745
27	91751	91756	91761	91766	91772	91777	91782	91788	91793	91798
28	91803	91808	91814	91819	91824	91829	91834	91840	91845	91850
29	91855	91861	91866	91871	91876	91882	91887	91892	91897	91903
830	2.91908	2.91913	2.91918	2.91924	2.91929	2.91934	2.91939	2.91944	2.91950	2.91955
31	91960	91965	91971	91976	91981	91986	91991	91997	92002	92007
32	92012	92018	92023	92028	92033	92038	92044	92049	92054	92059
33	92065	92070	92075	92080	92085	92091	92096	92101	92106	92111
34	92117	92122	92127	92132	92137	92143	92148	92153	92158	92163
35	92169	92174	92179	92184	92189	92195	92200	92205	92210	92215
36	92221	92226	92231	92236	92241	92247	92252	92257	92262	92267
37	92273	92278	92283	92288	92293	92298	92304	92309	92314	92319
38	92324	92330	92335	92340	92345	92350	92355	92361	92366	92371
39	92376	92381	92387	92392	92397	92402	92407	92412	92417	92423
840	2.92428	2.92433	2.92438	2.92443	2.92448	2.92453	2.92459	2.92464	2.92469	2.92474
41	92480	92485	92490	92495	92500	92505	92511	92516	92521	92526
42	92531	92536	92542	92547	92552	92557	92562	92567	92572	92578
43	92583	92588	92593	92598	92603	92609	92614	92619	92624	92629
44	92634	92639	92645	92650	92655	92660	92665	92670	92675	92681
45	92686	92691	92696	92701	92706	92711	92716	92722	92727	92732
46	92737	92742	92747	92752	92758	92763	92768	92773	92778	92783
47	92788	92793	92799	92804	92809	92814	92819	92824	92829	92834
48	92840	92845	92850	92855	92860	92865	92870	92875	92881	92886
49	92891	92896	92901	92906	92911	92916	92921	92927	92932	92937
850	2.92942	2.92947	2.92952	2.92957	2.92962	2.92967	2.92972	2.92977	2.92982	2.92988
51	92993	92998	93003	93008	93013	93018	93024	93029	93034	93039
52	93044	93049	93054	93059	93064	93069	93075	93080	93085	93090
53	93095	93100	93105	93110	93115	93120	93125	93131	93136	93141
54	93146	93151	93156	93161	93166	93171	93176	93181	93186	93192
55	93197	93202	93207	93212	93217	93222	93227	93232	93237	93242
56	93247	93252	93257	93263	93268	93273	93278	93283	93288	93293
57	93298	93303	93308	93313	93318	93323	93328	93334	93339	93344
58	93349	93354	93359	93364	93369	93374	93379	93384	93389	93394
59	93399	93404	93409	93414	93420	93425	93430	93435	93440	93445
860	2.93450	2.93455	2.93460	2.93465	2.93470	2.93475	2.93480	2.93485	2.93490	2.93495
61	93500	93505	93510	93515	93520	93526	93531	93536	93541	93546
62	93551	93556	93561	93566	93571	93576	93581	93586	93591	93596
63	93601	93606	93611	93616	93621	93626	93631	93636	93641	93646
64	93651	93656	93661	93666	93671	93676	93681	93687	93692	93697
65	93702	93707	93712	93717	93722	93727	93732	93737	93742	93747
66	93752	93757	93762	93767	93772	93777	93782	93787	93792	93797
67	93802	93807	93812	93817	93822	93827	93832	93837	93842	93847
68	93852	93857	93862	93867	93872	93877	93882	93887	93892	93897
69	93902	93907	93912	93917	93922	93927	93932	93937	93942	93947
870	2.93952	2.93957	2.93962	2.93967	2.93972	2.93977	2.93982	2.93987	2.93992	2.93997
71	94002	94007	94012	94017	94022	94027	94032	94037	94042	94047
72	94052	94057	94062	94067	94072	94077	94082	94087	94092	94097
73	94101	94106	94111	94116	94121	94126	94131	94136	94141	94146
74	94151	94156	94161	94166	94171	94176	94181	94186	94191	94196
75	94201	94206	94211	94216	94221	94226	94231	94236	94241	94246
76	94251	94256	94261	94266	94271	94276	94281	94286	94291	94296
77	94301	94306	94311	94316	94321	94326	94331	94336	94341	94346
78	94351	94356	94361	94366	94371	94376	94381	94386	94391	94396
79	94397	94402	94407	94412	94417	94422	94427	94432	94437	94442

TABLE V. of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 8 Degr.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.14356	9.99575	9.14780	10.85280	10.00425	10.85644	60
1	14445	99574	14872	85123	00426	85555	59
2	14535	99572	14963	85037	00428	85465	58
3	14624	99570	15054	84946	00430	85376	57
4	14714	99568	15145	84855	00432	85286	56
5	14803	99566	15236	84764	00434	85197	55
6	14891	99565	15327	84673	00435	85109	54
7	14980	99563	15417	84583	00437	85020	53
8	15069	99561	15508	84492	00439	84931	52
9	15157	99559	15598	84402	00441	84843	51
10	9.15245	9.99557	9.15688	10.84312	10.00443	10.84755	50
11	15333	99556	15777	84223	00444	84667	49
12	15421	99554	15867	84133	00445	84579	48
13	15508	99552	15956	84044	00448	84492	47
14	15596	99550	16046	83954	00450	84404	46
15	15683	99548	16135	83865	00452	84317	45
16	15770	99546	16224	83776	00454	84230	44
17	15857	99545	16312	83688	00455	84143	43
18	15944	99543	16401	83599	00457	84056	42
19	16030	99541	16489	83511	00459	83970	41
20	9.16116	9.99539	9.16577	10.83423	10.00461	10.83864	40
21	16203	99537	16665	83335	00463	83797	39
22	16289	99535	16753	83247	00465	83711	38
23	16374	99533	16841	83159	00467	83626	37
24	16460	99532	16928	83072	00468	83540	36
25	16545	99530	17016	82984	00470	83455	35
26	16631	99528	17103	82897	00472	83369	34
27	16716	99526	17190	82810	00474	83284	33
28	16801	99524	17277	82723	00476	83199	32
29	16886	99522	17363	82637	00478	83114	31
30	9.16970	9.99520	9.17450	10.82550	10.00480	10.83030	30
31	17055	99518	17536	82464	00482	82945	29
32	17139	99517	17622	82378	00483	82861	28
33	17223	99515	17708	82292	00485	82777	27
34	17307	99513	17794	82206	00487	82693	26
35	17391	99511	17880	82120	00489	82609	25
36	17474	99509	17965	82035	00491	82526	24
37	17558	99507	18051	81949	00493	82442	23
38	17641	99505	18136	81864	00495	82359	22
39	17724	99503	18221	81779	00497	82276	21
40	9.17807	9.99501	9.18300	10.81674	10.00499	10.82193	20
41	17890	99499	18391	81600	00501	82110	19
42	17973	99497	18475	81525	00503	82027	18
43	18055	99495	18560	81440	00505	81945	17
44	18137	99494	18644	81356	00506	81863	16
45	18220	99492	18728	81272	00508	81780	15
46	18302	99490	18812	81188	00510	81698	14
47	18383	99488	18896	81104	00512	81617	13
48	18465	99486	18979	81021	00514	81535	12
49	18547	99484	19063	80937	00516	81453	11
50	9.18628	9.99482	9.19146	10.80554	10.00518	10.81372	10
51	18709	99480	19229	80771	00520	81291	9
52	18790	99478	19312	80688	00522	81210	8
53	18871	99476	19395	80605	00524	81129	7
54	18952	99474	19478	80522	00526	81048	6
55	19033	99472	19561	80439	00528	80967	5
56	19113	99470	19643	82357	00530	80887	4
57	19193	99468	19725	80275	00532	80807	3
58	19273	99466	19807	80193	00534	80727	2
59	19353	99464	19889	80111	00536	80647	1
60	19433	99462	19971	80029	00538	80567	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 9 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.19433	9.99461	9.19971	10.80029	10.00538	10.80567	80
1	19513	99460	20053	79947	00540	80487	59
2	19591	99458	20134	79866	00542	80408	58
3	19671	99456	20216	79784	00544	80328	57
4	19751	99454	20297	79703	00546	80249	56
5	19830	99452	20378	79622	00548	80170	55
6	19909	99450	20459	79541	00550	80091	54
7	19988	99448	20540	79460	00552	80012	53
8	20067	99446	20621	79379	00554	79933	52
9	20145	99444	20701	79299	00556	79855	51
10	9.20223	9.99442	9.20782	10.79218	10.00558	10.79777	50
11	20302	99440	20862	79138	00560	79698	49
12	20380	99438	20942	79058	00562	79620	48
13	20458	99436	21022	78978	00564	79542	47
14	20535	99434	21102	78898	00566	79465	46
15	20613	99432	21182	78818	00568	79387	45
16	20691	99429	21261	78739	00571	79309	44
17	20768	99427	21341	78659	00573	79231	43
18	20845	99425	21420	78580	00575	79155	42
19	20922	99423	21499	78501	00577	79078	41
20	9.20999	9.99421	9.21576	10.78422	10.00579	10.79001	40
21	21076	99419	21657	78343	00581	78924	39
22	21153	99417	21736	78264	00583	78847	38
23	21229	99415	21814	78186	00585	78771	37
24	21306	99413	21893	78107	00587	78694	36
25	21382	99411	21971	78029	00589	78618	35
26	21458	99409	22049	77951	00591	78542	34
27	21534	99407	22127	77873	00593	78466	33
28	21610	99404	22205	77795	00596	78390	32
29	21685	99402	22283	77717	00598	78315	31
30	9.21761	9.99400	9.22361	10.77639	10.00600	10.78139	30
31	21836	99398	22438	77562	00602	78164	29
32	21912	99396	22516	77484	00604	78088	28
33	21987	99394	22593	77407	00606	78013	27
34	22062	99392	22670	77330	00608	77938	26
35	22137	99390	22747	77253	00610	77863	25
36	22211	99388	22824	77176	00612	77789	24
37	22286	99385	22901	77099	00615	77714	23
38	22361	99383	22977	77023	00617	77639	22
39	22435	99381	23054	76946	00619	77565	21
40	9.22509	9.99379	9.23130	10.76870	10.00621	10.77491	20
41	22583	99377	23206	76794	00623	77417	19
42	22657	99375	23283	76717	00625	77343	18
43	22731	99372	23359	76641	00628	77269	17
44	22805	99370	23435	76565	00630	77195	16
45	22879	99368	23510	76490	00632	77122	15
46	22952	99366	23586	76414	00634	77048	14
47	23025	99364	23661	76339	00636	76975	13
48	23098	99362	23737	76263	00638	76901	12
49	23171	9.99359	23812	76188	00641	76829	11
50	9.23244	9.99357	9.23887	10.76113	10.00642	10.76756	10
51	23317	99355	23962	76038	00645	76683	9
52	23390	99353	24037	75963	00647	76610	8
53	23462	99351	24112	75888	00649	76538	7
54	23535	99348	24186	75812	00652	76465	6
55	23607	99346	24261	75739	00654	76393	5
56	23679	99344	24335	75665	00656	76321	4
57	23752	99342	24410	75590	00658	76248	3
58	23823	99340	24484	75516	00660	76177	2
59	23895	99337	24558	75442	00663	76105	1
60	23967	99335	24632	75368	00665	76033	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 10 Deg.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.23967	9.99335	9.14632	10.75368	10.00665	10.76033	60
1	24039	99333	24706	75294	00667	75961	59
2	24110	99331	24779	75221	00669	75890	58
3	24181	99328	24853	75147	00672	75819	57
4	24253	99326	24926	75074	00674	75747	56
5	24324	99324	25000	75000	00676	75676	55
6	24395	99322	25073	74927	00678	75605	54
7	24466	99319	25146	74854	00681	75534	53
8	24536	99317	25219	74781	00683	75464	52
9	24607	99315	25292	74708	00685	75393	51
10	24677	9.99313	9.25365	10.74625	10.00687	10.75323	50
11	24748	99310	25437	74563	00690	75252	49
12	24818	99308	25510	74490	00692	75182	48
13	24889	99306	25582	74418	00694	75112	47
14	24958	99304	25655	74345	00696	75042	46
15	25028	99301	25727	74273	00699	74972	45
16	25098	99299	25799	74201	00701	74902	44
17	25168	99297	25871	74129	00703	74832	43
18	25237	99294	25943	74057	00706	74763	42
19	25307	99292	26015	73985	00708	74694	41
20	25376	9.99290	9.26086	10.73914	10.00710	10.74624	40
21	25445	99288	26158	73842	00712	74555	39
22	25514	99285	26229	73771	00715	74486	38
23	25583	99283	26301	73699	00717	74417	37
24	25652	99281	26372	73628	00719	74348	36
25	25721	99278	26443	73557	00722	74279	35
26	25790	99276	26514	73486	00724	74210	34
27	25858	99274	26585	73415	00726	74142	33
28	25927	99271	26656	73345	00729	74073	32
29	25995	99269	26726	73274	00731	74005	31
30	26063	9.99267	9.26797	10.73203	10.00733	10.73937	30
31	26131	99264	26867	73133	00736	73869	29
32	26199	99262	26937	73063	00738	73801	28
33	26267	99260	27008	72992	00740	73733	27
34	26335	99257	27078	72921	00743	73665	26
35	26403	99255	27148	72851	00745	73597	25
36	26470	99252	27218	72782	00748	73530	24
37	26538	99250	27288	72712	00750	73462	23
38	26605	99248	27357	72643	00752	73395	22
39	26672	99245	27427	72573	00755	73328	21
40	26739	9.99243	9.27496	10.72554	10.00757	10.73261	20
41	26805	99241	27566	72484	00759	73194	19
42	26873	99238	27635	72415	00762	73127	18
43	26940	99236	27704	72346	00764	73060	17
44	27007	99233	27773	72277	00767	72993	16
45	27073	99231	27842	72208	00769	72927	15
46	27140	99229	27911	72139	00771	72860	14
47	27206	99226	27980	72070	00774	72794	13
48	27273	99224	28049	72001	00776	72727	12
49	27339	99221	28117	71932	00779	72661	11
50	27405	9.99219	9.28186	10.71814	10.00781	10.72595	10
51	27471	99217	28254	71746	00783	72529	9
52	27537	99214	28323	71677	00786	72463	8
53	27602	99212	28391	71609	00788	72397	7
54	27668	99209	28459	71541	00791	72332	6
55	27734	99207	28527	71473	00793	72266	5
56	27799	99204	28595	71405	00796	72201	4
57	27864	99201	28662	71338	00798	72136	3
58	27930	99199	28730	71270	00800	72070	2
59	27995	99197	28798	71202	00803	72005	1
60	28060	99195	28865	71135	00805	71940	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 1 Deg.

M.	Sine.	Co. sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	8.24186	9.99993	8.24192	11.75808	10.00007	11.75814	50
1	24903	99993	24910	75090	00007	75097	59
2	25609	99993	25616	74384	00007	74391	58
3	26304	99993	26312	73688	00007	73696	57
4	26988	99993	26996	73004	00007	73012	56
5	27661	99992	27669	72331	00008	72339	55
6	28324	99992	28332	71668	00008	71676	54
7	28977	99992	28986	71014	00008	71023	53
8	29621	99992	29629	70371	00008	70379	52
9	30255	99991	30263	69737	00009	69745	51
10	8.30879	9.99991	8.30888	11.69112	10.00009	11.69121	50
11	31495	99991	31505	68495	00009	68505	49
12	32103	99991	32112	67888	00009	67897	48
13	32702	99990	32711	67289	00010	67298	47
14	33292	99990	33302	66698	00010	66708	46
15	33875	99990	33886	66114	00010	66125	45
16	34450	99989	34461	65539	00011	65550	44
17	35018	99989	35029	64971	00011	64982	43
18	35578	99989	35590	64410	00012	64422	42
19	36132	99989	36143	63857	00012	63868	41
20	8.36678	9.99988	8.36689	11.63311	10.00012	11.63322	40
21	37217	99988	37229	62771	00012	62783	39
22	37750	99988	37762	62238	00012	62250	38
23	38276	99987	38289	61711	00013	61724	37
24	38796	99987	38809	61191	00013	61204	36
25	39310	99987	39323	60677	00013	60690	35
26	39818	99986	39832	60168	00014	60182	34
27	40320	99986	40334	59666	00014	59680	33
28	40816	99986	40830	59170	00014	59184	32
29	41307	99985	41321	58679	00015	58693	31
30	8.41792	9.99985	8.41807	11.58193	10.00015	11.58208	30
31	42272	99985	42287	57713	00015	57728	29
32	42746	99984	42762	57238	00016	57254	28
33	43216	99984	43232	56768	00016	56784	27
34	43680	99984	43696	56304	00016	56320	26
35	44139	99983	44156	55844	00017	55861	25
36	44594	99983	44611	55389	00017	55406	24
37	45044	99983	45061	54939	00017	54956	23
38	45489	99982	45507	54493	00018	54510	22
39	45930	99982	45948	54052	00018	54070	21
40	8.46367	9.99982	8.46385	11.53615	10.00018	11.53633	20
41	46799	99981	46817	53183	00019	53201	19
42	47216	99981	47245	52755	00019	52774	18
43	47650	99981	47669	52331	00019	52350	17
44	48069	99980	48089	51911	00020	51931	16
45	48485	99980	48505	51495	00020	51515	15
46	48896	99979	48917	51083	00021	51104	14
47	49304	99979	49325	50675	00021	50696	13
48	49708	99979	49729	50271	00021	50292	12
49	50108	99978	50130	49870	00022	49892	11
50	8.50505	9.99978	8.50527	11.49473	10.00022	11.49495	10
51	50897	99977	50920	49080	00023	49103	9
52	51287	99977	51310	48690	00023	48713	8
53	51673	99977	51696	48304	00023	48327	7
54	52055	99976	52079	47921	00024	47945	6
55	52434	99976	52459	47541	00024	47566	5
56	52810	99975	52835	47165	00025	47190	4
57	53183	99975	53208	46792	00025	46817	3
58	53552	99974	53578	46422	00026	46448	2
59	53919	99974	53945	46055	00026	46081	1
60	54282	99974	54308	45692	00026	45718	0
	Co. sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 12 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant	Co-secant.	
0	9.31758	9.99040	32747	10.67153	10.00960	10.68212	59
1	31347	99038	32720	67190	00952	65153	58
2	31907	99035	32572	67123	00905	64093	57
3	31466	99032	32733	67067	00958	63034	56
4	32025	99030	32995	67005	00970	61975	55
5	32074	99027	33057	66943	00973	60916	54
6	32143	99024	33119	66881	00976	59857	53
7	32202	99021	33180	66820	00978	58798	52
8	32261	99019	33242	66758	00981	57739	51
9	32319	99016	33303	66697	00984	56681	50
10	9.32378	9.99013	9.33365	10.66635	10.00987	10.57622	49
11	32437	99011	33426	66574	00989	67593	48
12	32495	99008	33487	66513	00992	67505	47
13	32553	99005	33548	66452	00995	67417	46
14	32612	99002	33609	66391	00998	67333	45
15	32670	99000	33670	66330	01000	67250	44
16	32728	98997	33731	66269	01003	67167	43
17	32786	98994	33792	66208	01006	67084	42
18	32844	98991	33853	66147	01009	67001	41
19	32902	98989	33913	66085	01012	66918	40
20	9.32960	9.98986	9.33974	10.66026	10.01014	10.67040	39
21	33019	98983	34034	65966	01017	66832	38
22	33075	98980	34095	65905	01020	66745	37
23	33133	98978	34155	65845	01022	66657	36
24	33190	98975	34215	65785	01025	66570	35
25	33248	98972	34276	65724	01028	66482	34
26	33305	98969	34336	65664	01031	66395	33
27	33362	98967	34396	65604	01033	66308	32
28	33420	98964	34456	65544	01036	66220	31
29	33477	98961	34516	65484	01039	66133	30
30	9.33534	9.98958	9.34576	10.65414	10.01042	10.66466	29
31	33591	98955	34635	65365	01045	66409	28
32	33647	98953	34695	65305	01047	66353	27
33	33704	98950	34755	65245	01050	66296	26
34	33761	98947	34814	65186	01053	66239	25
35	33818	98944	34874	65126	01056	66182	24
36	33874	98941	34933	65067	01059	66126	23
37	33931	98938	34992	65008	01062	66069	22
38	33987	98936	35051	64949	01064	66013	21
39	34043	98933	35111	64889	01067	65957	20
40	9.34100	9.98930	9.35170	10.64830	10.01070	10.65900	19
41	34156	98927	35229	64771	01073	65844	18
42	34212	98924	35288	64712	01076	65788	17
43	34268	98921	35347	64653	01079	65732	16
44	34324	98919	35405	64595	01081	65676	15
45	34380	98916	35464	64536	01084	65620	14
46	34436	98913	35523	64477	01087	65564	13
47	34491	98910	35581	64419	01090	65509	12
48	34547	98907	35640	64360	01093	65453	11
49	34602	98904	35698	64302	01096	65397	10
50	9.34658	9.98901	9.35757	10.64213	10.01099	10.65342	9
51	34713	98908	35815	64255	01102	65287	8
52	34769	98906	35873	64197	01104	65231	7
53	34824	98903	35931	64139	01107	65176	6
54	34879	98900	35989	64081	01110	65121	5
55	34934	98897	36047	64023	01113	65066	4
56	34989	98894	36105	63965	01116	65011	3
57	35044	98891	36163	63907	01119	64956	2
58	35099	98888	36221	63849	01122	64901	1
59	35154	98885	36279	63791	01125	64846	0
60	35209	98882	36336	63733	01128	64791	
	Co sine	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants 13 Degr.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.35209	9.98872	9.36336	10.63064	10.01128	10.64791	60
1	35263	98869	36394	6306	01131	64737	59
2	35318	98867	36452	6148	01133	64682	58
3	35373	98864	36509	6349	01136	64627	57
4	35427	98861	36566	63434	01139	64573	56
5	35482	98858	36624	63376	01142	64519	55
6	35536	98855	36682	63319	01145	64464	54
7	35590	98852	36738	63262	01147	64410	53
8	35644	98849	36795	63205	01151	64356	52
9	35698	98846	36852	63148	01154	64302	51
10	9.35752	9.98843	9.36909	10.63091	10.01157	10.64248	50
11	35806	98840	36966	63034	01160	64194	49
12	35860	98837	37023	62977	01163	64140	48
13	35914	98834	37080	62920	01166	64086	47
14	35968	98831	37137	62863	01169	64032	46
15	36022	98828	37193	62807	01172	63978	45
16	36075	98825	37250	62750	01175	63925	44
17	36129	98822	37306	62694	01178	63871	43
18	36182	98819	37363	62637	01181	63818	42
19	36236	98816	37419	62581	01184	63764	41
20	9.36289	9.98813	9.37476	10.62524	10.01187	10.63711	40
21	36342	98810	37532	62468	01190	63658	39
22	36395	98807	37588	62412	01193	63605	38
23	36449	98804	37644	62356	01196	63551	37
24	36502	98801	37700	62300	01199	63498	36
25	36555	98798	37756	62244	01202	63445	35
26	36608	98795	37812	62188	01205	63392	34
27	36660	98792	37868	62132	01208	63340	33
28	36713	98789	37924	62076	01211	63287	32
29	36766	98786	37980	62020	01214	63234	31
30	9.36819	9.98783	9.38035	10.61965	10.01217	10.63181	30
31	36871	98780	38091	61909	01220	63129	29
32	36924	98777	38147	61853	01223	63076	28
33	36976	98774	38202	61798	01226	63024	27
34	37028	98771	38257	61743	01229	62972	26
35	37081	98768	38313	61687	01232	62919	25
36	37133	98765	38368	61632	01235	62867	24
37	37185	98762	38423	61577	01238	62815	23
38	37237	98759	38479	61521	01241	62763	22
39	37289	98756	38534	61466	01244	62711	21
40	9.37341	9.98753	9.38589	10.61411	10.01247	10.62659	20
41	37393	98750	38644	61356	01250	62607	19
42	37445	98746	38699	61301	01254	62555	18
43	37497	98743	38754	61246	01257	62503	17
44	37549	98740	38808	61192	01260	62451	16
45	37600	98737	38863	61137	01263	62400	15
46	37652	98734	38918	61082	01266	62348	14
47	37703	98731	38972	61028	01269	62297	13
48	37755	98728	39027	60973	01272	62245	12
49	37806	98725	39082	60918	01275	62194	11
50	9.37858	9.98722	9.39136	10.60864	10.01278	10.62142	10
51	37909	98719	39190	60810	01281	62091	9
52	37960	98715	39245	60755	01285	62040	8
53	38011	98712	39299	60701	01288	61989	7
54	38062	98709	39353	60647	01291	61938	6
55	38113	98706	39407	60593	01294	61887	5
56	38164	98703	39461	60539	01297	61836	4
57	38215	98700	39515	60485	01300	61785	3
58	38266	98697	39569	60431	01303	61734	2
59	38317	98694	39623	60377	01306	61683	1
60	38368	98690	39677	60323	01310	61632	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 14 Deg.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9 38368	9.98690	9.39677	10.60323	10.01310	10.61632	60
1	38418	98687	39731	60269	01313	61582	59
2	38469	98684	39785	60215	01316	61531	58
3	38519	98681	39838	60162	01319	61481	57
4	38570	98678	39892	60108	01322	61430	56
5	38620	98675	39945	60055	01325	61380	55
6	38670	98671	39999	60001	01329	61330	54
7	38721	98668	40052	59948	01332	61279	53
8	38771	98665	40106	59894	01335	61229	52
9	38821	98662	40159	59841	01338	61179	51
10	9.38871	9.98659	9.40212	10.59788	10.01341	10.61129	50
11	38921	98656	40266	59734	01344	61079	49
12	38971	98653	40319	59681	01348	61029	48
13	39021	98649	40372	59628	01351	60979	47
14	39071	98646	40425	59575	01354	60929	46
15	39121	98643	40478	59522	01357	60879	45
16	39170	98640	40531	59469	01360	60830	44
17	39220	98636	40584	59416	01364	60780	43
18	39270	98633	40636	59364	01367	60730	42
19	39319	98630	40689	59311	01370	60681	41
20	9.39369	9.98627	9.40742	10.59258	10.01373	10.60631	40
21	39418	98623	40795	59205	01377	60582	39
22	39467	98620	40847	59153	01380	60533	38
23	39517	98617	40900	59100	01383	60483	37
24	39566	98614	40952	59048	01386	60434	36
25	39615	98610	41005	58995	01390	60385	35
26	39664	98607	41057	58943	01393	60336	34
27	39713	98604	41109	58891	01396	60287	33
28	39762	98601	41161	58839	01399	60238	32
29	39811	98597	41214	58786	01403	60189	31
30	9.39860	9.98594	9.41226	10.58774	10.01406	10.60140	30
31	39909	98591	41278	58731	01409	60091	29
32	39958	98588	41330	58682	01412	60042	28
33	40006	98584	41382	58630	01416	59994	27
34	40055	98581	41434	58578	01419	59945	26
35	40103	98578	41486	58526	01422	59897	25
36	40152	98574	41538	58474	01426	59848	24
37	40200	98571	41590	58422	01429	59800	23
38	40249	98568	41641	58371	01432	59751	22
39	40297	98565	41693	58319	01435	59703	21
40	9.40346	9.98561	9.41704	10.58276	10.01439	10.59654	20
41	40394	98558	41756	58226	01442	59606	19
42	40442	98555	41807	58174	01445	59558	18
43	40490	98551	41859	58123	01449	59510	17
44	40538	98548	41910	58071	01452	59462	16
45	40586	98545	41961	58019	01455	59414	15
46	40634	98541	42013	57967	01459	59366	14
47	40682	98538	42064	57915	01462	59318	13
48	40730	98535	42115	57863	01465	59270	12
49	40778	98531	42166	57811	01469	59222	11
50	9.40825	9.98529	9.42207	10.57773	10.01472	10.59175	10
51	40873	98525	42258	57752	01475	59127	9
52	40921	98521	42309	57701	01479	59079	8
53	40969	98518	42360	57650	01482	59032	7
54	41016	98515	42411	57599	01485	58984	6
55	41063	98511	42462	57548	01489	58937	5
56	41110	98508	42513	57497	01492	58890	4
57	41158	98505	42563	57447	01495	58842	3
58	41205	98501	42614	57396	01499	58795	2
59	41252	98498	42665	57345	01502	58748	1
60	41300	98494	42715	57295	01506	58700	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 15 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.41300	9.98494	9.42805	10.57195	10.01506	10.58700	60
1	41347	98491	42856	57144	01509	58653	59
2	41394	98488	42906	57094	01512	58606	58
3	41441	98484	42957	57043	01516	58559	57
4	41488	98481	43007	56993	01519	58512	56
5	41535	98477	43057	56943	01523	58465	55
6	41582	98474	43108	56892	01526	58418	54
7	41628	98471	43158	56842	01529	58372	53
8	41675	98467	43208	56792	01533	58325	52
9	41722	98464	43258	56742	01536	58278	51
10	9.41768	9.98460	9.43303	10.56692	10.01540	10.58232	50
11	41815	98457	43358	56642	01543	58185	49
12	41861	98453	43408	56592	01547	58139	48
13	41908	98450	43458	56542	01550	58092	47
14	41954	98447	43508	56492	01553	58046	46
15	42001	98443	43558	56442	01557	57999	45
16	42047	98440	43607	56393	01560	57953	44
17	42093	98436	43657	56343	01564	57907	43
18	42140	98433	43707	56293	01567	57860	42
19	42186	98429	43756	56244	01571	57814	41
20	9.42232	9.98426	9.43806	10.56194	10.01574	10.57768	40
21	42278	98422	43855	56145	01578	57722	39
22	42324	98419	43905	56095	01581	57676	38
23	42370	98415	43954	56046	01585	57630	37
24	42416	98412	44004	55996	01588	57584	36
25	42461	98409	44053	55947	01591	57539	35
26	42507	98405	44102	55898	01595	57493	34
27	42553	98402	44151	55849	01598	57447	33
28	42599	98398	44201	55799	01602	57401	32
29	42644	98394	44250	55750	01605	57356	31
30	9.42690	9.98391	9.44299	10.55701	10.01609	10.57310	30
31	42735	98388	44348	55652	01612	57265	29
32	42781	98384	44397	55603	01616	57219	28
33	42826	98381	44446	55554	01619	57174	27
34	42872	98377	44495	55505	01623	57128	26
35	42917	98373	44544	55456	01627	57083	25
36	42962	98370	44592	55408	01630	57038	24
37	43008	98366	44641	55359	01634	56992	23
38	43053	98363	44690	55310	01637	56947	22
39	43098	98359	44738	55262	01641	56902	21
40	9.43143	9.98356	9.44787	10.55213	10.01644	10.56857	20
41	43188	98352	44836	55164	01648	56812	19
42	43233	98349	44884	55116	01651	56767	18
43	43278	98345	44933	55067	01655	56722	17
44	43323	98342	44982	55019	01658	56677	16
45	43367	98338	45029	54971	01662	56633	15
46	43412	98334	45078	54922	01666	56588	14
47	43457	98331	45126	54874	01669	56543	13
48	43502	98327	45174	54826	01673	56498	12
49	43546	98324	45222	54778	01676	56454	11
50	9.43591	9.98320	9.45271	10.54729	10.01680	10.56409	10
51	43635	98317	45319	54681	01683	56365	9
52	43680	98313	45367	54633	01687	56320	8
53	43724	98309	45415	54585	01691	56276	7
54	43769	98306	45463	54537	01694	56231	6
55	43813	98302	45511	54489	01698	56187	5
56	43857	98299	45559	54441	01701	56143	4
57	43901	98295	45606	54394	01705	56099	3
58	43946	98291	45654	54346	01709	56054	2
59	43990	98288	45702	54298	01712	56010	1
60	44034	98284	45750	54250	01716	55966	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 16 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.44034	9.98284	9.45750	10.54250	10.01716	10.55966	50
1	44078	98281	45797	54203	01719	55922	59
2	44122	98277	45845	54155	01723	55878	58
3	44166	98273	45892	54108	01727	55834	57
4	44210	98270	45940	54060	01730	55790	56
5	44253	98266	45987	54013	01734	55747	55
6	44297	98262	46035	53965	01738	55703	54
7	44341	98259	46082	53918	01741	55659	53
8	44385	98255	46130	53870	01745	55615	52
9	44428	98251	46177	53823	01749	55572	51
10	9.44472	9.98248	9.46224	10.53776	10.01752	10.55528	50
11	44516	98244	46271	53729	01756	55484	49
12	44559	98240	46319	53681	01760	55441	48
13	44602	98237	46366	53634	01763	55398	47
14	44646	98233	46413	53587	01767	55354	46
15	44689	98229	46460	53540	01771	55311	45
16	44733	98226	46507	53493	01774	55267	44
17	44776	98222	46554	53446	01778	55224	43
18	44819	98218	46601	53399	01782	55181	42
19	44862	98215	46648	53352	01785	55138	41
20	9.44905	9.98211	9.46694	10.53306	10.01789	10.55095	40
21	44948	98207	46741	53259	01793	55052	39
22	44992	98204	46788	53212	01796	55008	38
23	45035	98200	46835	53165	01800	54965	37
24	45077	98196	46881	53119	01804	54923	36
25	45120	98192	46928	53072	01808	54880	35
26	45163	98189	46975	53025	01811	54837	34
27	45206	98185	47021	52979	01815	54794	33
28	45249	98181	47068	52932	01819	54751	32
29	45292	98177	47114	52886	01823	54708	31
30	9.45334	9.98174	9.47160	10.52840	10.01826	10.54666	30
31	45377	98170	47207	52793	01830	54623	29
32	45420	98166	47253	52747	01834	54581	28
33	45462	98162	47299	52701	01838	54538	27
34	45504	98159	47346	52654	01841	54496	26
35	45547	98155	47392	52608	01845	54453	25
36	45589	98151	47438	52562	01849	54411	24
37	45632	98147	47484	52516	01853	54368	23
38	45674	98144	47530	52470	01856	54326	22
39	45716	98140	47576	52424	01860	54284	21
40	9.45758	9.98136	9.47622	10.52378	10.01864	10.54242	20
41	45801	98132	47668	52332	01868	54199	19
42	45843	98129	47714	52286	01871	54157	18
43	45885	98125	47760	52240	01875	54115	17
44	45927	98121	47806	52194	01879	54073	16
45	45969	98117	47852	52148	01883	54031	15
46	46011	98113	47897	52103	01887	53989	14
47	46053	98110	47943	52057	01890	53947	13
48	46095	98106	47989	52011	01894	53905	12
49	46136	98102	48035	51965	01898	53864	11
50	9.46178	9.98098	9.48080	10.51920	10.01902	10.53822	10
51	46221	98094	48126	51874	01906	53780	9
52	46262	98090	48171	51829	01910	53738	8
53	46303	98087	48217	51783	01913	53697	7
54	46345	98083	48262	51738	01917	53655	6
55	46386	98079	48307	51693	01921	53614	5
56	46428	98075	48353	51647	01925	53572	4
57	46469	98071	48398	51602	01929	53531	3
58	46511	98067	48443	51557	01933	53489	2
59	46552	98063	48489	51511	01937	53448	1
60	46594	98060	48534	51466	01940	53406	0
	Co sine.	Sine.	Co tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

75 Degrees.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 7 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.08589	9.99675	9.08914	10.91086	10.00325	10.91411	60
1	08692	99674	09019	90981	00326	91308	59
2	08795	99672	09123	90877	00328	91205	58
3	08897	99670	09227	90773	00330	91103	57
4	08999	99669	09330	90670	00331	91001	56
5	09101	99667	09434	90566	00333	90899	55
6	09202	99666	09537	90463	00334	90795	54
7	09304	99664	09640	90360	00336	90696	53
8	09405	99662	09742	90258	00337	90595	52
9	09506	99661	09845	90155	00339	90494	51
10	9.09606	9.99659	9.09947	10.90053	10.00341	10.90594	50
11	09707	99658	10049	89951	00342	90493	49
12	09807	99656	10150	89850	00344	90393	48
13	09907	99655	10252	89748	00345	90293	47
14	10006	99653	10353	89647	00347	90194	46
15	10106	99651	10454	89546	00349	90094	45
16	10205	99650	10555	89445	00350	89995	44
17	10304	99648	10656	89344	00352	89896	43
18	10402	99647	10756	89244	00353	89798	42
19	10501	99645	10856	89144	00355	89699	41
20	9.10599	9.99643	9.10956	10.89044	10.00357	10.89401	40
21	10697	99642	11056	88944	00358	89303	39
22	10795	99640	11155	88845	00360	89205	38
23	10893	99638	11254	88746	00362	89107	37
24	10990	99637	11353	88647	00363	89010	36
25	11087	99635	11452	88548	00364	88913	35
26	11184	99633	11551	88449	00367	88816	34
27	11281	99632	11649	88351	00368	88719	33
28	11377	99630	11747	88253	00370	88623	32
29	11474	99629	11845	88155	00371	88526	31
30	9.11570	9.99627	9.11943	10.87047	10.00373	10.88430	30
31	11666	99625	12040	86950	00375	88334	29
32	11761	99624	12138	86862	00376	88239	28
33	11857	99622	12235	86765	00378	88143	27
34	11952	99620	12332	86668	00380	88048	26
35	12047	99618	12428	86572	00382	87953	25
36	12142	99617	12525	86475	00383	87858	24
37	12236	99615	12621	86379	00385	87764	23
38	12331	99613	12717	86283	00387	87669	22
39	12425	99612	12812	86187	00388	87574	21
40	9.12519	9.99610	9.12909	10.85091	10.00390	10.87471	20
41	12612	99608	13004	86096	00392	87378	19
42	12706	99607	13099	86001	00393	87284	18
43	12799	99605	13194	85906	00395	87191	17
44	12892	99603	13289	85811	00397	87103	16
45	12985	99601	13384	85716	00399	87015	15
46	13078	99600	13478	85621	00400	86922	14
47	13171	99598	13573	85527	00402	86829	13
48	13263	99596	13667	85433	00404	86737	12
49	13355	99595	13761	85339	00405	86645	11
50	9.13447	9.99593	9.13854	10.83140	10.00407	10.86553	10
51	13539	99591	13948	86052	00409	86461	9
52	13630	99589	14042	85959	00411	86370	8
53	13722	99588	14134	85866	00412	86278	7
54	13813	99586	14227	85773	00414	86187	6
55	13904	99584	14320	85680	00416	86096	5
56	13994	99582	14412	85588	00418	86006	4
57	14085	99581	14504	85496	00419	85915	3
58	14175	99579	14597	85403	00421	85825	2
59	14266	99577	14688	85312	00423	85734	1
60	14356	99575	14780	85220	00425	85644	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 18 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant	
0	9.48998	9.97821	9.51178	10.48822	10.1179	10.51002	60
1	49037	97817	51221	48779	02183	50963	59
2	49076	97812	51264	48736	02188	50924	58
3	49115	97808	51306	48694	02192	50885	57
4	49153	97804	51349	48651	02196	50847	56
5	49192	97800	51392	48608	02200	50808	55
6	49231	97796	51435	48565	02204	50769	54
7	49269	97792	51478	48522	02208	50731	53
8	49308	97788	51520	48480	02212	50692	52
9	49347	97784	51563	48437	02216	50653	51
10	9.49385	9.97779	9.51606	10.48394	10.02221	10.50615	50
11	49424	97775	51648	48352	02225	50576	49
12	49462	97771	51691	48309	02229	50538	48
13	49500	97767	51734	48266	02233	50500	47
14	49539	97763	51776	48224	02237	50461	46
15	49577	97759	51819	48181	02241	50423	45
16	49615	97754	51861	48139	02246	50385	44
17	49654	97750	51903	48097	02250	50346	43
18	49692	97746	51946	48054	02254	50308	42
19	49730	97742	51988	48012	02258	50270	41
20	9.49768	9.97738	9.52031	10.47969	10.02262	10.50232	40
21	49806	97734	52073	47927	02266	50194	39
22	49844	97729	52115	47885	02271	50156	38
23	49882	97725	52157	47843	02275	50118	37
24	49920	97721	52200	47800	02279	50080	36
25	49958	97717	52242	47758	02283	50042	35
26	49996	97713	52284	47716	02287	50004	34
27	50034	97708	52326	47674	02292	49966	33
28	50072	97704	52368	47632	02296	49928	32
29	50110	97700	52410	47590	02300	49890	31
30	9.50148	9.97696	9.52452	10.47548	10.02304	10.49852	30
31	50185	97691	52494	47506	02309	49815	29
32	50223	97687	52536	47464	02313	49777	28
33	50261	97683	52578	47422	02317	49739	27
34	50298	97679	52620	47380	02321	49701	26
35	50336	97674	52661	47339	02326	49664	25
36	50374	97670	52703	47297	02330	49626	24
37	50411	97666	52745	47255	02334	49589	23
38	50449	97662	52787	47213	02338	49551	22
39	50486	97657	52829	47171	02343	49514	21
40	9.50523	9.97653	9.52870	10.47130	10.02347	10.49477	20
41	50561	97649	52912	47088	02351	49439	19
42	50598	97645	52953	47047	02355	49402	18
43	50635	97640	52995	47005	02360	49365	17
44	50673	97636	53037	46963	02364	49327	16
45	50710	97632	53078	46922	02368	49290	15
46	50747	97628	53120	46880	02372	49253	14
47	50784	97623	53161	46839	02377	49216	13
48	50821	97619	53202	46798	02381	49179	12
49	50858	97615	53244	46756	02385	49142	11
50	9.50896	9.97610	9.53285	10.46715	10.02390	10.49104	10
51	50933	97606	53327	46673	02394	49067	9
52	50970	97602	53368	46632	02398	49030	8
53	51007	97597	53409	46591	02403	48993	7
54	51043	97593	53450	46550	02407	48957	6
55	51080	97589	53492	46508	02411	48920	5
56	51117	97584	53533	46467	02416	48883	4
57	51154	97580	53574	46426	02420	48846	3
58	51191	97576	53615	46385	02424	48809	2
59	51227	97571	53656	46344	02429	48773	1
60	51264	97567	53697	46303	02433	48736	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent	Co-secant	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 9 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.19433	9.99462	9.19971	10.80029	10.00538	10.80567	00
1	19513	99460	20053	79947	00540	80487	59
2	19592	99458	20134	79866	00542	80408	58
3	19672	99456	20216	79784	00544	80328	57
4	19753	99454	20297	79703	00546	80249	56
5	19833	99452	20378	79622	00548	80170	55
6	19909	99450	20459	79541	00550	80091	54
7	19988	99448	20540	79460	00552	80012	53
8	20067	99446	20621	79379	00554	79933	52
9	20145	99444	20701	79299	00556	79855	51
10	9.20223	9.99442	9.20782	10.79218	10.00558	10.79777	50
11	20302	99440	20862	79138	00560	79698	49
12	20380	99438	20942	79058	00562	79620	48
13	20458	99436	21022	78978	00564	79542	47
14	20535	99434	21102	78898	00566	79465	46
15	20613	99432	21182	78818	00568	79387	45
16	20691	99429	21261	78739	00571	79309	44
17	20768	99427	21341	78659	00573	79232	43
18	20845	99425	21420	78580	00575	79155	42
19	20922	99423	21499	78501	00577	79078	41
20	9.20999	9.99421	9.21576	10.78422	10.00579	10.79001	40
21	21076	99419	21657	78343	00581	78924	39
22	21153	99417	21736	78264	00583	78847	38
23	21229	99415	21814	78186	00585	78771	37
24	21306	99413	21893	78107	00587	78694	36
25	21382	99411	21971	78029	00589	78618	35
26	21458	99409	22049	77951	00591	78542	34
27	21534	99407	22127	77873	00593	78466	33
28	21610	99405	22205	77795	00596	78390	32
29	21685	99402	22282	77717	00598	78315	31
30	9.21761	9.99400	9.22361	10.77639	10.00600	10.78239	30
31	21836	99398	22438	77562	00602	78164	29
32	21912	99396	22516	77484	00604	78088	28
33	21987	99394	22593	77407	00606	78013	27
34	22062	99392	22670	77330	00608	77938	26
35	22137	99390	22747	77252	00610	77863	25
36	22211	99388	22824	77176	00612	77789	24
37	22286	99385	22901	77099	00615	77714	23
38	22361	99383	22977	77023	00617	77639	22
39	22435	99381	23054	76946	00619	77565	21
40	9.22509	9.99379	9.23130	10.76870	10.00621	10.77491	20
41	22583	99377	13206	76794	00623	77417	19
42	22657	99375	23283	76717	00625	77342	18
43	22731	99372	23359	76641	00628	77269	17
44	22805	99370	23435	76565	00630	77195	16
45	22878	99368	23510	76490	00632	77122	15
46	22952	99366	23586	76414	00634	77048	14
47	23025	99364	23661	76339	00636	76975	13
48	23098	99362	23737	76263	00638	76902	12
49	23171	99359	23812	76188	00641	76829	11
50	9.23244	9.99357	9.23887	10.76113	10.00642	10.76756	10
51	23317	99355	23962	76038	00645	76683	9
52	23390	99353	24037	75963	00647	76610	8
53	23462	99351	24112	75888	00649	76538	7
54	23535	99348	24186	75814	00652	76465	6
55	23607	99346	24261	75739	00654	76393	5
56	23679	99344	24335	75665	00656	76321	4
57	23752	99342	24410	75590	00658	76248	3
58	23823	99340	24484	75516	00660	76177	2
59	23895	99337	24558	75442	00663	76105	1
60	23967	99335	24632	75368	00665	76033	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 20 Degr.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.53405	9.97299	9.56107	10.43893	10.02701	10.46595	60
1	53440	97294	56146	43854	02706	46560	59
2	53475	97289	56185	43815	02711	46525	58
3	53509	97285	56224	43776	02715	46491	57
4	53544	97280	56264	43736	02720	46456	56
5	53578	97276	56303	43697	02724	46422	55
6	53613	97271	56342	43658	02729	46387	54
7	53647	97266	56381	43619	02734	46353	53
8	53682	97262	56420	43580	02738	46318	52
9	53716	97257	56459	43541	02743	46284	51
10	9.53751	9.97252	9.56498	10.43502	10.02748	10.46249	50
11	53785	97248	56537	43463	02752	46215	49
12	53819	97243	56576	43424	02757	46181	48
13	53854	97238	56615	43385	02762	46146	47
14	53888	97234	56654	43346	02766	46112	46
15	53922	97229	56693	43307	02771	46078	45
16	53957	97224	56732	43268	02776	46043	44
17	53991	97220	56771	43229	02780	46009	43
18	54025	97215	56810	43190	02785	45975	42
19	54059	97210	56849	43151	02790	45941	41
20	9.54093	9.97206	9.56887	10.43113	10.02794	10.45907	40
21	54127	97201	56926	43074	02799	45873	39
22	54161	97196	56965	43035	02804	45839	38
23	54195	97192	57004	42996	02808	45805	37
24	54229	97187	57042	42958	02813	45771	36
25	54263	97182	57081	42919	02818	45737	35
26	54297	97178	57120	42880	02822	45703	34
27	54331	97173	57158	42842	02827	45669	33
28	54365	97168	57197	42803	02832	45635	32
29	54399	97163	57235	42765	02837	45601	31
30	9.54433	9.97159	9.57274	10.42726	10.02841	10.45567	30
31	54456	97154	57312	42688	02846	45534	29
32	54500	97149	57351	42649	02851	45500	28
33	54534	97145	57389	42611	02855	45466	27
34	54567	97140	57428	42572	02860	45433	26
35	54601	97135	57466	42534	02865	45399	25
36	54635	97130	57504	42496	02870	45365	24
37	54668	97126	57543	42457	02874	45332	23
38	54702	97121	57581	42419	02879	45298	22
39	54735	97116	57619	42381	02884	45265	21
40	9.54769	9.97111	9.57658	10.42342	10.02889	10.45231	20
41	54802	97107	57696	42304	02893	45198	19
42	54836	97102	57734	42266	02898	45164	18
43	54869	97097	57772	42228	02903	45131	17
44	54903	97092	57810	42190	02908	45097	16
45	54936	97087	57849	42151	02913	45064	15
46	54969	97083	57887	42113	02917	45031	14
47	55003	97078	57925	42075	02922	44997	13
48	55036	97073	57963	42037	02927	44964	12
49	55069	97068	58001	41999	02932	44931	11
50	9.55102	9.97063	9.58039	10.41961	10.02937	10.44898	10
51	55136	97059	58077	41923	02941	44864	9
52	55169	97054	58115	41885	02946	44831	8
53	55202	97049	58153	41847	02951	44798	7
54	55235	97044	58191	41809	02956	44765	6
55	55268	97039	58229	41771	02961	44732	5
56	55301	97035	58267	41733	02965	44699	4
57	55334	97030	58304	41696	02970	44666	3
58	55367	97025	58342	41658	02975	44633	2
59	55400	97020	58380	41620	02980	44600	1
60	55433	97015	58418	41582	02985	44567	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 11 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.28060	9.99195	9.28865	10.71135	10.00805	10.71940	60
1	28125	99192	28933	71067	00808	71875	59
2	28190	99190	29000	71000	00810	71810	58
3	28254	99187	29067	70933	00813	71746	57
4	28319	99185	29134	70866	00815	71681	56
5	28384	99182	29201	70799	00818	71616	55
6	28448	99180	29268	70732	00820	71552	54
7	28512	99177	29335	70665	00823	71488	53
8	28577	99175	29402	70598	00825	71423	52
9	28641	99172	29468	70532	00828	71359	51
10	9.28705	9.99170	9.29535	10.70465	10.00830	10.71295	50
11	28769	99167	29601	70399	00833	71231	49
12	28833	99165	29668	70332	00835	71167	48
13	28896	99162	29734	70266	00838	71104	47
14	28960	99160	29800	70200	00840	71040	46
15	29024	99157	29866	70134	00843	70976	45
16	29087	99155	29932	70068	00845	70913	44
17	29150	99152	29998	70002	00848	70850	43
18	29214	99150	30064	69936	00850	70786	42
19	29277	99147	30130	69870	00853	70723	41
20	9.29340	9.99145	9.30195	10.69505	10.00855	10.70660	40
21	29403	99142	30261	69739	00858	70597	39
22	29466	99140	30326	69674	00860	70534	38
23	29529	99137	30391	69609	00863	70471	37
24	29591	99135	30457	69543	00865	70409	36
25	29654	99132	30522	69478	00868	70346	35
26	29716	99130	30587	69413	00870	70284	34
27	29779	99127	30652	69348	00873	70221	33
28	29841	99124	30717	69283	00876	70159	32
29	29903	99122	30782	69218	00878	70097	31
30	9.29966	9.99119	9.30846	10.69154	10.00881	10.70034	30
31	30028	99117	30911	69089	00883	69972	29
32	30090	99114	30975	69025	00886	69910	28
33	30151	99112	31040	68960	00888	69849	27
34	30213	99109	31104	68896	00891	69787	26
35	30275	99106	31168	68832	00894	69725	25
36	30336	99104	31233	68767	00896	69664	24
37	30398	99101	31297	68703	00899	69602	23
38	30459	99099	31361	68639	00901	69541	22
39	30521	99096	31425	68575	00904	69479	21
40	9.30582	9.99093	9.31489	10.68511	10.00907	10.69418	20
41	30643	99091	31552	68448	00909	69357	19
42	30704	99088	31616	68384	00912	69296	18
43	30765	99086	31679	68321	00914	69235	17
44	30826	99083	31743	68257	00917	69174	16
45	30887	99080	31806	68194	00920	69113	15
46	30947	99078	31870	68130	00922	69053	14
47	31008	99075	31933	68067	00925	68992	13
48	31068	99072	31996	68004	00928	68932	12
49	31129	99070	32059	67941	00930	68871	11
50	9.31189	9.99067	9.32122	10.67578	10.00933	10.68811	10
51	31250	99064	32185	67815	00936	68750	9
52	31310	99062	32248	67752	00938	68690	8
53	31370	99059	32311	67689	00941	68630	7
54	31430	99056	32373	67627	00944	68570	6
55	31490	99054	32436	67564	00946	68510	5
56	31549	99051	32498	67502	00949	68451	4
57	31609	99048	32561	67439	00952	68391	3
58	31669	99046	32623	67377	00954	68331	2
59	31728	99043	32685	67315	00957	68272	1
60	31788	99040	32747	67253	00960	68212	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 12 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant	Co-secant.	
0	9.31788	9.99040	9.32747	10.67253	10.00960	10.68212	60
1	31847	99038	32810	67190	00962	68153	59
2	31907	99035	32872	67128	00965	68093	58
3	31966	99032	32933	67067	00968	68034	57
4	32025	99030	32995	67005	00970	67975	56
5	32084	99027	33057	66943	00973	67916	55
6	32143	99024	33119	66881	00976	67857	54
7	32202	99022	33180	66820	00978	67798	53
8	32261	99019	33242	66758	00981	67739	52
9	32319	99016	33303	66697	00984	67681	51
10	9.32378	9.99013	9.33365	10.66635	10.00987	10.67622	50
11	32437	99011	33426	66574	00989	67593	49
12	32495	99008	33487	66513	00992	67505	48
13	32553	99005	33548	66452	00995	67447	47
14	32612	99002	33609	66391	00998	67388	46
15	32670	99000	33670	66330	01000	67330	45
16	32728	98997	33731	66269	01003	67272	44
17	32786	98994	33792	66208	01006	67214	43
18	32844	98991	33853	66147	01009	67156	42
19	32902	98989	33913	66087	01011	67098	41
20	9.32960	9.98986	9.33974	10.66026	10.01014	10.67040	40
21	33018	98983	34034	65966	01017	66982	39
22	33075	98980	34095	65905	01020	66925	38
23	33133	98978	34155	65845	01022	66867	37
24	33190	98975	34215	65785	01025	66810	36
25	33248	98972	34276	65724	01028	66752	35
26	33305	98969	34336	65664	01031	66695	34
27	33362	98967	34396	65604	01033	66638	33
28	33420	98964	34456	65544	01036	66580	32
29	33477	98961	34516	65484	01039	66523	31
30	9.33534	9.98958	9.34576	10.65424	10.01042	10.66466	30
31	33591	98955	34635	65365	01045	66409	29
32	33647	98953	34695	65305	01047	66353	28
33	33704	98950	34755	65245	01050	66296	27
34	33761	98947	34814	65186	01053	66239	26
35	33818	98944	34874	65126	01056	66182	25
36	33874	98941	34933	65067	01059	66126	24
37	33931	98938	34992	65008	01062	66069	23
38	33987	98936	35051	64949	01064	66013	22
39	34043	98933	35111	64889	01067	65957	21
40	9.34100	9.98930	9.35170	10.64830	10.01070	10.65900	20
41	34156	98927	35229	64771	01073	65844	19
42	34212	98924	35288	64712	01076	65788	18
43	34268	98921	35347	64653	01079	65732	17
44	34324	98919	35405	64595	01081	65676	16
45	34380	98916	35464	64536	01084	65620	15
46	34436	98913	35523	64477	01087	65564	14
47	34491	98910	35581	64419	01090	65509	13
48	34547	98907	35640	64360	01093	65453	12
49	34602	98904	35698	64302	01096	65398	11
50	9.34658	9.98901	9.35757	10.64243	10.01099	10.65342	10
51	34713	98898	35815	64185	01102	65287	9
52	34769	98896	35873	64127	01104	65231	8
53	34824	98893	35931	64069	01107	65176	7
54	34879	98890	35989	64011	01110	65121	6
55	34934	98887	36047	63953	01113	65066	5
56	34989	98884	36105	63895	01116	65011	4
57	35044	98881	36163	63837	01119	64956	3
58	35099	98878	36221	63779	01122	64901	2
59	35154	98875	36279	63721	01125	64846	1
60	35209	98872	36336	63664	01128	64791	0
	Co sine	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 23 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.59188	9.96403	9.62785	10.37215	10.03597	10.40512	60
1	59218	96397	62820	37180	03603	40782	59
2	59247	96392	62855	37145	03608	40753	58
3	59277	96387	62890	37110	03613	40723	57
4	59307	96381	62926	37074	03619	40693	56
5	59336	96376	62961	37039	03624	40664	55
6	59366	96370	62996	37004	03630	40634	54
7	59396	96365	63031	36969	03635	40604	53
8	59425	96360	63066	36934	03640	40575	52
9	59455	96354	63101	36899	03646	40545	51
10	9.59484	9.96349	9.63135	10.36805	10.03651	10.40516	50
11	59514	96343	63170	36830	03657	40486	49
12	59543	96338	63205	36795	03662	40457	48
13	59573	96333	63240	36760	03667	40427	47
14	59602	96327	63275	36725	03673	40398	46
15	59632	96322	63310	36690	03678	40368	45
16	59661	96316	63345	36655	03684	40339	44
17	59690	96311	63379	36621	03689	40310	43
18	59720	96305	63414	36586	03695	40280	42
19	59749	96300	63449	36551	03700	40251	41
20	9.59778	9.96294	9.63484	10.36516	10.03706	10.40222	40
21	59808	96289	63519	36481	03711	40192	39
22	59837	96284	63553	36447	03716	40163	38
23	59866	96278	63588	36412	03722	40134	37
24	59895	96273	63623	36377	03727	40105	36
25	59924	96267	63657	36343	03733	40076	35
26	59954	96262	63692	36308	03738	40046	34
27	59983	96256	63726	36274	03744	40017	33
28	60012	96251	63761	36239	03749	39988	32
29	60041	96245	63796	36204	03755	39959	31
30	9.60070	9.96240	9.63830	10.36170	10.03760	10.39930	30
31	60099	96234	63865	36135	03766	39901	29
32	60128	96229	63899	36101	03771	39872	28
33	60157	96223	63934	36066	03777	39843	27
34	60186	96218	63968	36032	03782	39814	26
35	60215	96212	64003	35997	03788	39785	25
36	60244	96207	64037	35963	03793	39756	24
37	60273	96201	64072	35928	03799	39727	23
38	60302	96196	64106	35894	03804	39698	22
39	60331	96190	64140	35860	03810	39669	21
40	9.60359	9.96185	9.64175	10.35825	10.03815	10.39641	20
41	60388	96179	64209	35791	03821	39612	19
42	60417	96174	64243	35757	03826	39583	18
43	60446	96168	64278	35722	03832	39554	17
44	60474	96162	64312	35688	03838	39526	16
45	60503	96157	64346	35654	03843	39497	15
46	60532	96151	64381	35619	03849	39468	14
47	60561	96146	64415	35585	03854	39439	13
48	60589	96140	64449	35551	03860	39411	12
49	60618	96135	64483	35517	03865	39382	11
50	9.60646	9.96129	9.64517	10.35403	10.03871	10.39354	10
51	60675	96123	64552	35448	03877	39325	9
52	60704	96118	64586	35414	03882	39296	8
53	60732	96112	64620	35380	03888	39268	7
54	60761	96107	64654	35346	03893	39239	6
55	60789	96101	64688	35312	03899	39211	5
56	60818	96095	64722	35278	03905	39182	4
57	60846	96090	64756	35244	03910	39154	3
58	60875	96084	64790	35210	03916	39125	2
59	60903	96079	64824	35176	03921	39097	1
60	60931	96073	64858	35142	03927	39069	0
	Co sine.	Sine.	Co-lang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 24 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine	Tangent	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9 60931	9 96077	1.64858	10.35142	10.03927	10.39069	60
1	60790	96067	64892	35108	03933	39040	59
2	60783	96062	64926	35074	03938	39012	58
3	61016	96056	64960	35040	03944	38984	57
4	61045	96050	64994	35006	03950	38955	56
5	61073	96045	65024	34972	03955	38927	55
6	61101	96039	65062	34938	03961	38899	54
7	61129	96034	65096	34904	03966	38871	53
8	61154	96028	65130	34870	03972	38842	52
9	61186	96022	65164	34836	03979	38814	51
10	61214	96017	65197	34803	03985	38786	50
11	61242	96011	65231	34769	03990	38758	49
12	61270	96005	65265	34735	03995	38730	48
13	61298	96000	65299	34701	04000	38702	47
14	61326	95994	65333	34667	04006	38674	46
15	61354	95988	65366	34634	04012	38646	45
16	61382	95982	65400	34600	04018	38618	44
17	61411	95977	65434	34566	04023	38589	43
18	61439	95971	65467	34533	04029	38562	42
19	61465	95965	65501	34500	04035	38534	41
20	61494	95960	65535	34465	04040	38506	40
21	61522	95954	65568	34432	04046	38478	39
22	61550	95948	65602	34398	04052	38450	38
23	61578	95942	65636	34364	04058	38422	37
24	61606	95937	65669	34331	04063	38394	36
25	61634	95931	65703	34297	04069	38366	35
26	61662	95925	65736	34264	04075	38338	34
27	61689	95920	65770	34230	04080	38311	33
28	61717	95914	65803	34197	04086	38283	32
29	61745	95908	65837	34163	04092	38255	31
30	61773	95902	65870	34130	04098	38227	30
31	61800	95897	65904	34096	04103	38200	29
32	61828	95891	65937	34063	04109	38172	28
33	61856	95885	65971	34029	04115	38144	27
34	61883	95879	66004	33996	04121	38117	26
35	61911	95873	66038	33962	04127	38089	25
36	61939	95868	66071	33929	04132	38061	24
37	61966	95862	66104	33896	04138	38034	23
38	61994	95856	66138	33862	04144	38006	22
39	62021	95850	66171	33829	04150	37979	21
40	62049	95844	66204	33796	04156	37951	20
41	62070	95839	66238	33762	04161	37924	19
42	62104	95833	66272	33729	04167	37896	18
43	62131	95827	66304	33696	04173	37869	17
44	62159	95821	66337	33663	04179	37841	16
45	62186	95815	66371	33629	04185	37814	15
46	62214	95810	66404	33596	04190	37786	14
47	62241	95804	66437	33563	04196	37759	13
48	62269	95798	66470	33530	04202	37732	12
49	62296	95792	66503	33497	04208	37704	11
50	62323	95786	66537	33463	04214	37657	10
51	62350	95780	66570	33430	04220	37650	9
52	62377	95775	66603	33397	04225	37623	8
53	62405	95769	66636	33364	04231	37595	7
54	62432	95763	66669	33331	04237	37568	6
55	62459	95757	66702	33298	04243	37541	5
56	62486	95751	66735	33265	04249	37514	4
57	62513	95745	66768	33232	04255	37487	3
58	62541	95739	66801	33199	04261	37459	2
59	62568	95733	66834	33166	04266	37432	1
60	62595	95728	66867	33133	04272	37405	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant	secant.	M.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 25 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.62595	95728	9.66867	10.33133	10.04272	10.37405	50
1	62622	95722	66900	33100	04278	37378	59
2	62649	95716	66933	33067	04284	37351	58
3	62676	95710	66966	33034	04290	37324	57
4	62703	95704	66999	33001	04296	37297	56
5	62730	95698	67032	32968	04302	37270	55
6	62757	95692	67065	32935	04308	37243	54
7	62784	95686	67098	32902	04314	37216	53
8	62811	95680	67131	32869	04320	37189	52
9	62838	95674	67163	32837	04326	37162	51
10	9.62865	9.95668	9.67196	10.32804	10.04332	10.37135	50
11	62892	95663	67229	32771	04337	37108	49
12	62918	95657	67262	32738	04343	37082	48
13	62945	95651	67295	32705	04349	37055	47
14	62972	95645	67327	32673	04355	37028	46
15	62999	95639	67360	32640	04361	37001	45
16	63026	95633	67393	32607	04367	36974	44
17	63052	95627	67426	32574	04373	36948	43
18	63079	95621	67458	32542	04379	36921	42
19	63106	95615	67491	32509	04385	36894	41
20	9.63133	9.95609	9.67524	10.32476	10.04391	10.36867	40
21	63159	95603	67556	32444	04397	36841	39
22	63186	95597	67589	32411	04403	36814	38
23	63213	95591	67622	32378	04409	36787	37
24	63239	95585	67654	32346	04415	36761	36
25	63266	95579	67687	32313	04421	36734	35
26	63292	95573	67719	32281	04427	36708	34
27	63319	95567	67752	32248	04433	36681	33
28	63345	95561	67785	32215	04439	36655	32
29	63372	95555	67817	32183	04445	36628	31
30	9.63398	9.95549	9.67850	10.32150	10.04451	10.36602	30
31	63425	95543	67882	32118	04457	36575	29
32	63451	95537	67915	32085	04463	36549	28
33	63478	95531	67947	32053	04469	36522	27
34	63504	95525	67980	32020	04475	36496	26
35	63531	95519	68012	31988	04481	36469	25
36	63557	95513	68044	31956	04487	36443	24
37	63583	95507	68077	31923	04493	36417	23
38	63610	95500	68109	31891	04500	36390	22
39	63636	95494	68142	31858	04506	36364	21
40	9.63662	9.95483	9.68174	10.31826	10.04512	10.36338	20
41	63689	95482	68206	31794	04518	36311	19
42	63715	95476	68239	31761	04524	36285	18
43	63741	95470	68271	31729	04530	36259	17
44	63767	95464	68303	31697	04536	36233	16
45	63794	95458	68336	31664	04542	36206	15
46	63820	95452	68368	31632	04548	36180	14
47	63846	95446	68400	31600	04554	36154	13
48	63872	95440	68432	31568	04560	36128	12
49	63898	95434	68465	31535	04566	36102	11
50	9.63924	9.95427	9.68497	10.31503	10.04573	10.36076	10
51	63950	95421	68529	31471	04579	36050	9
52	63976	95415	68561	31439	04585	36024	8
53	64002	95409	68593	31407	04591	35998	7
54	64028	95403	68626	31374	04597	35972	6
55	64054	95397	68658	31342	04603	35946	5
56	64080	95391	68690	31310	04609	35920	4
57	64106	95384	68722	31278	04616	35894	3
58	64132	95378	68754	31246	04622	35868	2
59	64158	95372	68786	31214	04628	35842	1
60	64184	95366	68818	31182	04634	35816	0
	Co sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 16 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	M.
0	9.44034	9.98284	9.45750	10.54250	10.01716	10.55966	50
1	44078	98281	45797	54203	01719	55922	59
2	44122	98277	45845	54155	01723	55878	58
3	44166	98273	45892	54108	01727	55834	57
4	44210	98270	45940	54060	01730	55790	56
5	44253	98266	45987	54013	01734	55747	55
6	44297	98262	46035	53965	01738	55703	54
7	44341	98259	46082	53918	01741	55659	53
8	44385	98255	46130	53870	01745	55615	52
9	44428	98251	46177	53823	01749	55572	51
10	9.44472	9.98248	9.46224	10.53776	10.01752	10.55528	50
11	44516	98244	46271	53729	01756	55484	49
12	44559	98240	46319	53681	01760	55441	48
13	44602	98237	46366	53634	01763	55398	47
14	44646	98233	46413	53587	01767	55354	46
15	44689	98229	46460	53540	01771	55311	45
16	44733	98226	46507	53493	01774	55267	44
17	44776	98222	46554	53446	01778	55224	43
18	44819	98218	46601	53399	01782	55181	42
19	44862	98215	46648	53352	01785	55138	41
20	9.44905	9.98211	9.46694	10.53306	10.01789	10.55095	40
21	44948	98207	46741	53259	01793	55052	39
22	44992	98204	46788	53212	01796	55008	38
23	45035	98200	46835	53165	01800	54965	37
24	45077	98196	46881	53119	01804	54923	36
25	45120	98192	46928	53072	01808	54880	35
26	45163	98189	46975	53025	01811	54837	34
27	45206	98185	47021	52979	01815	54794	33
28	45249	98181	47068	52932	01819	54751	32
29	45292	98177	47114	52886	01823	54708	31
30	9.45334	9.98174	9.47160	10.52840	10.01826	10.54666	30
31	45377	98170	47207	52793	01830	54623	29
32	45419	98166	47253	52747	01834	54581	28
33	45462	98162	47299	52701	01838	54538	27
34	45504	98159	47346	52654	01841	54496	26
35	45547	98155	47392	52608	01845	54453	25
36	45589	98151	47438	52562	01849	54411	24
37	45632	98147	47484	52516	01853	54368	23
38	45674	98144	47530	52470	01856	54326	22
39	45716	98140	47576	52424	01860	54284	21
40	9.45758	9.98136	9.47622	10.52378	10.01864	10.54242	20
41	45801	98132	47668	52332	01868	54199	19
42	45843	98129	47714	52286	01871	54157	18
43	45885	98125	47760	52240	01875	54115	17
44	45927	98121	47806	52194	01879	54073	16
45	45969	98117	47852	52148	01883	54031	15
46	46011	98113	47897	52103	01887	53989	14
47	46053	98110	47943	52057	01890	53947	13
48	46095	98106	47989	52011	01894	53905	12
49	46136	98102	48035	51965	01898	53864	11
50	9.46178	9.98098	9.48080	10.51920	10.01902	10.53822	10
51	46220	98094	48126	51874	01906	53780	9
52	46262	98090	48171	51829	01910	53738	8
53	46303	98087	48217	51783	01913	53697	7
54	46345	98083	48262	51738	01917	53655	6
55	46386	98079	48307	51693	01921	53614	5
56	46428	98075	48353	51647	01925	53572	4
57	46469	98071	48398	51602	01929	53531	3
58	46511	98067	48443	51557	01933	53489	2
59	46552	98063	48489	51511	01937	53448	1
60	46594	98060	48534	51466	01940	53406	0
	Co sine.	Sine.	Co tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

75 Degrees.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 17 Deg.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co secant.	
0	46594	9.98060	48534	10.51466	10.01940	10.53406	60
1	46635	98056	48579	51421	01944	53365	59
2	46676	98052	48624	51376	01948	53324	58
3	46717	98048	48669	51331	01952	53283	57
4	46758	98044	48714	51286	01956	53242	56
5	46800	98040	48759	51241	01960	53200	55
6	46841	98036	48804	51196	01964	53159	54
7	46882	98032	48849	51151	01968	53118	53
8	46923	98029	48894	51106	01971	53077	52
9	46964	98025	48939	51061	01975	53036	51
10	47005	9.98021	48984	10.51016	10.01979	10.52995	50
11	47045	98017	49029	50971	01983	52955	49
12	47086	98013	49073	50927	01987	52914	48
13	47127	98009	49118	50882	01991	52873	47
14	47168	98005	49163	50837	01995	52832	46
15	47209	98001	49207	50793	01999	52791	45
16	47249	97997	49252	50748	02003	52751	44
17	47290	97993	49296	50704	02007	52710	43
18	47330	97989	49341	50659	02011	52670	42
19	47371	97986	49385	50615	02014	52629	41
20	47411	9.97982	49430	10.50570	10.02018	10.52589	40
21	47452	97978	49474	50526	02022	52548	39
22	47492	97974	49519	50481	02026	52508	38
23	47533	97970	49563	50437	02030	52467	37
24	47573	97966	49607	50393	02034	52427	36
25	47613	97962	49652	50348	02038	52387	35
26	47654	97958	49696	50304	02042	52346	34
27	47694	97954	49740	50260	02046	52306	33
28	47734	97950	49784	50216	02050	52266	32
29	47774	97946	49828	50172	02054	52226	31
30	47814	9.97942	49872	10.50125	10.02058	10.52186	30
31	47854	97938	49916	50084	02062	52146	29
32	47894	97934	49960	50040	02066	52106	28
33	47934	97930	50004	49996	02070	52066	27
34	47974	97926	50048	49952	02074	52026	26
35	48014	97922	50092	49908	02078	51986	25
36	48054	97918	50136	49864	02082	51946	24
37	48094	97914	50180	49820	02086	51906	23
38	48133	97910	50223	49777	02090	51867	22
39	48173	97906	50267	49733	02094	51827	21
40	48213	9.97902	50311	10.49689	10.02098	10.51787	20
41	48252	97898	50355	49645	02102	51748	19
42	48292	97894	50398	49602	02106	51708	18
43	48332	97890	50442	49558	02110	51668	17
44	48371	97886	50485	49515	02114	51629	16
45	48411	97882	50529	49471	02118	51589	15
46	48450	97878	50572	49428	02122	51550	14
47	48490	97874	50616	49384	02126	51510	13
48	48529	97870	50659	49341	02130	51471	12
49	48568	97866	50703	49297	02134	51432	11
50	48607	9.97861	50746	10.49254	10.02139	10.51393	10
51	48647	97857	50789	49211	02143	51353	9
52	48686	97853	50833	49167	02147	51314	8
53	48725	97849	50876	49124	02151	51275	7
54	48764	97845	50919	49081	02155	51236	6
55	48803	97841	50962	49038	02159	51197	5
56	48842	97837	51005	48995	02163	51158	4
57	48881	97833	51048	48952	02167	51119	3
58	48920	97829	51092	48908	02171	51080	2
59	48959	97825	51135	48865	02175	51041	1
60	48998	97821	51178	48821	02179	51002	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent	Co secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 28 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.67161	9.94493	9.72567	10.27433	10.05407	10.32539	60
1	67185	94487	72598	27402	05413	32515	59
2	67208	94480	72628	27372	05420	32492	58
3	67232	94473	72659	27341	05427	32468	57
4	67256	94467	72689	27311	05433	32444	56
5	67280	94460	72720	27280	05440	32420	55
6	67303	94453	72750	27250	05447	32397	54
7	67327	94446	72780	27220	05454	32373	53
8	67350	94440	72811	27189	05460	32350	52
9	67374	94433	72841	27159	05467	32326	51
10	9.67398	9.4526	9.72872	10.27128	10.05474	10.32302	50
11	67421	94519	72902	27098	05481	32279	49
12	67445	94513	72932	27068	05487	32255	48
13	67468	94506	72963	27037	05494	32232	47
14	67492	94499	72993	27007	05501	32208	46
15	67515	94492	73023	26977	05508	32185	45
16	67539	94485	73054	26946	05515	32161	44
17	67562	94479	73084	26916	05521	32138	43
18	67586	94472	73114	26886	05528	32114	42
19	67609	94465	73144	26856	05535	32091	41
20	9.67633	9.94458	9.73175	10.26825	10.05542	10.32067	40
21	67656	94451	73205	26795	05549	32044	39
22	67680	94445	73235	26765	05555	32020	38
23	67703	94438	73265	26735	05562	32097	37
24	67726	94431	73295	26705	05569	32074	36
25	67750	94424	73326	26674	05576	32050	35
26	67773	94417	73356	26644	05583	32027	34
27	67796	94410	73386	26614	05590	32004	33
28	67820	94404	73416	26584	05596	32180	32
29	67843	94397	73446	26554	05603	32157	31
30	9.67866	9.94390	9.73476	10.26524	10.05610	10.32134	30
31	67890	94383	73507	26493	05617	32110	29
32	67913	94376	73537	26463	05624	32087	28
33	67936	94369	73567	26433	05631	32064	27
34	67959	94362	73597	26403	05638	32041	26
35	67982	94355	73627	26373	05645	32018	25
36	68006	94349	73657	26343	05651	31994	24
37	68029	94342	73687	26313	05658	31971	23
38	68052	94335	73717	26283	05665	31948	22
39	68075	94328	73747	26253	05672	31925	21
40	9.68098	9.94321	9.73777	10.26223	10.05679	10.31901	20
41	68121	94314	73807	26193	05686	31879	19
42	68144	94307	73837	26163	05693	31856	18
43	68167	94300	73867	26133	05700	31833	17
44	68190	94293	73897	26103	05707	31810	16
45	68213	94286	73927	26073	05714	31787	15
46	68237	94279	73957	26043	05721	31763	14
47	68260	94273	73987	26013	05727	31740	13
48	68282	94266	74017	25983	05734	31717	12
49	68305	94259	74047	25953	05741	31695	11
50	9.68328	9.94252	9.74077	10.25923	10.05748	10.31672	10
51	68351	94245	74107	25893	05755	31649	9
52	68374	94238	74137	25863	05762	31626	8
53	68397	94231	74166	25834	05769	31603	7
54	68420	94224	74196	25804	05776	31580	6
55	68443	94217	74226	25774	05783	31557	5
56	68466	94210	74256	25744	05790	31534	4
57	68489	94203	74286	25714	05797	31511	3
58	68512	94196	74316	25684	05804	31488	2
59	68534	94189	74345	25655	05811	31466	1
60	68557	94182	74375	25625	05818	31443	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 29 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co-fine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.68557	9.94182	9.74375	10.25625	10.05818	10.31443	60
1	68580	94175	74405	25595	05825	31420	59
2	68603	94168	74435	25565	05832	31397	58
3	68625	94161	74465	25535	05839	31375	57
4	68648	94154	74494	25506	05846	31352	56
5	68671	94147	74524	25476	05853	31329	55
6	68694	94140	74554	25446	05860	31306	54
7	68716	94133	74583	25417	05867	31284	53
8	68739	94126	74613	25387	05874	31261	52
9	68762	94119	74643	25357	05881	31238	51
10	9.68784	9.94112	9.74673	10.25327	10.05858	10.31216	50
11	68807	94105	74702	25298	05895	31193	49
12	68829	94098	74732	25268	05902	31171	48
13	68852	94090	74762	25238	05910	31148	47
14	68875	94083	74791	25209	05917	31125	46
15	68897	94076	74821	25179	05924	31103	45
16	68920	94069	74851	25149	05931	31080	44
17	68942	94062	74880	25120	05938	31058	43
18	68965	94055	74910	25090	05945	31035	42
19	68987	94048	74939	25061	05952	31013	41
20	9.69010	9.94041	9.74969	10.25031	10.05959	10.30990	40
21	69032	94034	74998	25002	05966	30968	39
22	69055	94027	75028	24972	05973	30945	38
23	69077	94020	75058	24942	05980	30923	37
24	69100	94012	75087	24913	05988	30900	36
25	69122	94005	75117	24883	05995	30878	35
26	69144	93998	75146	24854	06002	30856	34
27	69167	93991	75176	24824	06009	30833	33
28	69189	93984	75205	24795	06016	30811	32
29	69212	93977	75235	24765	06023	30788	31
30	9.69234	9.93970	9.75264	10.24736	10.06030	10.30766	30
31	69256	93963	75294	24706	06037	30744	29
32	69279	93955	75323	24677	06045	30721	28
33	69301	93948	75353	24647	06052	30699	27
34	69323	93941	75382	24618	06059	30677	26
35	69345	93934	75411	24589	06066	30655	25
36	69368	93927	75441	24559	06073	30632	24
37	69390	93920	75470	24530	06080	30610	23
38	69412	93912	75500	24500	06088	30588	22
39	69434	93905	75529	24471	06095	30566	21
40	9.69456	9.93898	9.75558	10.24442	10.06102	10.30544	20
41	69479	93891	75588	24412	06109	30521	19
42	69501	93884	75617	24383	06116	30499	18
43	69523	93876	75647	24353	06124	30477	17
44	69545	93869	75676	24324	06131	30455	16
45	69567	93862	75705	24295	06138	30433	15
46	69589	93855	75735	24265	06145	30411	14
47	69611	93847	75764	24236	06153	30389	13
48	69633	93840	75793	24207	06160	30367	12
49	69655	93833	75822	24178	06167	30345	11
50	9.69677	9.93826	9.75852	10.24148	10.06174	10.30323	10
51	69699	93819	75881	24119	06181	30301	9
52	69721	93811	75910	24090	06189	30279	8
53	69743	93804	75939	24061	06196	30257	7
54	69765	93797	75969	24031	06203	30235	6
55	69787	93789	75998	24002	06211	30213	5
56	69809	93782	76027	23973	06218	30191	4
57	69831	93775	76056	23944	06225	30169	3
58	69853	93768	76086	23914	06232	30147	2
59	69875	93760	76115	23885	06240	30125	1
60	69897	93753	76144	23856	06247	30103	0
	Co-fine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 20 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.53405	9.97299	9.56107	10.43893	10.02701	10.46595	60
1	53440	97294	56146	43854	02706	46560	59
2	53475	97289	56185	43815	02711	46525	58
3	53509	97285	56224	43776	02715	46491	57
4	53544	97280	56264	43736	02720	46456	56
5	53578	97276	56303	43697	02724	46422	55
6	53613	97271	56342	43658	02729	46387	54
7	53647	97266	56381	43619	02734	46353	53
8	53682	97262	56420	43580	02738	46318	52
9	53716	97257	56459	43541	02743	46284	51
10	9.53751	9.97252	9.56498	10.43502	10.02748	10.46249	50
11	53785	97248	56537	43463	02752	46215	49
12	53819	97243	56576	43424	02757	46181	48
13	53854	97238	56615	43385	02762	46146	47
14	53888	97234	56654	43346	02766	46112	46
15	53922	97229	56693	43307	02771	46078	45
16	53957	97224	56732	43268	02776	46043	44
17	53991	97220	56771	43229	02780	46009	43
18	54025	97215	56810	43190	02785	45975	42
19	54059	97210	56849	43151	02790	45941	41
20	9.54093	9.97206	9.56887	10.43113	10.02794	10.45907	40
21	54127	97201	56926	43074	02799	45873	39
22	54161	97196	56965	43035	02804	45839	38
23	54195	97192	57004	42996	02808	45805	37
24	54229	97187	57042	42958	02813	45771	36
25	54263	97182	57081	42919	02818	45737	35
26	54297	97178	57120	42880	02822	45703	34
27	54331	97173	57158	42842	02827	45669	33
28	54365	97168	57197	42803	02832	45635	32
29	54399	97163	57235	42765	02837	45601	31
30	9.54433	9.97159	9.57274	10.42726	10.02841	10.45567	30
31	54466	97154	57312	42688	02846	45534	29
32	54500	97149	57351	42649	02851	45500	28
33	54534	97145	57389	42611	02855	45466	27
34	54567	97140	57428	42572	02860	45433	26
35	54601	97135	57466	42534	02865	45399	25
36	54635	97130	57504	42496	02870	45365	24
37	54668	97126	57543	42457	02874	45332	23
38	54702	97121	57581	42419	02879	45298	22
39	54735	97116	57619	42381	02884	45265	21
40	9.54769	9.97111	9.57658	10.42342	10.02889	10.45231	20
41	54802	97107	57696	42304	02893	45198	19
42	54836	97102	57734	42266	02898	45164	18
43	54869	97097	57772	42228	02903	45131	17
44	54903	97092	57810	42190	02908	45097	16
45	54936	97087	57849	42151	02913	45064	15
46	54969	97083	57887	42113	02917	45031	14
47	55003	97078	57925	42075	02922	44997	13
48	55036	97073	57963	42037	02927	44964	12
49	55069	97068	58001	41999	02932	44931	11
50	9.55102	9.97063	9.58039	10.41961	10.02937	10.44898	10
51	55136	97059	58077	41923	02941	44864	9
52	55169	97054	58115	41885	02946	44831	8
53	55202	97049	58153	41847	02951	44798	7
54	55235	97044	58191	41809	02956	44765	6
55	55268	97039	58229	41771	02961	44732	5
56	55301	97035	58267	41733	02965	44699	4
57	55334	97030	58304	41696	02970	44666	3
58	55367	97025	58342	41658	02975	44633	2
59	55400	97020	58380	41620	02980	44600	1
60	55433	97015	58418	41582	02985	44567	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 31 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant	
0	71184	9.93307	9.77577	10.22123	10.00000	0.5516	60
1	71205	93299	77906	22094	05701	28795	59
2	71226	93291	77935	22065	05709	28774	58
3	71247	93284	77963	22037	05710	28753	57
4	71268	93276	77992	22008	05724	28732	56
5	71289	93269	78020	21980	05731	28711	55
6	71310	93261	78049	21951	05739	28690	54
7	71331	93253	78077	21923	05747	28669	53
8	71352	93246	78106	21894	05754	28648	52
9	71373	93238	78135	21865	05762	28627	51
10	9.71393	9.93230	9.78163	10.21837	10.06770	10.25007	50
11	71414	93223	78192	21808	06777	28586	49
12	71435	93215	78220	21780	06785	28565	48
13	71456	93207	78249	21751	06793	28544	47
14	71477	93200	78277	21723	06800	28523	46
15	71498	93192	78306	21694	06808	28502	45
16	71519	93184	78334	21666	06816	28481	44
17	71539	93177	78363	21637	06823	28461	43
18	71560	93169	78391	21609	06831	28440	42
19	71581	93161	78419	21581	06839	28419	41
20	9.71602	9.93154	9.78448	10.21581	10.06846	10.25398	40
21	71622	93146	78476	21524	06844	28378	39
22	71643	93138	78505	21495	06861	28357	38
23	71664	93131	78533	21467	06869	28336	37
24	71685	93123	78562	21438	06877	28315	36
25	71705	93115	78590	21410	06885	28295	35
26	71726	93108	78618	21382	06892	28274	34
27	71747	93100	78647	21353	06900	28253	33
28	71767	93092	78675	21325	06908	28233	32
29	71788	93084	78704	21296	06916	28212	31
30	9.71809	9.93077	9.78732	10.21268	10.06921	10.25919	30
31	71829	93069	78760	21240	06931	28171	29
32	71850	93061	78789	21211	06939	28150	28
33	71870	93053	78817	21183	06947	28130	27
34	71891	93046	78845	21155	06954	28109	26
35	71911	93038	78874	21126	06962	28089	25
36	71932	93030	78902	21098	06970	28068	24
37	71952	93022	78930	21070	06978	28048	23
38	71973	93014	78959	21041	06986	28027	22
39	71994	93007	78987	21013	06993	28006	21
40	9.72014	9.92999	9.79015	10.20985	10.07001	10.27986	20
41	72034	92991	79043	20957	07009	27966	19
42	72055	92983	79072	20918	07017	27945	18
43	72075	92976	79100	20900	07024	27925	17
44	72096	92968	79128	20872	07032	27904	16
45	72116	92960	79156	20844	07040	27884	15
46	72137	92952	79185	20815	07048	27863	14
47	72157	92944	79213	20787	07056	27843	13
48	72177	92936	79241	20759	07064	27823	12
49	72198	92929	79269	20731	07071	27802	11
50	9.72218	9.92921	9.79297	10.20703	10.07079	10.27782	10
51	72238	92913	79326	20674	07087	27762	9
52	72259	92905	79354	20646	07095	27741	8
53	72279	92897	79382	20618	07103	27721	7
54	72299	92889	79410	20590	07111	27701	6
55	72320	92881	79438	20562	07119	27680	5
56	72340	92874	79466	20534	07126	27660	4
57	72360	92866	79495	20505	07134	27640	3
58	72381	92858	79523	20447	07142	27619	2
59	72401	92850	79551	20449	07150	27599	1
60	72421	92842	79579	20421	07158	27579	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 92 Deg.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	72421	92421	7.5 9	10.20421	10.07158	10.27579	60
1	72431	92434	7.607	20393	07166	27559	59
2	72462	92420	7.9035	20355	07174	27539	58
3	72472	92414	7.663	20337	07182	27518	57
4	72402	92410	7.6691	20309	07190	27498	56
5	72422	92403	7.719	20281	07197	27478	55
6	72442	92395	7.747	20253	07205	27458	54
7	72462	92388	7.776	20224	07213	27438	53
8	72482	92379	7.784	20196	07221	27418	52
9	72462	92371	7.782	20168	07229	27398	51
10	72482	92363	7.7860	10.20140	10.07237	10.27378	50
11	72443	92355	7.7888	20112	07245	27357	49
12	72463	92347	7.7916	20084	07253	27337	48
13	72483	92339	7.7944	20056	07261	27317	47
14	72403	92331	7.7972	20028	07269	27297	46
15	72423	92323	8.0000	20000	07277	27277	45
16	72443	92315	8.0018	19972	07285	27257	44
17	72463	92307	8.0036	19944	07293	27237	43
18	72483	92299	8.0054	19916	07301	27217	42
19	72503	92291	8.0072	19888	07309	27197	41
20	72523	92283	9.8144	10.19860	10.07317	10.27177	40
21	72543	92275	8.0162	19832	07325	27157	39
22	72563	92267	8.0180	19805	07333	27137	38
23	72583	92259	8.0198	19777	07341	27117	37
24	72602	92251	8.0216	19749	07349	27097	36
25	72622	92243	8.0234	19721	07357	27077	35
26	72642	92235	8.0252	19693	07365	27057	34
27	72662	92227	8.0270	19665	07373	27037	33
28	72682	92219	8.0288	19637	07381	27017	32
29	72702	92211	8.0306	19609	07389	26997	31
30	72722	92203	9.80419	10.19581	10.07397	10.26978	30
31	72742	92195	8.0447	19553	07405	26959	29
32	72762	92187	8.0464	19526	07413	26939	28
33	72782	92179	8.0482	19498	07421	26919	27
34	72802	92171	8.0500	19470	07429	26899	26
35	72822	92163	8.0518	19442	07437	26879	25
36	72842	92155	8.0536	19414	07445	26860	24
37	72862	92147	8.0554	19386	07453	26840	23
38	72882	92139	8.0572	19358	07461	26820	22
39	72902	92131	8.0590	19331	07469	26800	21
40	9.72922	92123	9.80697	10.19202	10.07478	10.26781	20
41	72939	92115	8.0725	19275	07486	26761	19
42	72959	92107	8.0743	19247	07494	26741	18
43	72978	92099	8.0761	19219	07502	26722	17
44	72998	92091	8.0779	19192	07510	26702	16
45	73018	92083	8.0797	19164	07518	26682	15
46	73037	92075	8.0815	19136	07527	26663	14
47	73057	92067	8.0833	19108	07535	26643	13
48	73077	92059	8.0851	19081	07543	26623	12
49	73096	92051	8.0869	19053	07551	26604	11
50	9.73116	92043	9.80975	10.19025	10.07559	10.26584	10
51	73135	92035	8.1023	18997	07567	26565	9
52	73155	92027	8.1041	18970	07575	26545	8
53	73174	92019	8.1059	18942	07584	26526	7
54	73194	92011	8.1077	18914	07592	26506	6
55	73213	92003	8.1095	18887	07600	26487	5
56	73233	91995	8.1113	18859	07608	26467	4
57	73252	91987	8.1131	18831	07616	26448	3
58	73272	91979	8.1149	18804	07624	26428	2
59	73291	91971	8.1167	18776	07633	26409	1
60	73311	91963	8.1185	18748	07641	26389	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co tang	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 33 Deg.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tang. nt.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.73011	9.92359	9.81252	10.18748	10.07041	10.26389	60
1	73630	92351	81279	18721	07649	26370	59
2	73650	92343	81307	18693	07657	26350	58
3	73669	92334	81335	18665	07666	26331	57
4	73689	92326	81362	18638	07674	26311	56
5	73708	92318	81390	18610	07682	26292	55
6	73727	92310	81418	18582	07690	26273	54
7	73747	92302	81445	18555	07698	26253	53
8	73766	92293	81473	18527	07707	26234	52
9	73785	92285	81500	18500	07715	26215	51
10	9.73805	9.92277	9.81528	10.18472	10.07723	10.26195	50
11	73824	92269	81556	18444	07731	26176	49
12	73843	92260	81583	18417	07740	26157	48
13	73863	92252	81611	18389	07748	26137	47
14	73882	92244	81638	18362	07756	26118	46
15	73901	92235	81666	18334	07765	26099	45
16	73921	92227	81693	18307	07773	26079	44
17	73940	92219	81721	18279	07781	26060	43
18	73959	92211	81748	18252	07789	26041	42
19	73978	92202	81776	18224	07798	26022	41
20	9.73997	9.92194	9.81803	10.18197	10.07806	10.26003	40
21	74017	92186	81831	18169	07814	25983	39
22	74036	92177	81858	18142	07823	25964	38
23	74055	92169	81886	18114	07831	25945	37
24	74074	92161	81913	18087	07839	25926	36
25	74093	92152	81941	18059	07848	25907	35
26	74113	92144	81968	18032	07856	25887	34
27	74132	92136	81996	18004	07864	25868	33
28	74151	92127	82023	17977	07873	25849	32
29	74170	92119	82051	17949	07881	25830	31
30	9.74189	9.92111	9.82078	10.17922	10.07889	10.25811	30
31	74208	921.2	82106	17894	07898	25792	29
32	74227	92094	82133	17867	07906	25773	28
33	74246	92086	82161	17839	07914	25754	27
34	74265	92077	82188	17812	07923	25735	26
35	74284	92069	82215	17785	07931	25716	25
36	74303	92060	82243	17757	07940	25697	24
37	74322	92052	82270	17730	07948	25678	23
38	74341	92044	82298	17702	07956	25659	22
39	74360	92035	82325	17675	07965	25640	21
40	9.74379	9.92027	9.82352	10.17648	10.07973	10.25621	20
41	74398	92018	82380	17620	07982	25602	19
42	74417	92010	82407	17593	07990	25583	18
43	74436	92002	82435	17565	07998	25564	17
44	74455	91993	82462	17538	08007	25545	16
45	74474	91985	82489	17511	08015	25526	15
46	74493	91976	82517	17483	08024	25507	14
47	74512	91968	82544	17456	08032	25488	13
48	74531	91959	82571	17429	08041	25469	12
49	74549	91951	82599	17401	08049	25451	11
50	9.74568	9.91942	9.82626	10.17374	10.08053	10.25432	10
51	74587	91934	82653	17347	08066	25413	9
52	74606	91925	82681	17319	08075	25394	8
53	74625	91917	82708	17292	08083	25375	7
54	74644	91908	82735	17265	08092	25356	6
55	74662	91900	82762	17238	08100	25338	5
56	74681	91891	82790	17210	08109	25319	4
57	74700	91883	82817	17183	08117	25300	3
58	74719	91874	82844	17156	08126	25281	2
59	74737	91866	82871	17129	08134	25263	1
60	74756	91857	82899	17101	08143	25244	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 34 Degr.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	74736	9.91857	9.82899	10.17101	10.08143	10.25244	60
1	74775	91849	82926	17074	08151	25225	59
2	74794	91840	82953	17047	08160	25206	58
3	74812	91832	82980	17020	08168	25188	57
4	74831	91823	83008	16992	08177	25169	56
5	74850	91815	83035	16965	08185	25150	55
6	74868	91806	83062	16938	08194	25132	54
7	74887	91798	83089	16911	08202	25113	53
8	74906	91789	83117	16883	08211	25094	52
9	74924	91781	83144	16856	08219	25076	51
10	74943	9.91772	9.83171	10.16829	10.08228	10.25057	50
11	74961	91763	83198	16802	08237	25039	49
12	74980	91755	83225	16775	08245	25020	48
13	74999	91746	83252	16748	08254	25001	47
14	75017	91738	83280	16720	08262	24983	46
15	75036	91729	83307	16693	08271	24964	45
16	75054	91720	83334	16666	08280	24946	44
17	75073	91712	83361	16639	08288	24927	43
18	75091	91703	83388	16612	08297	24909	42
19	75110	91695	83415	16585	08305	24890	41
20	75128	9.91686	9.83442	10.16558	10.08314	10.24872	40
21	75147	91677	83470	16530	08323	24853	39
22	75165	91669	83497	16503	08331	24835	38
23	75184	91660	83524	16476	08340	24816	37
24	75202	91651	83551	16449	08349	24798	36
25	75221	91643	83578	16422	08357	24779	35
26	75239	91634	83605	16395	08366	24761	34
27	75258	91625	83632	16368	08375	24742	33
28	75276	91617	83659	16341	08383	24724	32
29	75294	91608	83686	16314	08392	24706	31
30	75313	9.91599	9.83713	10.16287	10.08401	10.24687	30
31	75331	91591	83740	16260	08409	24669	29
32	75350	91582	83768	16232	08418	24650	28
33	75368	91573	83795	16205	08427	24632	27
34	75386	91565	83822	16178	08435	24614	26
35	75405	91556	83849	16151	08444	24595	25
36	75423	91547	83876	16124	08453	24577	24
37	75441	91538	83903	16097	08462	24559	23
38	75459	91530	83930	16070	08470	24541	22
39	75478	91521	83957	16043	08479	24522	21
40	75496	9.91512	9.83984	10.16016	10.08488	10.24504	20
41	75514	91504	84011	15989	08496	24486	19
42	75533	91495	84038	15962	08505	24467	18
43	75551	91486	84065	15935	08514	24449	17
44	75569	91477	84092	15908	08523	24431	16
45	75587	91469	84119	15881	08531	24413	15
46	75605	91460	84146	15854	08540	24395	14
47	75624	91451	84173	15827	08549	24376	13
48	75642	91442	84200	15800	08558	24358	12
49	75660	91433	84227	15773	08567	24340	11
50	75678	9.91425	9.84254	10.15746	10.08575	10.24322	10
51	75696	91416	84280	15720	08584	24304	9
52	75714	91407	84307	15693	08593	24286	8
53	75733	91398	84334	15666	08602	24267	7
54	75751	91389	84361	15639	08611	24249	6
55	75769	91381	84388	15612	08619	24231	5
56	75787	91372	84415	15585	08628	24213	4
57	75805	91363	84442	15558	08637	24195	3
58	75823	91354	84469	15531	08646	24177	2
59	75841	91345	84496	15504	08655	24159	1
60	75859	91336	84523	15477	08664	24141	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

55 Degrees.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 25 Degr.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent	Co-tang	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	62595	95728	9.66567	10.33133	10.64272	10.37005	50
1	62622	95722	66900	33100	04278	3738	59
2	62649	95716	66933	33067	04284	37351	58
3	62676	95710	66966	33034	04290	37324	57
4	62703	95704	66999	33001	04296	37297	56
5	62730	95698	67032	32968	04302	37270	55
6	62757	95692	67065	32935	04308	37243	54
7	62784	95686	67098	32902	04314	37216	53
8	62811	95680	67131	32869	04320	37189	52
9	62838	95674	67163	32837	04326	37162	51
10	62865	95668	67196	10.32804	10.04332	10.37135	50
11	62892	95663	67229	32771	04337	37108	49
12	62918	95657	67262	32738	04343	37082	48
13	62945	95651	67295	32705	04349	37055	47
14	62972	95645	67327	32673	04355	37028	46
15	62999	95639	67350	32640	04361	37001	45
16	63026	95633	67383	32607	04367	36974	44
17	63052	95627	67416	32574	04373	36948	43
18	63079	95621	67453	32542	04379	36921	42
19	63106	95615	67491	32509	04385	36894	41
20	63133	95609	67524	10.32476	10.04391	10.36867	40
21	63159	95603	67556	32444	04397	36841	39
22	63186	95597	67589	32411	04403	36814	38
23	63213	95591	67622	32378	04409	36787	37
24	63239	95585	67654	32346	04415	36761	36
25	63266	95579	67687	32313	04421	36734	35
26	63292	95573	67729	32281	04427	36708	34
27	63319	95567	67752	32248	04433	36681	33
28	63345	95561	67785	32215	04439	36655	32
29	63372	95555	67817	32183	04445	36628	31
30	63398	95549	67850	10.32150	10.04451	10.36602	30
31	63425	95543	67883	32118	04457	36575	29
32	63451	95537	67915	32085	04463	36549	28
33	63478	95531	67947	32053	04469	36522	27
34	63504	95525	67980	32020	04475	36496	26
35	63531	95519	68012	31988	04481	36469	25
36	63557	95513	68044	31956	04487	36443	24
37	63583	95507	68077	31923	04493	36417	23
38	63610	95500	68109	31891	04500	36390	22
39	63636	95494	68142	31858	04506	36364	21
40	63662	95488	68174	10.31826	10.04512	10.36338	20
41	63689	95482	68206	31794	04518	36311	19
42	63715	95476	68239	31761	04524	36285	18
43	63741	95470	68271	31729	04530	36259	17
44	63767	95464	68303	31697	04536	36233	16
45	63794	95458	68336	31664	04542	36206	15
46	63820	95452	68368	31632	04548	36180	14
47	63846	95446	68400	31600	04554	36154	13
48	63872	95440	68432	31568	04560	36128	12
49	63898	95434	68465	31535	04566	36102	11
50	63924	95427	68497	10.31503	10.04572	10.36076	10
51	63950	95421	68529	31471	04579	36050	9
52	63976	95415	68561	31439	04585	36024	8
53	64002	95409	68593	31407	04591	35998	7
54	64028	95403	68626	31374	04597	35972	6
55	64054	95397	68658	31342	04603	35946	5
56	64080	95391	68690	31310	04609	35920	4
57	64106	95384	68722	31278	04616	35894	3
58	64132	95378	68754	31246	04622	35868	2
59	64158	95372	68786	31214	04628	35842	1
60	64184	95366	68818	31182	04634	35816	0
	Co sine.	Sine.	Co tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M

BLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants 26 Degs.

N.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant	
0	9.04184	9.95366	9.65518	10.31132	10.04634	10.35816	60
1	64210	95360	65850	31150	04640	35790	59
2	64236	95354	65882	31118	04646	35764	58
3	64262	95345	65914	31086	04652	35738	57
4	64288	95341	65946	31054	04659	35712	56
5	64313	95335	65973	31022	04665	35687	55
6	64339	95329	66010	30990	04671	35661	54
7	64365	95323	66042	30953	04677	35635	53
8	64391	95317	66074	30926	04683	35609	52
9	64417	95310	66106	30894	04690	35583	51
10	9.64442	9.95304	9.66133	10.30862	10.04695	10.35558	50
11	64463	95298	66170	30830	04702	35532	49
12	64494	95292	66202	30793	04708	35506	48
13	64519	95286	66234	30766	04714	35481	47
14	64545	95279	66266	30734	04721	35455	46
15	64571	95273	66293	30702	04727	35429	45
16	64596	95267	66329	30671	04733	35404	44
17	64622	95261	66351	30639	04739	35378	43
18	64647	95254	66393	30607	04746	35353	42
19	64673	95248	66425	30575	04752	35327	41
20	9.64695	9.95242	9.66457	10.30543	10.04753	10.35302	40
21	64724	95236	66488	30512	04764	35276	39
22	64749	95229	66520	30480	04771	35251	38
23	64775	95223	66552	30443	04777	35225	37
24	64800	95217	66584	30416	04783	35200	36
25	64826	95211	66615	30385	04789	35174	35
26	64851	95204	66647	30353	04796	35149	34
27	64877	95198	66679	30321	04802	35123	33
28	64902	95192	66710	30290	04808	35098	32
29	64927	95185	66742	30258	04815	35073	31
30	9.64953	9.95179	9.66774	10.30226	10.04821	10.35047	30
31	64973	95173	66805	30195	04827	35022	29
32	65003	95167	66837	30163	04833	34997	28
33	65029	95160	66863	30132	04840	34971	27
34	65054	95154	66900	30100	04846	34946	26
35	65079	95148	66932	30068	04852	34921	25
36	65104	95141	66963	30037	04859	34896	24
37	65130	95135	66995	30005	04865	34870	23
38	65155	95129	70026	29974	04871	34845	22
39	65180	95122	70058	29942	04878	34820	21
40	9.65205	9.95116	9.70079	10.29911	10.04884	10.34795	20
41	65230	95110	70121	29879	04890	34770	19
42	65255	95103	70152	29848	04897	34745	18
43	65281	95097	70184	29816	04903	34719	17
44	65306	95090	70215	29785	04910	34694	16
45	65331	95084	70247	29753	04916	34669	15
46	65356	95078	70278	29722	04922	34644	14
47	65381	95071	70309	29691	04929	34619	13
48	65406	95065	70341	29659	04935	34594	12
49	65431	95059	70372	29628	04941	34569	11
50	9.65456	9.95052	9.70404	10.29596	10.04948	10.34544	10
51	65481	95046	70435	29565	04954	34519	9
52	65506	95039	70466	29534	04961	34494	8
53	65531	95033	70493	29502	04967	34469	7
54	65556	95027	70529	29471	04973	34444	6
55	65580	95020	70560	29440	04980	34420	5
56	65605	95014	70592	29403	04986	34395	4
57	65630	95007	70623	29377	04993	34370	3
58	65655	95001	70654	29346	04999	34345	2
59	65680	94995	70685	29315	05005	34320	1
60	65705	94988	70717	29283	05012	34295	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants 27 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant	
0	9.65705	9.94988	9.70717	10.29283	10.05012	10.34295	60
1	65729	94982	70743	29251	05018	34271	59
2	65754	94975	70779	29221	05025	34246	58
3	65779	94969	70810	29190	05031	34221	57
4	65804	94962	70841	29159	05038	34196	56
5	65828	94956	70873	29127	05044	34172	55
6	65853	94949	70904	29096	05051	34147	54
7	65877	94943	70935	29065	05057	34122	53
8	65902	94936	70966	29034	05064	34098	52
9	65927	94930	70997	29003	05070	34073	51
10	9.65952	9.94923	9.71028	10.28972	10.05077	10.34045	50
11	65976	94917	71059	28941	05083	34024	49
12	66001	94911	71090	28910	05089	33999	48
13	66025	94904	71121	28879	05096	33975	47
14	66050	94898	71153	28847	05102	33950	46
15	66075	94891	71184	28816	05109	33925	45
16	66099	94885	71215	28785	05115	33901	44
17	66124	94878	71246	28754	05122	33876	43
18	66148	94871	71277	28723	05129	33852	42
19	66173	94865	71308	28692	05135	33827	41
20	9.66197	9.94858	9.71339	10.28661	10.05142	10.33803	40
21	66221	94852	71370	28630	05148	33779	39
22	66246	94845	71401	28599	05155	33754	38
23	66270	94839	71431	28569	05161	33730	37
24	66295	94832	71462	28538	05168	33705	36
25	66319	94826	71493	28507	05174	33681	35
26	66343	94819	71524	28476	05181	33657	34
27	66368	94813	71555	28445	05187	33632	33
28	66392	94806	71586	28414	05194	33608	32
29	66416	94799	71617	28383	05201	33584	31
30	9.66441	9.94793	9.71648	10.28352	10.05207	10.33559	30
31	66465	94786	71679	28321	05214	33535	29
32	66489	94780	71709	28291	05220	33511	28
33	66513	94773	71740	28260	05227	33487	27
34	66537	94767	71771	28229	05233	33463	26
35	66562	94760	71802	28198	05240	33438	25
36	66586	94753	71833	28167	05247	33414	24
37	66610	94747	71863	28137	05253	33390	23
38	66634	94740	71894	28106	05260	33366	22
39	66659	94734	71925	28075	05266	33342	21
40	9.66682	9.94727	9.71955	10.28045	10.05272	10.33318	20
41	66706	94720	71986	28014	05279	33294	19
42	66731	94714	72017	27983	05286	33269	18
43	66755	94707	72048	27952	05293	33245	17
44	66779	94700	72079	27921	05300	33221	16
45	66803	94693	72110	27891	05306	33197	15
46	66827	94687	72140	27860	05313	33173	14
47	66851	94680	72170	27830	05320	33149	13
48	66875	94674	72201	27799	05326	33125	12
49	66899	94667	72231	27769	05333	33101	11
50	9.66922	9.94660	9.72262	10.27733	10.05340	10.33078	10
51	66946	94654	72293	27707	05346	33054	9
52	66970	94647	72323	27677	05353	33030	8
53	66994	94640	72354	27646	05360	33006	7
54	67018	94634	72384	27616	05366	32982	6
55	67042	94627	72415	27585	05373	32958	5
56	67066	94620	72445	27555	05380	32934	4
57	67090	94614	72476	27524	05386	32910	3
58	67113	94607	72506	27494	05393	32887	2
59	67137	94600	72537	27463	05400	32863	1
60	67161	94593	72567	27433	05407	32839	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 28 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.67161	9.94593	9.72567	10.27433	10.05407	10.32839	60
1	67185	94587	72598	27402	05413	32815	59
2	67208	94580	72628	27372	05420	32792	58
3	67232	94573	72659	27341	05427	32768	57
4	67256	94567	72689	27311	05433	32744	56
5	67280	94560	72720	27280	05440	32720	55
6	67303	94553	72750	27250	05447	32697	54
7	67327	94546	72780	27220	05454	32673	53
8	67350	94540	72811	27189	05460	32650	52
9	67374	94533	72841	27159	05467	32626	51
10	9.67398	9.4526	9.72872	10.27128	10.05474	10.32602	50
11	67421	94519	72902	27098	05481	32579	49
12	67445	94513	72932	27068	05487	32555	48
13	67468	94506	72963	27037	05494	32532	47
14	67492	94499	72993	27007	05501	32508	46
15	67515	94492	73023	26977	05508	32485	45
16	67539	94485	73054	26946	05515	32461	44
17	67562	94479	73084	26916	05521	32438	43
18	67586	94472	73114	26886	05528	32414	42
19	67609	94465	73144	26856	05535	32391	41
20	9.67633	9.94456	1.73175	10.26825	10.05542	10.32367	40
21	67656	94451	73205	26795	05549	32344	39
22	67680	94445	73235	26765	05555	32320	38
23	67703	94438	73265	26735	05562	32297	37
24	67726	94431	73295	26705	05569	32274	36
25	67750	94424	73326	26674	05576	32250	35
26	67773	94417	73356	26644	05583	32227	34
27	67796	94410	73386	26614	05590	32204	33
28	67820	94404	73416	26584	05596	32180	32
29	67843	94397	73446	26554	05603	32157	31
30	9.67866	9.94390	9.73476	10.26524	10.05610	10.32134	30
31	67890	94383	73507	26493	05617	32110	29
32	67913	94376	73537	26463	05624	32087	28
33	67936	94369	73567	26433	05631	32064	27
34	67959	94362	73597	26403	05638	32041	26
35	67982	94355	73627	26373	05645	32018	25
36	68006	94349	73657	26343	05651	31994	24
37	68029	94342	73687	26313	05658	31971	23
38	68052	94335	73717	26283	05665	31948	22
39	68075	94328	73747	26253	05672	31925	21
40	9.68098	9.94321	9.73777	10.26223	10.05679	10.31902	20
41	68121	94314	73807	26193	05686	31879	19
42	68144	94307	73837	26163	05693	31856	18
43	68167	94300	73867	26133	05700	31833	17
44	68190	94293	73897	26103	05707	31810	16
45	68213	94286	73927	26073	05714	31787	15
46	68237	94279	73957	26043	05721	31763	14
47	68260	94273	73987	26013	05727	31740	13
48	68282	94266	74017	25983	05734	31718	12
49	68305	94259	74047	25953	05741	31695	11
50	9.68328	9.94252	9.74077	10.25923	10.05748	10.31672	10
51	68351	94245	74107	25893	05755	31649	9
52	68374	94238	74137	25863	05762	31626	8
53	68397	94231	74166	25834	05769	31603	7
54	68420	94224	74196	25804	05776	31580	6
55	68443	94217	74226	25774	05783	31557	5
56	68466	94210	74256	25744	05790	31534	4
57	68489	94203	74286	25714	05797	31511	3
58	68512	94196	74316	25684	05804	31488	2
59	68534	94189	74345	25655	05811	31466	1
60	68557	94182	74375	25625	05818	31443	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 29 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co. fine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.68557	9.94182	9.74375	10.25625	10.05818	10.31443	60
1	68580	94175	74405	25595	05825	31420	59
2	68603	94168	74435	25565	05832	31397	58
3	68625	94161	74465	25535	05839	31375	57
4	68648	94154	74494	25506	05846	31352	56
5	68671	94147	74524	25476	05853	31329	55
6	68694	94140	74554	25446	05860	31306	54
7	68716	94133	74583	25417	05867	31284	53
8	68739	94126	74613	25387	05874	31261	52
9	68762	94119	74643	25357	05881	31238	51
10	9.68784	9.94112	9.74673	10.25327	10.05858	10.31216	50
11	68807	94105	74702	25298	05895	31193	49
12	68829	94098	74732	25268	05902	31171	48
13	68852	94090	74762	25238	05910	31148	47
14	68875	94083	74791	25209	05917	31125	46
15	68897	94076	74821	25179	05924	31103	45
16	68920	94069	74851	25149	05931	31080	44
17	68942	94062	74880	25120	05938	31058	43
18	68965	94055	74910	25090	05945	31035	42
19	68987	94048	74939	25061	05952	31013	41
20	9.69010	9.94041	9.74969	10.25031	10.05959	10.30990	40
21	69032	94034	74998	25002	05966	30968	39
22	69055	94027	75028	24972	05973	30945	38
23	69077	94020	75058	24942	05980	30923	37
24	69100	94012	75087	24913	05988	30900	36
25	69122	94005	75117	24883	05995	30878	35
26	69144	93998	75146	24854	06002	30856	34
27	69167	93991	75176	24824	06009	30833	33
28	69189	93984	75205	24795	06016	30811	32
29	69212	93977	75235	24765	06023	30788	31
30	9.69234	9.93970	9.75264	10.24736	10.06030	10.30766	30
31	69256	93963	75294	24706	06037	30744	29
32	69279	93955	75323	24677	06045	30721	28
33	69301	93948	75353	24647	06052	30699	27
34	69323	93941	75382	24618	06059	30677	26
35	69345	93934	75411	24589	06066	30655	25
36	69368	93927	75441	24559	06073	30632	24
37	69390	93920	75470	24530	06080	30610	23
38	69412	93912	75500	24500	06088	30588	22
39	69434	93905	75529	24471	06095	30566	21
40	9.69456	9.93898	9.75558	10.24442	10.06102	10.30544	20
41	69479	93891	75588	24412	06109	30521	19
42	69501	93884	75617	24383	06116	30499	18
43	69523	93876	75647	24353	06124	30477	17
44	69545	93869	75676	24324	06131	30455	16
45	69567	93862	75705	24295	06138	30433	15
46	69589	93855	75735	24265	06145	30411	14
47	69611	93847	75764	24236	06153	30389	13
48	69633	93840	75793	24207	06160	30367	12
49	69655	93833	75822	24178	06167	30345	11
50	9.69677	9.93826	9.75852	10.24148	10.06174	10.30323	10
51	69699	93819	75881	24119	06181	30301	9
52	69721	93811	75910	24090	06189	30279	8
53	69743	93804	75939	24061	06196	30257	7
54	69765	93797	75969	24031	06203	30235	6
55	69787	93789	75998	24002	06211	30213	5
56	69809	93782	76027	23973	06218	30191	4
57	69831	93775	76056	23944	06225	30169	3
58	69853	93768	76086	23914	06232	30147	2
59	69875	93760	76115	23885	06240	30125	1
60	69897	93753	76144	23856	06247	30103	0
	Co. fine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 50 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	M.
0	9.6947	9.93753	9.76144	10.23856	10.06247	10.30103	60
1	69919	93746	76173	23827	06254	30081	59
2	69441	93738	76202	23798	06262	30059	58
3	69463	93731	76231	23769	06269	30037	57
4	69454	93724	76261	23739	06276	30016	56
5	70006	93717	76290	23710	06283	29994	55
6	70023	93709	76319	23681	06291	29972	54
7	70050	93702	76348	23652	06298	29950	53
8	70072	93695	76377	23623	06305	29928	52
9	70093	93687	76406	23594	06313	29907	51
10	9.70115	9.93680	9.76435	10.23565	10.06320	10.29885	50
11	70137	93673	76464	23536	06327	29863	49
12	70159	93665	76493	23507	06335	29841	48
13	70180	93658	76522	23478	06342	29820	47
14	70202	93650	76551	23449	06350	29798	46
15	70224	93643	76580	23420	06357	29776	45
16	70245	93636	76609	23391	06364	29755	44
17	70267	93628	76639	23361	06372	29733	43
18	70288	93621	76668	23332	06379	29712	42
19	70310	93614	76697	23303	06386	29690	41
20	9.70332	9.93606	9.77225	10.23275	10.06394	10.29668	40
21	70353	93599	76754	23246	06401	29647	39
22	70375	93591	76783	23217	06409	29625	38
23	70396	93584	76812	23188	06416	29604	37
24	70418	93577	76841	23159	06423	29582	36
25	70439	93569	76870	23130	06431	29561	35
26	70461	93562	76899	23101	06438	29539	34
27	70482	93554	76928	23072	06446	29518	33
28	70504	93547	76957	23043	06453	29496	32
29	70525	93539	76986	23014	06461	29475	31
30	9.70547	9.93532	9.77015	10.22985	10.06468	10.29453	30
31	70568	93525	77044	22956	06475	29432	29
32	70590	93517	77073	22927	06483	29410	28
33	70611	93510	77101	22899	06490	29389	27
34	70633	93502	77130	22870	06498	29367	26
35	70654	93495	77159	22841	06505	29346	25
36	70675	93487	77188	22812	06513	29325	24
37	70697	93480	77217	22783	06520	29303	23
38	70718	93472	77246	22754	06528	29282	22
39	70739	93465	77274	22726	06535	29261	21
40	9.70761	9.93457	9.77303	10.22697	10.06543	10.29239	20
41	70782	93450	77332	22668	06550	29218	19
42	70803	93442	77361	22639	06558	29197	18
43	70824	93435	77390	22610	06565	29176	17
44	70846	93427	77418	22582	06573	29154	16
45	70867	93420	77447	22553	06580	29133	15
46	70888	93412	77476	22524	06588	29112	14
47	70909	93405	77505	22495	06595	29091	13
48	70931	93397	77533	22467	06603	29069	12
49	70952	93390	77562	22438	06610	29048	11
50	9.70973	9.93382	9.77591	10.22409	10.06618	10.29027	10
51	70994	93375	77619	22381	06625	29006	9
52	71015	93367	77648	22352	06633	28985	8
53	71036	93360	77677	22323	06640	28964	7
54	71058	93352	77706	22294	06648	28942	6
55	71079	93344	77734	22266	06656	28921	5
56	71100	93337	77763	22237	06663	28900	4
57	71121	93329	77791	22209	06671	28879	3
58	71142	93322	77820	22180	06679	28858	2
59	71163	93314	77849	22151	06686	28837	1
60	71184	93307	77877	22123	06693	28816	0
	Co sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

• TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 31 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant	
0	9.71184	9.93307	9.77377	10.22123	10.00000	0.00000	60
1	71205	93199	77906	22094	06701	28795	59
2	71226	93191	77935	22065	06709	28774	58
3	71247	93184	77963	22037	06716	28753	57
4	71268	93176	77992	22004	06724	28732	56
5	71289	93169	78020	21980	06731	28711	55
6	71310	93161	78049	21951	06739	28690	54
7	71331	93153	78077	21923	06747	28669	53
8	71352	93146	78106	21894	06754	28648	52
9	71373	93138	78135	21865	06762	28627	51
10	9.71393	9.93130	9.78163	10.21837	10.06770	10.28607	50
11	71414	93123	78192	21808	06777	28586	49
12	71435	93115	78220	21780	06785	28565	48
13	71456	93107	78249	21751	06793	28544	47
14	71477	93100	78277	21723	06800	28523	46
15	71498	93092	78306	21694	06808	28502	45
16	71519	93084	78334	21666	06816	28481	44
17	71539	93077	78363	21637	06823	28461	43
18	71560	93069	78391	21609	06831	28440	42
19	71581	93061	78419	21581	06839	28419	41
20	9.71602	9.93154	9.78448	10.21552	10.06846	10.28398	40
21	71622	93146	78476	21524	06854	28378	39
22	71643	93138	78505	21495	06862	28357	38
23	71664	93131	78533	21467	06869	28336	37
24	71685	93123	78562	21438	06877	28315	36
25	71705	93115	78590	21410	06885	28295	35
26	71726	93108	78618	21382	06892	28274	34
27	71747	93100	78647	21353	06900	28253	33
28	71767	93092	78675	21325	06908	28233	32
29	71788	93084	78704	21296	06916	28212	31
30	9.71809	9.93077	9.78732	10.21268	10.06923	10.28191	30
31	71829	93069	78760	21240	06931	28171	29
32	71850	93061	78789	21212	06939	28150	28
33	71870	93053	78817	21183	06947	28130	27
34	71891	93046	78845	21155	06954	28109	26
35	71911	93038	78874	21126	06962	28089	25
36	71932	93030	78902	21098	06970	28068	24
37	71952	93022	78930	21070	06978	28048	23
38	71973	93014	78959	21041	06986	28027	22
39	71994	93007	78987	21013	06993	28006	21
40	9.72014	9.92999	9.79015	10.20985	10.07001	10.27986	20
41	72034	92991	79043	20957	07009	27966	19
42	72055	92983	79072	20928	07017	27945	18
43	72075	92976	79100	20900	07024	27925	17
44	72096	92969	79128	20872	07032	27904	16
45	72116	92960	79156	20844	07040	27884	15
46	72137	92952	79185	20815	07048	27863	14
47	72157	92944	79213	20787	07056	27843	13
48	72177	92936	79241	20759	07064	27823	12
49	72198	92929	79269	20731	07071	27802	11
50	9.72218	9.92911	9.79297	10.20703	10.07079	10.27782	10
51	72238	92913	79326	20674	07087	27762	9
52	72259	92905	79354	20646	07095	27741	8
53	72279	92897	79382	20618	07103	27721	7
54	72299	92889	79410	20590	07111	27701	6
55	72320	92881	79438	20562	07119	27680	5
56	72340	92874	79466	20534	07126	27660	4
57	72360	92866	79495	20505	07134	27640	3
58	72381	92858	79523	20447	07142	27619	2
59	72401	92850	79551	20449	07150	27599	1
60	72421	92842	79579	20421	07158	27579	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 59 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	69847	93753	9.76144	10.23856	10.06247	10.30103	60
1	69919	93746	76173	23827	06254	30081	59
2	69941	93738	76202	23798	06262	30059	58
3	69963	93731	76231	23769	06269	30037	57
4	69984	93724	76261	23739	06276	30016	56
5	70006	93717	76290	23710	06283	29994	55
6	70028	93709	76319	23681	06291	29972	54
7	70050	93702	76348	23652	06298	29950	53
8	70072	93695	76377	23623	06305	29928	52
9	70093	93687	76406	23594	06313	29907	51
10	70115	9.93680	9.76435	10.23565	10.06320	10.29885	50
11	70137	93673	76464	23536	06327	29863	49
12	70159	93665	76493	23507	06335	29841	48
13	70180	93658	76522	23478	06342	29820	47
14	70202	93650	76551	23449	06350	29798	46
15	70224	93643	76580	23420	06357	29776	45
16	70245	93636	76609	23391	06364	29755	44
17	70267	93628	76639	23361	06372	29733	43
18	70288	93621	76668	23332	06379	29712	42
19	70310	93614	76697	23303	06386	29690	41
20	9.70332	9.93606	9.76723	10.23275	10.06394	10.29608	40
21	70353	93599	76754	23246	06401	29647	39
22	70375	93591	76783	23217	06409	29625	38
23	70396	93584	76812	23188	06416	29604	37
24	70418	93577	76841	23159	06423	29582	36
25	70439	93569	76870	23130	06431	29561	35
26	70461	93562	76899	23101	06438	29539	34
27	70482	93554	76928	23072	06446	29518	33
28	70504	93547	76957	23043	06453	29496	32
29	70525	93539	76986	23014	06461	29475	31
30	9.70547	9.93532	9.77013	10.22983	10.06468	10.29453	30
31	70568	93525	77044	22955	06475	29432	29
32	70590	93517	77073	22927	06483	29410	28
33	70611	93510	77101	22899	06490	29389	27
34	70633	93502	77130	22870	06498	29367	26
35	70654	93495	77159	22841	06505	29346	25
36	70675	93487	77188	22812	06513	29325	24
37	70697	93480	77217	22783	06520	29303	23
38	70718	93472	77246	22754	06528	29282	22
39	70739	93465	77274	22726	06535	29261	21
40	9.70761	9.93457	9.77303	10.22697	10.06543	10.29239	20
41	70782	93450	77332	22668	06550	29218	19
42	70803	93442	77361	22639	06558	29197	18
43	70824	93435	77390	22610	06565	29176	17
44	70846	93427	77418	22582	06573	29154	16
45	70867	93420	77447	22553	06580	29133	15
46	70888	93412	77476	22524	06588	29112	14
47	70909	93405	77505	22495	06595	29091	13
48	70931	93397	77533	22467	06603	29069	12
49	70952	93390	77562	22438	06610	29048	11
50	9.70973	9.93382	9.77591	10.22409	10.06618	10.29027	10
51	70994	93375	77619	22381	06625	29006	9
52	71015	93367	77648	22352	06633	28985	8
53	71036	93360	77677	22323	06640	28964	7
54	71058	93352	77706	22294	06648	28942	6
55	71079	93344	77734	22266	06656	28921	5
56	71100	93337	77763	22237	06663	28900	4
57	71121	93329	77791	22209	06671	28879	3
58	71142	93322	77820	22180	06679	28858	2
59	71163	93314	77849	22151	06686	28837	1
60	71184	93307	77877	22123	06693	28816	0
	Co sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 33 Deg.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tang. nt.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.73611	9.92359	9.81252	10.18748	10.07141	10.26319	60
1	73630	92351	81279	18721	07649	26370	59
2	73650	92343	81307	18693	07657	26350	58
3	73669	92334	81335	18665	07666	26331	57
4	73689	92326	81362	18638	07674	26311	56
5	73705	92318	81390	18610	07682	26292	55
6	73727	92310	81418	18582	07690	26273	54
7	73747	92302	81445	18555	07698	26253	53
8	73766	92293	81473	18527	07707	26234	52
9	73785	92285	81500	18500	07715	26215	51
10	9.73805	9.92277	9.81526	10.18472	10.07723	10.26195	50
11	73824	92269	81556	18444	07731	26176	49
12	73843	92260	81583	18417	07740	26157	48
13	73863	92252	81611	18389	07748	26137	47
14	73882	92244	81639	18362	07756	26118	46
15	73901	92235	81666	18334	07765	26099	45
16	73921	92227	81693	18307	07773	26079	44
17	73940	92219	81721	18279	07781	26060	43
18	73959	92211	81748	18252	07789	26041	42
19	73978	92202	81776	18224	07798	26022	41
20	9.73997	9.92194	9.81803	10.18197	10.07806	10.26003	40
21	74017	92186	81831	18169	07814	25983	39
22	74036	92177	81858	18142	07823	25964	38
23	74055	92169	81886	18114	07831	25945	37
24	74074	92161	81913	18087	07839	25926	36
25	74093	92152	81941	18059	07848	25907	35
26	74113	92144	81968	18032	07856	25887	34
27	74132	92136	81996	18004	07864	25868	33
28	74151	92127	82023	17977	07873	25849	32
29	74170	92119	82051	17949	07881	25830	31
30	9.74189	9.92111	9.82078	10.17922	10.07889	10.25811	30
31	74208	92102	82106	17894	07898	25792	29
32	74227	92094	82133	17867	07906	25773	28
33	74246	92086	82161	17839	07914	25754	27
34	74265	92077	82188	17812	07923	25735	26
35	74284	92069	82215	17785	07931	25716	25
36	74303	92060	82243	17757	07940	25697	24
37	74321	92052	82270	17730	07948	25678	23
38	74341	92044	82298	17702	07956	25659	22
39	74360	92035	82325	17675	07965	25640	21
40	9.74379	9.92027	9.82352	10.17648	10.07973	10.25621	20
41	74398	92018	82350	17620	07982	25602	19
42	74417	92010	82407	17593	07990	25583	18
43	74436	92002	82435	17565	07998	25564	17
44	74455	91993	82462	17538	08007	25545	16
45	74474	91985	82489	17511	08015	25526	15
46	74493	91976	82517	17483	08024	25507	14
47	74512	91968	82544	17456	08032	25488	13
48	74531	91959	82571	17429	08041	25469	12
49	74549	91951	82599	17401	08049	25451	11
50	9.74568	9.91942	9.82626	10.17374	10.08053	10.25432	10
51	74587	91934	82653	17347	08066	25413	9
52	74606	91925	82681	17319	08075	25394	8
53	74625	91917	82708	17292	08083	25375	7
54	74644	91908	82735	17265	08092	25356	6
55	74662	91900	82762	17238	08100	25338	5
56	74681	91891	82790	17210	08109	25319	4
57	74700	91883	82817	17183	08117	25300	3
58	74719	91874	82844	17156	08126	25281	2
59	74737	91866	82871	17129	08134	25263	1
60	74756	91857	82899	17101	08143	25244	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent	Co-secant.	Secant.	M

TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 32 Degr.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9 72421	9 92142	9 79579	10 20421	10 07153	10 27579	60
1	72441	92034	79607	20393	07166	27559	59
2	72461	92026	79635	20365	07174	27539	58
3	72482	92018	79663	20337	07182	27518	57
4	72502	92010	79691	20309	07190	27498	56
5	72522	92003	79719	20281	07197	27478	55
6	72542	92795	79747	20253	07205	27458	54
7	72562	92787	79776	20224	07213	27438	53
8	72582	92779	79804	20196	07221	27418	52
9	72602	92771	79832	20168	07229	27398	51
10	9 72622	9 92763	9 79860	10 20140	10 07237	10 27378	50
11	72643	92755	79888	20112	07245	27357	49
12	72663	92747	79916	20084	07253	27337	48
13	72683	92739	79944	20056	07261	27317	47
14	72703	92731	79972	20028	07269	27297	46
15	72723	92723	80000	20000	07277	27277	45
16	72743	92715	80028	19972	07285	27257	44
17	72763	92707	80056	19944	07293	27237	43
18	72783	92699	80084	19916	07301	27217	42
19	72803	92691	80112	19888	07309	27197	41
20	9 72823	9 92683	9 80140	10 19860	10 07317	10 27177	40
21	72843	92675	80168	19832	07325	27157	39
22	72863	92667	80195	19805	07333	27137	38
23	72883	92659	80223	19777	07341	27117	37
24	72902	92651	80251	19749	07349	27098	36
25	72922	92643	80279	19721	07357	27078	35
26	72942	92635	80307	19693	07365	27058	34
27	72962	92627	80335	19665	07373	27038	33
28	72982	92619	80363	19637	07381	27018	32
29	73002	92611	80391	19609	07389	26998	31
30	9 73022	9 92603	9 80419	10 19581	10 07397	10 26978	30
31	73042	92595	80447	19553	07405	26959	29
32	73061	92587	80474	19526	07413	26939	28
33	73081	92579	80502	19498	07421	26919	27
34	73101	92571	80530	19470	07429	26899	26
35	73121	92563	80558	19442	07437	26879	25
36	73140	92555	80586	19414	07445	26860	24
37	73160	92546	80614	19386	07454	26840	23
38	73180	92538	80642	19358	07462	26820	22
39	73200	92530	80669	19331	07470	26800	21
40	9 73219	9 92522	9 80697	10 19303	10 07478	10 26781	20
41	73239	92514	80725	19275	07486	26761	19
42	73259	92506	80753	19247	07494	26741	18
43	73278	92498	80781	19219	07502	26721	17
44	73298	92490	80808	19192	07510	26702	16
45	73318	92482	80836	19164	07518	26682	15
46	73337	92473	80864	19136	07527	26663	14
47	73357	92465	80892	19108	07535	26643	13
48	73377	92457	80919	19081	07543	26623	12
49	73396	92449	80947	19053	07551	26604	11
50	9 73416	9 92441	9 80975	10 19025	10 07559	10 26584	10
51	73435	92433	81003	18997	07567	26565	9
52	73455	92425	81030	18970	07575	26545	8
53	73474	92416	81058	18942	07584	26526	7
54	73494	92408	81086	18914	07592	26506	6
55	73513	92400	81113	18887	07600	26487	5
56	73533	92392	81141	18859	07608	26467	4
57	73552	92384	81169	18831	07616	26448	3
58	73572	92376	81196	18804	07624	26428	2
59	73591	92367	81224	18776	07633	26409	1
60	73611	92359	81252	18748	07641	26389	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co tang	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

Table V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 33 Deg.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tang. n.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.73011	9.92359	9.81251	10.18748	10.07141	10.26319	60
1	73630	92351	81279	18721	07649	26370	59
2	73650	92343	81307	18693	07647	26350	58
3	73669	92334	81335	18665	07666	26331	57
4	73689	92326	81362	18638	07674	26311	56
5	73708	92318	81390	18610	07682	26292	55
6	73727	92310	81418	18582	07690	26273	54
7	73747	92302	81445	18555	07698	26253	53
8	73766	92293	81473	18527	07707	26234	52
9	73785	92285	81500	18500	07715	26215	51
10	9.73805	9.92277	9.81528	10.18472	10.07723	10.26195	50
11	73824	92269	81556	18444	07731	26176	49
12	73843	92260	81583	18417	07740	26157	48
13	73863	92252	81611	18389	07748	26137	47
14	73882	92244	81638	18362	07756	26118	46
15	73901	92235	81666	18334	07765	26099	45
16	73921	92227	81693	18307	07773	26079	44
17	73940	92219	81721	18279	07781	26060	43
18	73959	92211	81748	18252	07789	26041	42
19	73978	92202	81776	18224	07798	26022	41
20	9.73997	9.92194	9.81803	10.18197	10.07806	10.26003	40
21	74017	92186	81831	18169	07814	25983	39
22	74036	92177	81858	18142	07823	25964	38
23	74055	92169	81886	18114	07831	25945	37
24	74074	92161	81913	18087	07839	25926	36
25	74093	92152	81941	18059	07848	25907	35
26	74113	92144	81968	18032	07856	25887	34
27	74132	92136	81996	18004	07864	25868	33
28	74151	92127	82023	17977	07873	25849	32
29	74170	92119	82051	17949	07881	25830	31
30	9.74189	9.92111	9.82078	10.17922	10.07889	10.25811	30
31	74208	92102	82106	17894	07898	25792	29
32	74227	92094	82133	17867	07906	25773	28
33	74246	92086	82161	17839	07914	25754	27
34	74265	92077	82188	17812	07923	25735	26
35	74284	92069	82215	17785	07931	25716	25
36	74303	92060	82243	17757	07940	25697	24
37	74322	92052	82270	17730	07948	25678	23
38	74341	92044	82298	17702	07956	25659	22
39	74360	92035	82325	17675	07965	25640	21
40	9.74379	9.92027	9.82352	10.17648	10.07973	10.25621	20
41	74398	92018	82380	17620	07982	25602	19
42	74417	92010	82407	17593	07990	25583	18
43	74436	92002	82435	17565	07998	25564	17
44	74455	91993	82462	17538	08007	25545	16
45	74474	91985	82489	17511	08015	25526	15
46	74493	91976	82517	17483	08024	25507	14
47	74512	91968	82544	17456	08032	25488	13
48	74531	91959	82571	17429	08041	25469	12
49	74549	91951	82599	17401	08049	25451	11
50	9.74568	9.91942	9.82626	10.17374	10.08058	10.25432	10
51	74587	91934	82653	17347	08066	25413	9
52	74606	91925	82681	17319	08075	25394	8
53	74625	91917	82708	17292	08083	25375	7
54	74644	91908	82735	17265	08092	25356	6
55	74662	91900	82762	17238	08100	25338	5
56	74681	91891	82790	17210	08109	25319	4
57	74700	91883	82817	17183	08117	25300	3
58	74719	91874	82844	17156	08126	25281	2
59	74737	91866	82871	17129	08134	25263	1
60	74756	91857	82899	17101	08143	25244	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent	Co-secant.	Secant.	M

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 34 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	74736	9.91857	82899	10.17101	10.08143	10.15244	60
1	74775	91849	82926	17074	08141	25225	59
2	74794	91840	82953	17047	08160	25206	58
3	74812	91832	82970	17020	08168	25188	57
4	74831	91823	83008	16992	08177	25169	56
5	74850	91815	83035	16965	08185	25150	55
6	74868	91806	83062	16938	08194	25131	54
7	74887	91798	83089	16911	08202	25113	53
8	74906	91789	83117	16883	08211	25094	52
9	74924	91781	83144	16856	08219	25076	51
10	74943	9.91772	83171	10.16829	10.08228	10.25057	50
11	74961	91763	83198	16802	08237	25039	49
12	74980	91755	83225	16775	08245	25020	48
13	74999	91746	83252	16748	08254	25001	47
14	75017	91738	83280	16720	08262	24983	46
15	75036	91729	83307	16693	08271	24964	45
16	75054	91720	83334	16666	08280	24946	44
17	75073	91712	83361	16639	08288	24927	43
18	75091	91703	83388	16612	08297	24909	42
19	75110	91695	83415	16585	08305	24890	41
20	75128	9.91686	83442	10.16558	10.08314	10.24872	40
21	75147	91677	83470	16530	08323	24853	39
22	75165	91669	83497	16503	08331	24835	38
23	75184	91660	83524	16476	08340	24816	37
24	75202	91651	83551	16449	08349	24798	36
25	75221	91643	83578	16422	08357	24779	35
26	75239	91634	83605	16395	08366	24761	34
27	75258	91625	83632	16368	08375	24742	33
28	75276	91617	83659	16341	08383	24724	32
29	75294	91608	83686	16314	08392	24706	31
30	75313	9.91599	83713	10.16287	10.08401	10.24687	30
31	75331	91591	83740	16260	08409	24669	29
32	75350	91582	83768	16232	08418	24650	28
33	75368	91573	83795	16205	08427	24632	27
34	75386	91565	83822	16177	08435	24614	26
35	75405	91556	83849	16151	08444	24595	25
36	75423	91547	83876	16124	08453	24577	24
37	75441	91538	83903	16097	08462	24559	23
38	75459	91530	83930	16070	08470	24541	22
39	75478	91521	83957	16043	08479	24522	21
40	75496	9.91512	83984	10.16010	10.08488	10.24504	20
41	75514	91504	84011	15989	08496	24486	19
42	75533	91495	84038	15962	08505	24467	18
43	75551	91486	84065	15935	08514	24449	17
44	75569	91477	84092	15908	08523	24431	16
45	75587	91469	84119	15881	08531	24413	15
46	75605	91460	84146	15854	08540	24395	14
47	75624	91451	84173	15827	08549	24376	13
48	75642	91442	84200	15800	08558	24358	12
49	75660	91433	84227	15773	08567	24340	11
50	75678	9.91425	84254	10.15746	10.08575	10.24322	10
51	75696	91416	84280	15720	08584	24304	9
52	75714	91407	84307	15693	08593	24286	8
53	75733	91398	84334	15666	08602	24267	7
54	75751	91389	84361	15639	08611	24249	6
55	75769	91381	84388	15612	08619	24231	5
56	75787	91372	84415	15585	08628	24213	4
57	75805	91363	84442	15558	08637	24195	3
58	75823	91354	84469	15531	08646	24177	2
59	75841	91345	84496	15504	08655	24159	1
60	75859	91336	84523	15477	08664	24141	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 35 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.75859	9.91336	84523	10.15477	10.08664	10.24141	60
1	75877	91328	84550	15450	08672	24123	59
2	75895	91319	84576	15424	08681	24105	58
3	75913	91310	84603	15397	08690	24087	57
4	75931	91301	84630	15370	08699	24069	56
5	75949	91292	84657	15343	08708	24051	55
6	75967	91283	84684	15316	08717	24033	54
7	75985	91274	84711	15289	08726	24015	53
8	76003	91266	84738	15262	08734	23997	52
9	76021	91257	84764	15236	08743	23979	51
10	9.76039	9.91248	9.84791	10.15209	10.08752	10.23961	50
11	76057	91239	84818	15182	08761	23943	49
12	76075	91230	84845	15155	08770	23925	48
13	76093	91221	84872	15128	08779	23907	47
14	76111	91212	84899	15101	08788	23889	46
15	76129	91203	84925	15075	08797	23871	45
16	76146	91194	84952	15048	08806	23854	44
17	76164	91185	84979	15021	08815	23836	43
18	76182	91176	85006	14994	08824	23818	42
19	76200	91167	85033	14967	08833	23800	41
20	9.76218	9.91158	9.85059	10.14941	10.08841	10.23782	40
21	76236	91149	85086	14914	08851	23764	39
22	76253	91141	85113	14887	08859	23747	38
23	76271	91132	85140	14860	08868	23729	37
24	76289	91123	85166	14834	08877	23711	36
25	76307	91114	85193	14807	08886	23693	35
26	76324	91105	85220	14780	08895	23676	34
27	76342	91096	85247	14753	08904	23658	33
28	76360	91087	85273	14727	08913	23640	32
29	76378	91078	85300	14700	08922	23622	31
30	9.76395	9.91069	9.85327	10.14673	10.08931	10.23605	30
31	76413	91060	85354	14646	08940	23587	29
32	76431	91051	85380	14620	08949	23569	28
33	76448	91042	85407	14593	08958	23552	27
34	76466	91033	85434	14566	08967	23534	26
35	76484	91023	85460	14540	08977	23516	25
36	76501	91014	85487	14513	08986	23499	24
37	76519	91005	85514	14486	08995	23481	23
38	76537	90996	85540	14460	09004	23463	22
39	76554	90987	85567	14433	09013	23446	21
40	9.76572	9.90978	9.85594	10.14406	10.09022	10.23425	20
41	76590	90969	85620	14380	09031	23410	19
42	76607	90960	85647	14353	09040	23393	18
43	76625	90951	85674	14326	09049	23375	17
44	76642	90942	85700	14300	09058	23358	16
45	76660	90933	85727	14273	09067	23340	15
46	76677	90924	85754	14246	09076	23323	14
47	76695	90915	85780	14220	09085	23305	13
48	76712	90906	85807	14193	09094	23288	12
49	76730	90896	85834	14166	09104	23270	11
50	9.76747	9.90887	9.85860	10.14140	10.09111	10.23253	10
51	76765	90878	85887	14113	09122	23235	9
52	76782	90869	85913	14087	09131	23218	8
53	76800	90860	85940	14060	09140	23200	7
54	76817	90851	85967	14033	09149	23183	6
55	76835	90842	85993	14007	09158	23165	5
56	76852	90832	86020	13980	09168	23148	4
57	76870	90823	86046	13954	09177	23130	3
58	76887	90814	86073	13927	09186	23113	2
59	76904	90805	86100	13900	09195	23096	1
60	76922	90796	86126	13874	09204	23078	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 36 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.76922	9.90796	9.86126	10.13874	10.09204	10.23078	60
1	76939	90787	86153	13847	09213	23061	59
2	76957	90777	86179	13821	09223	23043	58
3	76974	90768	86206	13794	09232	23026	57
4	76991	90759	86232	13768	09242	23009	56
5	77009	90750	86259	13741	09250	22991	55
6	77026	90741	86285	13715	09259	22974	54
7	77043	90731	86312	13688	09269	22957	53
8	77061	90722	86338	13662	09278	22939	52
9	77078	90713	86365	13635	09287	22922	51
10	9.77095	9.90704	9.86392	10.13608	10.09296	10.22905	50
11	77112	90694	86418	13581	09306	22888	49
12	77130	90685	86445	13555	09315	22870	48
13	77147	90676	86471	13529	09324	22853	47
14	77164	90667	86498	13502	09333	22836	46
15	77181	90657	86524	13476	09343	22819	45
16	77199	90648	86551	13449	09352	22801	44
17	77216	90639	86577	13423	09361	22784	43
18	77233	90630	86603	13397	09370	22767	42
19	77250	90620	86630	13370	09380	22750	41
20	9.77268	9.90611	9.86656	10.13344	10.09389	10.22732	40
21	77285	90602	86683	13317	09398	22715	39
22	77302	90592	86709	13291	09408	22698	38
23	77319	90583	86736	13264	09417	22681	37
24	77336	90574	86762	13238	09426	22664	36
25	77353	90565	86789	13211	09435	22647	35
26	77370	90555	86815	13185	09445	22630	34
27	77387	90546	86842	13158	09454	22613	33
28	77405	90537	86868	13132	09463	22595	32
29	77422	90527	86894	13106	09473	22578	31
30	9.77439	9.90518	9.86921	10.13079	10.09482	10.22561	30
31	77456	90509	86947	13053	09491	22544	29
32	77473	90499	86974	13026	09501	22527	28
33	77490	90490	87000	13000	09510	22510	27
34	77507	90480	87027	12973	09520	22493	26
35	77524	90471	87053	12947	09529	22476	25
36	77541	90462	87079	12921	09538	22459	24
37	77558	90452	87106	12894	09548	22442	23
38	77575	90443	87132	12868	09557	22425	22
39	77592	90434	87158	12842	09566	22408	21
40	9.77609	9.90424	9.87185	10.12815	10.09576	10.22391	20
41	77626	90415	87211	12789	09585	22374	19
42	77643	90405	87238	12763	09595	22357	18
43	77660	90396	87264	12736	09604	22340	17
44	77677	90386	87290	12710	09614	22323	16
45	77694	90377	87317	12683	09623	22306	15
46	77711	90368	87343	12657	09632	22289	14
47	77727	90358	87369	12631	09642	22273	13
48	77744	90349	87396	12604	09651	22256	12
49	77761	90339	87422	12578	09661	22239	11
50	9.77778	9.90330	9.87448	10.12552	10.09670	10.22222	10
51	77795	90320	87475	12525	09680	22205	9
52	77812	90311	87501	12499	09689	22188	8
53	77829	90301	87527	12473	09699	22171	7
54	77846	90292	87554	12446	09708	22154	6
55	77862	90282	87580	12420	09718	22138	5
56	77879	90273	87606	12394	09727	22121	4
57	77896	90263	87633	12367	09737	22104	3
58	77913	90254	87659	12341	09746	22087	2
59	77930	90244	87685	12315	09756	22070	1
60	77946	90235	87711	12289	09765	22054	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants 39 Dege.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant	
0	9.79887	3.89050	9.90837	10.09163	10.10950	10.10113	60
1	79903	89040	90863	09137	10960	20017	59
2	79918	89030	90889	09111	10970	20082	58
3	79934	89020	90914	09086	10980	20066	57
4	79950	89009	90940	09060	10991	20050	56
5	79965	88999	90966	09034	11001	20033	55
6	79981	88989	90992	09008	11011	20019	54
7	79996	88978	91018	08982	11022	20004	53
8	80012	88968	91043	08957	11032	19988	52
9	80027	88958	91069	08931	11042	19973	51
10	9.80043	9.88943	9.91095	10.08905	10.11054	10.19957	50
11	80058	88937	91121	08879	11063	19941	49
12	80074	88927	91147	08853	11073	19926	48
13	80089	88917	91172	08828	11083	19911	47
14	80105	88906	91198	08802	11094	19895	46
15	80120	88896	91224	08776	11104	19880	45
16	80136	88886	91250	08750	11114	19864	44
17	80151	88875	91276	08724	11125	19849	43
18	80166	88865	91301	08699	11135	19834	42
19	80182	88855	91327	08673	11145	19818	41
20	9.80197	9.88844	9.91353	10.08647	10.11156	10.19803	40
21	80213	88834	91379	08621	11166	19787	39
22	80228	88824	91404	08596	11176	19771	38
23	80244	88813	91430	08570	11187	19756	37
24	80259	88803	91456	08544	11197	19741	36
25	80274	88793	91482	08518	11207	19726	35
26	80290	88782	91507	08493	11218	19710	34
27	80305	88772	91533	08467	11228	19695	33
28	80320	88761	91559	08441	11239	19680	32
29	80336	88751	91585	08415	11249	19664	31
30	9.80351	9.88741	9.91610	10.08390	10.11259	10.19649	30
31	80366	88730	91636	08364	11270	19634	29
32	80382	88720	91662	08338	11280	19618	28
33	80397	88709	91688	08312	11291	19603	27
34	80412	88699	91713	08287	11301	19588	26
35	80428	88688	91739	08261	11312	19572	25
36	80443	88678	91765	08235	11322	19557	24
37	80458	88668	91791	08209	11332	19542	23
38	80473	88657	91816	08184	11343	19527	22
39	80489	88647	91842	08158	11353	19511	21
40	9.80504	9.88636	9.91868	10.08132	10.11364	10.19496	20
41	80519	88626	91893	08107	11374	19481	19
42	80534	88615	91919	08081	11385	19466	18
43	80550	88605	91945	08055	11395	19450	17
44	80565	88594	91971	08029	11406	19435	16
45	80580	88584	91996	08004	11416	19420	15
46	80595	88573	92022	07978	11427	19405	14
47	80610	88563	92048	07952	11437	19390	13
48	80625	88552	92073	07927	11448	19375	12
49	80641	88542	92099	07901	11458	19359	11
50	9.80656	9.88531	9.92125	10.07875	10.11469	10.19344	10
51	80671	88521	92150	07850	11479	19329	9
52	80686	88510	92176	07824	11490	19314	8
53	80701	88499	92202	07798	11501	19299	7
54	80716	88489	92227	07773	11511	19284	6
55	80731	88478	92253	07747	11522	19269	5
56	80746	88468	92279	07721	11532	19254	4
57	80762	88457	92304	07696	11543	19238	3
58	80777	88447	92330	07670	11553	19223	2
59	80792	88436	92356	07644	11564	19208	1
60	80807	88425	92381	07619	11574	19193	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	N.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 40 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co sine.	Tangent	Co-tang	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	80807	80807	9.92381	10.07019	10.11575	10.11575	60
1	80822	80822	92407	07593	11585	19178	59
2	80837	80837	92433	07567	11596	19163	58
3	80851	80851	92458	07542	11606	19148	57
4	80866	80866	92484	07516	11617	19133	56
5	80882	80882	92510	07490	11628	19118	55
6	80897	80897	92535	07465	11638	19103	54
7	80912	80912	92561	07439	11649	19088	53
8	80927	80927	92587	07413	11660	19073	52
9	80942	80942	92612	07388	11670	19058	51
10	80957	80957	9.92638	10.07362	10.11681	10.11681	50
11	80972	80972	92663	07337	11692	19043	49
12	80987	80987	92689	07311	11702	19028	48
13	81002	81002	92715	07285	11713	18998	47
14	81017	81017	92740	07260	11724	18983	46
15	81032	81032	92766	07234	11734	18968	45
16	81047	81047	92792	07208	11745	18954	44
17	81061	81061	92817	07183	11756	18939	43
18	81076	81076	92843	07157	11766	18924	42
19	81091	81091	9.92868	10.07131	11777	18909	41
20	81106	81106	9.92894	10.07106	10.11788	10.11788	40
21	81121	81121	92920	07080	11799	18894	39
22	81136	81136	92945	07055	11809	18879	38
23	81151	81151	92971	07029	11820	18864	37
24	81166	81166	92996	07004	11831	18849	36
25	81180	81180	93021	06978	11842	18834	35
26	81195	81195	93048	06952	11852	18820	34
27	81210	81210	93073	06927	11863	18805	33
28	81225	81225	93099	06901	11874	18790	32
29	81240	81240	93124	06876	11885	18775	31
30	81254	81254	9.93150	10.06850	10.11895	10.11895	30
31	81269	81269	93175	06825	11906	18760	29
32	81284	81284	93201	06799	11917	18746	28
33	81299	81299	93227	06773	11928	18731	27
34	81314	81314	93252	06748	11939	18716	26
35	81328	81328	93278	06722	11949	18701	25
36	81343	81343	93303	06697	11960	18686	24
37	81358	81358	93329	06671	11971	18672	23
38	81372	81372	93354	06646	11982	18657	22
39	81387	81387	93380	06620	11993	18642	21
40	81402	81402	9.93406	10.06594	10.12004	10.12004	20
41	81417	81417	93431	06569	12015	18628	19
42	81431	81431	93457	06543	12025	18613	18
43	81446	81446	93482	06518	12036	18598	17
44	81461	81461	93508	06492	12047	18583	16
45	81475	81475	93533	06467	12058	18569	15
46	81490	81490	93559	06441	12069	18554	14
47	81505	81505	93584	06416	12080	18539	13
48	81519	81519	93610	06390	12091	18525	12
49	81534	81534	93636	06364	12102	18510	11
50	81549	81549	9.93661	10.06339	10.12113	10.12113	10
51	81563	81563	93687	06313	12123	18495	9
52	81578	81578	93712	06288	12134	18481	8
53	81592	81592	93738	06262	12145	18466	7
54	81607	81607	93763	06237	12156	18451	6
55	81622	81622	93789	06211	12167	18437	5
56	81636	81636	93814	06186	12178	18422	4
57	81651	81651	93840	06160	12189	18408	3
58	81665	81665	93865	06135	12200	18393	2
59	81680	81680	93891	06109	12211	18378	1
60	81694	81694	93916	06084	12222	18364	0
	Co sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 41 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant	Co-secant.	
0	9.81094	9.87778	9.93916	10.06084	10.12222	10.18306	60
1	81709	87767	93942	06058	12233	18291	59
2	81723	87756	93967	06033	12244	18277	58
3	81738	87745	93993	06007	12255	18262	57
4	81752	87734	94018	05982	12266	18248	56
5	81767	87723	94044	05956	12277	18233	55
6	81781	87712	94069	05931	12288	18219	54
7	81796	87701	94095	05905	12299	18204	53
8	81810	87690	94120	05880	12310	18190	52
9	81825	87679	94146	05854	12321	18175	51
10	9.81839	9.87668	9.94171	10.05829	10.12332	10.18161	50
11	81854	87657	94197	05803	12343	18146	49
12	81868	87646	94222	05778	12354	18132	48
13	81882	87635	94248	05752	12365	18118	47
14	81897	87624	94273	05727	12376	18103	46
15	81911	87613	94299	05701	12387	18089	45
16	81926	87601	94324	05676	12399	18074	44
17	81940	87590	94350	05650	12410	18060	43
18	81955	87579	94375	05625	12421	18045	42
19	81969	87568	94401	05599	12432	18031	41
20	9.81983	9.87557	9.94426	10.05574	10.12443	10.18017	40
21	81998	87546	94452	05548	12454	18002	39
22	82012	87535	94477	05523	12465	17988	38
23	82026	87524	94503	05497	12476	17974	37
24	82041	87513	94528	05472	12487	17959	36
25	82055	87501	94554	05446	12499	17945	35
26	82069	87490	94579	05421	12510	17931	34
27	82084	87479	94604	05396	12521	17916	33
28	82098	87468	94630	05370	12532	17902	32
29	82112	87457	94655	05345	12543	17888	31
30	9.82126	9.87446	9.94681	10.05319	10.12554	10.17874	30
31	82141	87434	94706	05294	12566	17859	29
32	82155	87423	94732	05268	12577	17845	28
33	82169	87412	94757	05243	12588	17831	27
34	82184	87401	94783	05217	12599	17816	26
35	82198	87390	94808	05192	12610	17802	25
36	82212	87378	94834	05166	12622	17788	24
37	82226	87367	94859	05141	12633	17774	23
38	82240	87356	94884	05116	12644	17760	22
39	82255	87345	94910	05090	12655	17745	21
40	9.82269	9.87334	9.94935	10.05065	10.12665	10.17731	20
41	82283	87322	94961	05039	12678	17717	19
42	82297	87311	94986	05014	12689	17703	18
43	82311	87300	95012	04988	12700	17689	17
44	82326	87289	95037	04963	12712	17674	16
45	82340	87277	95062	04938	12723	17660	15
46	82354	87266	95088	04912	12734	17645	14
47	82368	87255	95113	04887	12745	17632	13
48	82382	87243	95139	04861	12757	17618	12
49	82396	87232	95164	04836	12768	17604	11
50	9.82410	9.87221	9.95190	10.04810	10.12779	10.17590	10
51	82424	87209	95215	04785	12791	17576	9
52	82439	87198	95240	04760	12802	17561	8
53	82453	87187	95266	04734	12813	17547	7
54	82467	87175	95291	04709	12825	17533	6
55	82481	87164	95317	04683	12836	17519	5
56	82495	87153	95342	04658	12847	17505	4
57	82509	87141	95368	04632	12859	17491	3
58	82523	87130	95393	04607	12870	17477	2
59	82537	87119	95418	04582	12881	17463	1
60	82551	87107	95444	04556	12893	17449	0
	Co sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	N.

TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 42 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	83551	87107	95444	10.04556	10.12893	10.17449	60
1	83565	87096	95469	04531	12904	17435	59
2	83579	87085	95485	04505	12915	17421	58
3	83593	87073	95500	04480	12927	17407	57
4	83607	87062	95515	04455	12938	17393	56
5	83621	87050	95531	04429	12950	17379	55
6	83635	87039	95546	04404	12961	17365	54
7	83649	87028	95562	04378	12972	17351	53
8	83663	87016	95577	04353	12984	17337	52
9	83677	87005	95592	04328	12995	17323	51
10	83691	86993	95608	04303	10.13007	10.17309	50
11	83705	86982	95623	04277	13018	17295	49
12	83719	86970	95638	04252	13030	17281	48
13	83733	86959	95654	04226	13041	17267	47
14	83747	86947	95669	04201	13053	17253	46
15	83761	86936	95685	04175	13064	17239	45
16	83775	86924	95700	04150	13076	17225	44
17	83788	86913	95715	04125	13087	17212	43
18	83802	86902	95730	04100	13098	17198	42
19	83816	86890	95746	04074	13110	17184	41
20	83830	86879	95761	10.04048	10.13121	10.17170	40
21	83844	86867	95777	04023	13133	17156	39
22	83858	86855	95792	03998	13145	17142	38
23	83872	86844	95808	03972	13156	17128	37
24	83886	86832	95823	03947	13168	17115	36
25	83899	86821	95839	03922	13179	17101	35
26	83913	86809	95854	03896	13191	17087	34
27	83927	86798	95870	03871	13202	17073	33
28	83941	86786	95885	03845	13214	17059	32
29	83955	86775	95900	03820	13225	17045	31
30	83968	86763	95915	10.03795	10.13237	10.17032	30
31	83982	86752	95931	03769	13248	17018	29
32	83996	86740	95946	03744	13260	17004	28
33	84010	86728	95961	03719	13272	16990	27
34	84023	86717	95977	03693	13283	16977	26
35	84037	86705	95992	03668	13295	16963	25
36	84051	86694	96008	03643	13306	16949	24
37	84065	86682	96023	03617	13318	16935	23
38	84079	86670	96039	03592	13330	16922	22
39	84092	86659	96054	03567	13341	16908	21
40	84106	86647	96069	10.03541	10.13353	10.16894	20
41	84120	86635	96084	03515	13365	16880	19
42	84133	86624	96100	03490	13376	16867	18
43	84147	86612	96115	03465	13388	16853	17
44	84161	86600	96130	03440	13400	16839	16
45	84174	86589	96146	03414	13411	16826	15
46	84188	86577	96161	03389	13423	16812	14
47	84202	86565	96177	03364	13435	16798	13
48	84215	86554	96192	03338	13446	16785	12
49	84229	86542	96208	03313	13458	16771	11
50	84242	86530	96223	10.03288	10.13470	10.16758	10
51	84256	86518	96238	03262	13482	16744	9
52	84270	86507	96253	03237	13493	16730	8
53	84283	86495	96269	03212	13505	16717	7
54	84297	86483	96284	03186	13517	16703	6
55	84311	86472	96300	03161	13528	16690	5
56	84324	86460	96315	03136	13540	16676	4
57	84338	86448	96330	03110	13552	16662	3
58	84351	86436	96346	03085	13564	16649	2
59	84365	86425	96361	03060	13575	16635	1
60	84378	86413	96376	03034	13587	16622	0
C.-fine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant	Secant.	M.	

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 45 Degs.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.83378	9.86413	9.95966	10.03034	10.13587	10.16612	60
1	83392	86401	96991	03009	13599	16608	59
2	83405	86329	97016	02984	13611	16595	58
3	83419	86377	97042	02958	13623	16581	57
4	83432	86366	97067	02933	13634	16568	56
5	83446	86354	97092	02908	13646	16554	55
6	83459	86342	97118	02882	13658	16541	54
7	83473	86330	97143	02857	13670	16527	53
8	83480	86318	97168	02832	13682	16514	52
9	83500	86306	97193	02807	13694	16500	51
10	83513	86295	97219	10.02781	10.13705	10.16487	50
11	83527	86283	97244	02756	13717	16473	49
12	83540	86271	97269	02731	13729	16460	48
13	83554	86259	97295	02705	13741	16446	47
14	83567	86247	97320	02680	13753	16433	46
15	83581	86235	97345	02655	13765	16419	45
16	83594	86223	97371	02629	13777	16406	44
17	83608	86211	97396	02604	13789	16392	43
18	83621	86200	97421	02579	13800	16379	42
19	83634	86188	97447	02553	13812	16366	41
20	9.83648	86176	9.97472	10.02528	10.13824	10.16352	40
21	83661	86164	97497	02503	13836	16339	39
22	83674	86152	97523	02477	13848	16326	38
23	83688	86140	97548	02452	13860	16312	37
24	83701	86128	97573	02427	13872	16299	36
25	83715	86116	97598	02402	13884	16285	35
26	83728	86104	97624	02376	13896	16272	34
27	83741	86092	97649	02351	13908	16259	33
28	83755	86080	97674	02326	13920	16245	32
29	83768	86068	97700	02300	13932	16232	31
30	9.83781	86056	9.97725	10.02175	10.13944	10.16219	30
31	83795	86044	97750	02150	13956	16205	29
32	83808	86032	97776	02124	13968	16192	28
33	83821	86020	97801	02109	13980	16179	27
34	83834	86008	97826	02174	13992	16166	26
35	83848	85996	97851	02149	14004	16152	25
36	83861	85984	97877	02123	14016	16139	24
37	83874	85972	97902	02098	14028	16126	23
38	83887	85960	97927	02073	14040	16113	22
39	83901	85948	97953	02047	14052	16099	21
40	9.83914	85936	9.97978	10.02032	10.14064	10.16086	20
41	83927	85924	98003	01997	14076	16073	19
42	83940	85912	98029	01971	14088	16060	18
43	83954	85900	98054	01946	14100	16046	17
44	83967	85888	98079	01921	14112	16033	16
45	83980	85876	98104	01896	14124	16020	15
46	83993	85864	98130	01870	14136	16007	14
47	84006	85851	98155	01845	14149	15994	13
48	84020	85839	98180	01820	14161	15980	12
49	84033	85827	98206	01794	14173	15967	11
50	9.84046	85815	9.98231	10.01769	10.14185	10.15954	10
51	84059	85803	98256	01744	14197	15941	9
52	84072	85791	98281	01719	14209	15928	8
53	84085	85779	98307	01693	14221	15915	7
54	84099	85766	98332	01668	14234	15901	6
55	84112	85754	98357	01643	14246	15888	5
56	84125	85742	98383	01617	14258	15875	4
57	84138	85730	98408	01592	14270	15862	3
58	84151	85718	98433	01567	14282	15849	2
59	84164	85706	98458	01542	14294	15836	1
60	84177	85693	98484	01516	14307	15823	0
Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.	

TABLE V. OF ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 44 Degrees.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.84177	9.85693	9.98484	10.05616	10.14307	10.15823	40
1	84190	85681	98509	01491	14319	15810	59
2	84203	85669	98534	01466	14331	15797	58
3	84216	85657	98560	01440	14343	15784	57
4	84229	85645	98585	01415	14355	15771	56
5	84242	85632	98610	01390	14368	15758	55
6	84255	85620	98635	01365	14380	15745	54
7	84269	85608	98661	01339	14392	15732	53
8	84282	85596	98686	01314	14404	15718	52
9	84295	85583	98711	01289	14417	15705	51
10	9.84308	9.85571	9.98737	10.01263	10.14429	10.15692	50
11	84321	85559	98762	01238	14441	15679	49
12	84334	85547	98787	01213	14453	15666	48
13	84347	85534	98812	01188	14466	15653	47
14	84360	85522	98838	01162	14478	15640	46
15	84373	85510	98863	01137	14490	15627	45
16	84385	85497	98888	01112	14503	15615	44
17	84398	85485	98913	01087	14515	15602	43
18	84411	85473	98939	01061	14527	15589	42
19	84424	85460	98964	01036	14540	15576	41
20	9.84437	9.85448	9.98989	10.01011	10.14552	10.15563	40
21	84450	85436	99015	00985	14564	15550	39
22	84463	85423	99040	00960	14577	15537	38
23	84476	85411	99065	00935	14589	15524	37
24	84489	85399	99090	00910	14601	15511	36
25	84502	85386	99116	00884	14614	15498	35
26	84515	85374	99141	00859	14626	15485	34
27	84528	85361	99166	00834	14639	15472	33
28	84540	85349	99191	00809	14651	15460	32
29	84553	85337	99217	00783	14663	15447	31
30	9.84566	9.85324	9.99242	10.00758	10.14676	10.15434	30
31	84579	85312	99267	00733	14688	15421	29
32	84592	85299	99293	00707	14701	15408	28
33	84605	85287	99318	00682	14713	15395	27
34	84618	85274	99343	00657	14726	15382	26
35	84630	85262	99368	00632	14738	15370	25
36	84643	85250	99394	00606	14750	15357	24
37	84656	85237	99419	00581	14763	15344	23
38	84669	85225	99444	00556	14775	15331	22
39	84682	85212	99469	00531	14788	15318	21
40	9.84694	9.85200	9.99495	10.00505	10.14800	10.15306	20
41	84707	85187	99520	00480	14813	15293	19
42	84720	85175	99545	00455	14825	15280	18
43	84733	85162	99570	00430	14838	15267	17
44	84745	85150	99596	00404	14850	15255	16
45	84758	85137	99621	00379	14863	15242	15
46	84771	85125	99646	00354	14875	15229	14
47	84784	85112	99672	00328	14888	15216	13
48	84796	85100	99697	00303	14900	15204	12
49	84809	85087	99722	00278	14913	15191	11
50	9.84821	9.85074	9.99747	10.00253	10.14926	10.15178	10
51	84835	85062	99773	00227	14938	15165	9
52	84847	85049	99798	00202	14951	15153	8
53	84860	85037	99823	00177	14963	15140	7
54	84873	85024	99848	00152	14976	15127	6
55	84885	85012	99874	00126	14988	15115	5
56	84898	84999	99899	00101	15001	15102	4
57	84911	84986	99924	00076	15014	15089	3
58	84923	84974	99949	00051	15026	15077	2
59	84936	84961	99975	00025	15039	15064	1
60	84949	84949	10.00000	00000	15051	15051	0
	Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant.	Secant.	M.

TABLE V. Of ARTIFICIAL Sines, Tangents, and Secants. 43 Deg.

M.	Sine.	Co-sine.	Tangent.	Co-tang.	Secant.	Co-secant.	
0	9.83378	9.86413	3.96966	10.03034	10.13507	10.16612	60
1	83392	86401	96991	03009	13599	16608	59
2	83405	86329	97016	02984	13611	16595	58
3	83419	86377	97042	02958	13623	16581	57
4	83432	86366	97067	02933	13634	16568	56
5	83446	86354	97092	02908	13646	16554	55
6	83459	86342	97118	02882	13658	16541	54
7	83473	86330	97143	02857	13670	16527	53
8	83480	86318	97168	02832	13681	16514	52
9	83500	86306	97193	02807	13694	16500	51
10	83513	86295	97219	10.02781	10.13705	10.16487	50
11	83527	86283	97244	02756	13717	16473	49
12	83540	86271	97269	02731	13729	16460	48
13	83554	86259	97295	02705	13741	16446	47
14	83567	86247	97320	02680	13753	16433	46
15	83581	86235	97345	02655	13765	16419	45
16	83594	86223	97371	02629	13777	16406	44
17	83608	86211	97396	02604	13789	16392	43
18	83621	86200	97421	02579	13800	16379	42
19	83634	86188	97447	02553	13812	16366	41
20	9.83648	9.86176	9.97472	10.02528	10.13824	10.16352	40
21	83661	86164	97497	02503	13836	16339	39
22	83674	86152	97523	02477	13848	16326	38
23	83688	86140	97548	02452	13860	16312	37
24	83701	86128	97573	02427	13872	16299	36
25	83715	86116	97598	02402	13884	16285	35
26	83728	86104	97624	02376	13896	16272	34
27	83741	86092	97649	02351	13908	16259	33
28	83755	86080	97674	02326	13920	16245	32
29	83768	86068	97700	02300	13932	16232	31
30	9.83781	9.86056	9.97725	10.02275	10.13944	10.16219	30
31	83795	86044	97750	02250	13956	16205	29
32	83808	86032	97776	02224	13968	16192	28
33	83821	86020	97801	02199	13980	16179	27
34	83834	86008	97826	02174	13992	16166	26
35	83848	85996	97851	02149	14004	16152	25
36	83861	85984	97877	02123	14016	16139	24
37	83874	85972	97902	02098	14028	16126	23
38	83887	85960	97927	02073	14040	16113	22
39	83901	85948	97953	02047	14052	16099	21
40	9.83914	9.85936	9.97978	10.02022	10.14064	10.16086	20
41	83927	85924	98003	01997	14076	16073	19
42	83940	85912	98029	01971	14088	16060	18
43	83954	85900	98054	01946	14100	16046	17
44	83967	85888	98079	01921	14112	16033	16
45	83980	85876	98104	01896	14124	16020	15
46	83993	85864	98130	01870	14136	16007	14
47	84006	85851	98155	01845	14149	15994	13
48	84020	85839	98180	01820	14161	15980	12
49	84033	85827	98206	01794	14173	15967	11
50	9.84046	9.85815	9.98231	10.01769	10.14185	10.15954	10
51	84059	85803	98256	01744	14197	15941	9
52	84072	85791	98281	01719	14209	15928	8
53	84085	85779	98307	01693	14221	15915	7
54	84099	85766	98332	01668	14234	15901	6
55	84112	85754	98357	01643	14246	15888	5
56	84125	85742	98383	01617	14258	15875	4
57	84138	85730	98408	01592	14270	15862	3
58	84151	85718	98433	01567	14282	15849	2
59	84164	85706	98458	01542	14294	15836	1
60	84177	85693	98484	01516	14307	15823	0
Co-sine.	Sine.	Co-tang.	Tangent.	Co-secant	Secant.	M.	

TABLE VI. MERIDIONAL PARTS.

M.	28d.	29d.	30d.	31d.	32d.	33d.	34d.	35d.	36d.	37d.	38d.	39d.	40d.	41d.	M.
0	1751	1820	1888	1958	2028	2100	2172	2244	2318	2393	2468	2545	2623	2702	0
1	1752	1821	1890	1959	2030	2101	2173	2246	2319	2394	2470	2546	2624	2703	1
2	1753	1822	1891	1960	2031	2102	2174	2247	2321	2395	2471	2548	2625	2704	2
3	1755	1823	1892	1962	2032	2103	2175	2248	2322	2396	2472	2549	2627	2706	3
4	1756	1824	1893	1963	2033	2104	2176	2249	2323	2398	2473	2550	2628	2707	4
5	1757	1825	1894	1964	2034	2106	2178	2250	2324	2399	2475	2551	2629	2708	5
6	1758	1826	1895	1965	2036	2107	2179	2252	2325	2400	2476	2553	2631	2710	6
7	1759	1828	1897	1966	2037	2108	2180	2253	2327	2401	2477	2554	2632	2711	7
8	1760	1829	1898	1967	2038	2109	2181	2254	2328	2403	2479	2555	2633	2712	8
9	1761	1830	1899	1969	2039	2110	2182	2255	2329	2404	2480	2557	2635	2714	9
10	1763	1831	1900	1970	2040	2112	2184	2257	2330	2405	2481	2558	2636	2715	10
11	1764	1832	1901	1971	2041	2113	2185	2258	2332	2406	2482	2559	2637	2716	11
12	1765	1833	1902	1972	2043	2114	2186	2259	2333	2408	2484	2560	2638	2718	12
13	1766	1834	1903	1973	2044	2115	2187	2260	2334	2409	2485	2562	2640	2719	13
14	1767	1836	1905	1974	2045	2116	2188	2261	2335	2410	2486	2563	2641	2720	14
15	1768	1837	1906	1976	2046	2118	2190	2263	2337	2412	2487	2564	2642	2722	15
16	1769	1838	1907	1977	2047	2119	2191	2264	2338	2413	2489	2566	2644	2723	16
17	1771	1839	1908	1978	2049	2120	2192	2265	2339	2414	2490	2567	2645	2724	17
18	1772	1840	1909	1979	2050	2121	2193	2266	2340	2415	2491	2568	2646	2726	18
19	1773	1841	1910	1980	2051	2122	2195	2268	2342	2417	2493	2570	2648	2727	19
20	1774	1842	1912	1981	2052	2123	2196	2269	2343	2418	2494	2571	2649	2728	20
21	1775	1844	1913	1982	2053	2125	2197	2270	2344	2419	2495	2572	2650	2730	21
22	1776	1845	1914	1984	2054	2126	2198	2271	2345	2420	2496	2573	2652	2731	22
23	1777	1846	1915	1985	2056	2127	2199	2273	2347	2422	2498	2575	2653	2732	23
24	1778	1847	1916	1986	2057	2128	2201	2274	2348	2423	2499	2576	2654	2734	24
25	1780	1848	1917	1987	2058	2129	2202	2275	2349	2424	2500	2577	2656	2735	25
26	1781	1849	1919	1988	2059	2131	2203	2276	2350	2425	2501	2579	2657	2736	26
27	1782	1850	1920	1990	2060	2132	2204	2277	2352	2427	2503	2580	2658	2738	27
28	1783	1852	1921	1991	2062	2133	2205	2279	2353	2428	2504	2581	2659	2739	28
29	1784	1853	1922	1992	2063	2134	2207	2280	2354	2429	2505	2582	2661	2740	29
30	1785	1854	1923	1993	2064	2135	2208	2281	2355	2430	2507	2584	2662	2742	30
31	1786	1855	1924	1994	2065	2137	2209	2282	2357	2432	2508	2585	2663	2743	31
32	1788	1856	1925	1996	2066	2138	2210	2284	2358	2433	2509	2586	2665	2744	32
33	1789	1857	1927	1997	2067	2139	2211	2285	2359	2434	2510	2588	2666	2746	33
34	1790	1858	1928	1998	2069	2140	2213	2286	2360	2435	2512	2589	2667	2747	34
35	1791	1860	1929	1999	2070	2141	2214	2287	2361	2437	2513	2590	2669	2748	35
36	1792	1861	1930	2000	2071	2143	2215	2288	2363	2438	2514	2592	2670	2750	36
37	1793	1862	1931	2001	2072	2144	2216	2290	2364	2439	2515	2593	2671	2751	37
38	1794	1863	1932	2003	2073	2145	2218	2291	2365	2440	2517	2594	2673	2752	38
39	1796	1864	1934	2004	2075	2146	2219	2292	2366	2442	2518	2595	2674	2754	39
40	1797	1865	1935	2005	2076	2147	2220	2293	2368	2443	2519	2597	2675	2755	40
41	1798	1867	1936	2006	2077	2149	2221	2295	2369	2444	2521	2598	2677	2756	41
42	1799	1868	1937	2007	2078	2150	2222	2296	2370	2446	2522	2599	2678	2758	42
43	1800	1869	1938	2008	2079	2151	2224	2297	2371	2447	2523	2601	2679	2759	43
44	1801	1870	1939	2010	2081	2152	2225	2298	2373	2448	2524	2602	2681	2760	44
45	1802	1871	1941	2011	2082	2153	2226	2300	2374	2449	2526	2603	2682	2762	45
46	1804	1872	1942	2012	2083	2155	2227	2301	2375	2451	2527	2605	2683	2763	46
47	1805	1873	1943	2013	2084	2156	2229	2302	2376	2452	2528	2606	2684	2764	47
48	1806	1875	1944	2014	2085	2157	2230	2303	2378	2453	2530	2607	2686	2766	48
49	1807	1876	1945	2015	2087	2158	2231	2304	2379	2454	2531	2608	2687	2767	49
50	1808	1877	1946	2017	2088	2159	2232	2306	2380	2456	2532	2610	2688	2768	50
51	1809	1878	1948	2018	2089	2161	2233	2307	2381	2457	2533	2611	2690	2770	51
52	1810	1879	1949	2019	2090	2162	2235	2308	2383	2458	2535	2612	2691	2771	52
53	1811	1880	1950	2020	2091	2163	2236	2309	2384	2459	2536	2614	2692	2772	53
54	1813	1882	1951	2021	2093	2164	2237	2311	2385	2461	2537	2615	2694	2774	54
55	1814	1883	1952	2023	2094	2166	2238	2312	2386	2462	2539	2616	2695	2775	55
56	1815	1884	1953	2024	2095	2167	2239	2313	2388	2463	2540	2618	2696	2776	56
57	1816	1885	1955	2025	2096	2168	2241	2314	2389	2465	2541	2619	2698	2778	57
58	1817	1886	1956	2026	2097	2169	2242	2316	2390	2466	2542	2620	2699	2779	58
59	1818	1887	1957	2027	2099	2170	2243	2317	2391	2467	2544	2621	2700	2780	59
M.	28d.	29d.	30d.	31d.	32d.	33d.	34d.	35d.	36d.	37d.	38d.	39d.	40d.	41d.	M.

TABLE VI. MERIDIONAL PARTS.

	42d.	43d.	44d.	45d.	46d.	47d.	48d.	49d.	50d.	51d.	52d.	53d.	54d.	55d.	M.
0	281	861	941	1010	1110	1201	1281	1352	1404	1456	1508	1560	1612	1664	0
1	283	865	945	1015	1115	1206	1286	1357	1409	1461	1513	1565	1617	1669	1
2	285	869	949	1019	1119	1210	1290	1361	1413	1465	1517	1569	1621	1673	2
3	286	872	952	1022	1122	1213	1293	1364	1416	1468	1520	1572	1624	1676	3
4	288	876	956	1026	1126	1217	1297	1368	1420	1472	1524	1576	1628	1680	4
5	289	879	959	1029	1129	1220	1300	1371	1423	1475	1527	1579	1631	1683	5
6	291	883	963	1033	1133	1224	1304	1375	1427	1479	1531	1583	1635	1687	6
7	292	886	966	1036	1136	1227	1307	1378	1430	1482	1534	1586	1638	1690	7
8	294	890	970	1040	1140	1231	1311	1382	1434	1486	1538	1590	1642	1694	8
9	295	893	973	1043	1143	1234	1314	1385	1437	1489	1541	1593	1645	1697	9
10	297	897	977	1047	1147	1238	1318	1389	1441	1493	1545	1597	1649	1701	10
11	298	900	980	1050	1150	1241	1321	1392	1444	1496	1548	1600	1652	1704	11
12	299	903	983	1053	1153	1244	1324	1395	1447	1499	1551	1603	1655	1707	12
13	301	907	987	1057	1157	1248	1328	1399	1451	1503	1555	1607	1659	1711	13
14	302	910	990	1060	1160	1251	1331	1402	1454	1506	1558	1610	1662	1714	14
15	304	914	994	1064	1164	1255	1335	1406	1458	1510	1562	1614	1666	1718	15
16	305	917	997	1067	1167	1258	1338	1409	1461	1513	1565	1617	1669	1721	16
17	307	921	1001	1071	1171	1262	1342	1413	1465	1517	1569	1621	1673	1725	17
18	308	924	1004	1074	1174	1265	1345	1416	1468	1520	1572	1624	1676	1728	18
19	310	928	1008	1078	1178	1269	1349	1420	1472	1524	1576	1628	1680	1732	19
20	311	931	1011	1081	1181	1272	1352	1423	1475	1527	1579	1631	1683	1735	20
21	313	935	1015	1085	1185	1276	1356	1427	1479	1529	1581	1633	1685	1739	21
22	314	938	1018	1088	1188	1279	1359	1430	1482	1532	1584	1636	1688	1742	22
23	316	942	1022	1092	1192	1283	1363	1434	1486	1536	1588	1640	1692	1746	23
24	317	945	1025	1095	1195	1286	1366	1437	1489	1539	1591	1643	1695	1749	24
25	319	949	1029	1099	1199	1290	1370	1441	1493	1543	1595	1647	1699	1753	25
26	320	952	1032	1102	1202	1293	1373	1444	1496	1546	1598	1650	1702	1756	26
27	322	956	1036	1106	1206	1297	1377	1448	1500	1550	1602	1654	1706	1760	27
28	323	959	1039	1109	1209	1300	1380	1451	1503	1555	1607	1659	1711	1763	28
29	325	963	1043	1113	1213	1304	1384	1455	1507	1557	1609	1661	1714	1767	29
30	326	966	1046	1116	1216	1307	1387	1458	1510	1562	1614	1666	1718	1770	30
31	328	970	1050	1120	1220	1311	1391	1462	1514	1566	1618	1670	1722	1774	31
32	329	973	1053	1123	1223	1314	1394	1465	1517	1569	1621	1673	1725	1777	32
33	331	977	1057	1127	1227	1318	1398	1469	1521	1573	1625	1677	1729	1781	33
34	332	980	1060	1130	1230	1321	1401	1472	1524	1576	1628	1680	1732	1784	34
35	334	984	1064	1134	1234	1325	1405	1476	1528	1578	1632	1684	1736	1788	35
36	335	987	1067	1137	1237	1328	1408	1479	1531	1583	1635	1687	1739	1791	36
37	337	991	1071	1141	1241	1332	1412	1483	1535	1587	1639	1691	1743	1795	37
38	338	994	1074	1144	1244	1335	1415	1486	1538	1590	1642	1694	1746	1798	38
39	340	998	1078	1148	1248	1339	1419	1490	1542	1594	1646	1698	1750	1802	39
40	341	1001	1081	1151	1251	1342	1422	1493	1545	1597	1649	1701	1753	1805	40
41	343	1005	1085	1155	1255	1346	1426	1497	1549	1601	1653	1705	1757	1809	41
42	344	1008	1088	1158	1258	1349	1429	1500	1552	1604	1656	1708	1760	1812	42
43	346	1012	1092	1162	1262	1353	1433	1504	1556	1608	1660	1712	1764	1816	43
44	347	1015	1095	1165	1265	1356	1436	1507	1559	1611	1663	1715	1767	1819	44
45	349	1019	1099	1169	1269	1360	1440	1511	1563	1615	1667	1719	1771	1823	45
46	350	1022	1102	1172	1272	1363	1443	1514	1566	1618	1670	1722	1774	1826	46
47	352	1026	1106	1176	1276	1367	1447	1518	1570	1622	1674	1726	1778	1830	47
48	353	1029	1109	1179	1279	1370	1450	1521	1573	1625	1677	1729	1781	1833	48
49	355	1033	1113	1183	1283	1374	1454	1525	1577	1629	1681	1733	1785	1837	49
50	356	1036	1116	1186	1286	1377	1457	1528	1580	1632	1684	1736	1788	1840	50
51	358	1040	1120	1190	1290	1381	1461	1532	1584	1636	1688	1740	1792	1844	51
52	359	1043	1123	1193	1293	1384	1464	1535	1587	1639	1691	1743	1795	1847	52
53	361	1047	1127	1197	1297	1388	1468	1539	1591	1643	1695	1747	1799	1851	53
54	362	1050	1130	1200	1300	1391	1471	1542	1594	1646	1698	1750	1802	1854	54
55	364	1054	1134	1204	1304	1395	1475	1546	1598	1650	1702	1754	1806	1858	55
56	365	1057	1137	1207	1307	1398	1478	1549	1601	1653	1705	1757	1809	1861	56
57	367	1061	1141	1211	1311	1402	1482	1553	1605	1657	1709	1761	1813	1865	57
58	368	1064	1144	1214	1314	1405	1485	1556	1608	1660	1712	1764	1816	1868	58
59	370	1068	1148	1218	1318	1409	1489	1560	1612	1664	1716	1768	1820	1872	59
M	42d.	43d.	44d.	45d.	46d.	47d.	48d.	49d.	50d.	51d.	52d.	53d.	54d.	55d.	M.

TABLE VI. MERIDIONAL PARTS.

M.	56d.	57d.	58d.	59d.	60d.	61d.	62d.	63d.	64d.	65d.	66d.	67d.	68d.	69d.	M.
0	4074	4183	4294	4409	4527	4649	4775	4905	5040	5179	5324	5474	5631	5795	0
1	4076	4185	4296	4411	4529	4651	4777	4907	5042	5181	5326	5477	5634	5797	1
2	4078	4186	4298	4413	4531	4653	4779	4909	5044	5184	5329	5479	5636	5800	2
3	4079	4188	4300	4415	4533	4656	4781	4912	5047	5186	5331	5482	5639	5803	3
4	4081	4190	4302	4417	4535	4658	4784	4914	5049	5188	5333	5484	5642	5806	4
5	4083	4192	4304	4419	4537	4660	4786	4916	5051	5191	5336	5487	5644	5809	5
6	4085	4194	4306	4421	4539	4662	4788	4918	5053	5193	5338	5489	5647	5811	6
7	4087	4196	4308	4423	4541	4664	4790	4920	5056	5195	5341	5492	5650	5814	7
8	4088	4197	4310	4425	4543	4666	4792	4923	5058	5198	5343	5495	5652	5817	8
9	4090	4199	4311	4427	4545	4668	4794	4926	5060	5200	5346	5497	5655	5820	9
10	4092	4201	4313	4429	4548	4670	4796	4927	5062	5203	5348	5500	5658	5823	10
11	4094	4203	4315	4431	4550	4672	4799	4929	5065	5205	5351	5502	5660	5825	11
12	4096	4205	4317	4433	4552	4674	4801	4932	5067	5207	5353	5505	5663	5828	12
13	4097	4207	4319	4435	4555	4676	4803	4934	5069	5210	5356	5508	5666	5831	13
14	4099	4208	4321	4436	4556	4678	4805	4936	5072	5212	5358	5510	5668	5834	14
15	4101	4210	4323	4438	4558	4680	4807	4938	5074	5215	5361	5513	5671	5837	15
16	4103	4212	4325	4440	4560	4682	4809	4940	5076	5217	5363	5515	5674	5840	16
17	4105	4214	4327	4442	4562	4685	4811	4943	5078	5219	5366	5518	5677	5842	17
18	4106	4216	4328	4444	4564	4687	4814	4945	5081	5222	5368	5520	5679	5845	18
19	4108	4218	4330	4446	4566	4689	4816	4947	5083	5224	5371	5523	5682	5847	19
20	4110	4220	4332	4448	4568	4691	4818	4949	5085	5227	5373	5526	5685	5850	20
21	4112	4221	4334	4450	4570	4693	4820	4952	5088	5229	5376	5528	5687	5852	21
22	4114	4223	4336	4452	4572	4695	4822	4954	5090	5231	5378	5531	5690	5855	22
23	4115	4225	4338	4454	4574	4697	4824	4956	5092	5234	5381	5533	5693	5857	23
24	4117	4227	4340	4456	4576	4699	4827	4958	5095	5236	5383	5536	5696	5860	24
25	4119	4229	4342	4458	4578	4701	4829	4960	5097	5239	5386	5539	5699	5863	25
26	4121	4231	4344	4460	4580	4703	4831	4963	5099	5241	5388	5541	5701	5865	26
27	4123	4233	4346	4462	4582	4705	4833	4965	5102	5243	5390	5544	5704	5868	27
28	4124	4234	4348	4464	4584	4707	4835	4967	5104	5246	5393	5546	5706	5870	28
29	4126	4236	4349	4466	4586	4710	4837	4969	5106	5248	5396	5549	5709	5873	29
30	4128	4238	4351	4468	4588	4712	4839	4972	5109	5251	5398	5552	5712	5875	30
31	4130	4240	4353	4470	4590	4714	4842	4974	5112	5253	5401	5554	5715	5878	31
32	4132	4242	4355	4472	4592	4716	4844	4976	5113	5255	5403	5557	5717	5880	32
33	4133	4244	4357	4474	4594	4718	4846	4978	5116	5258	5406	5560	5720	5883	33
34	4135	4246	4359	4476	4596	4720	4848	4981	5118	5260	5408	5562	5723	5885	34
35	4137	4247	4361	4478	4598	4723	4850	4983	5120	5263	5411	5565	5726	5888	35
36	4139	4249	4363	4480	4600	4724	4853	4985	5123	5265	5413	5567	5729	5890	36
37	4141	4251	4365	4482	4602	4726	4855	4987	5124	5267	5416	5570	5731	5893	37
38	4143	4253	4367	4484	4604	4728	4857	4990	5127	5270	5418	5573	5734	5895	38
39	4144	4255	4369	4486	4606	4731	4859	4992	5130	5272	5421	5575	5736	5898	39
40	4146	4257	4371	4488	4608	4733	4861	4994	5132	5275	5423	5578	5739	5900	40
41	4148	4259	4373	4490	4610	4735	4863	4996	5134	5277	5426	5581	5742	5902	41
42	4150	4261	4374	4492	4612	4737	4865	4999	5137	5280	5428	5583	5745	5904	42
43	4152	4263	4376	4494	4614	4739	4868	5001	5139	5282	5431	5586	5748	5907	43
44	4153	4264	4378	4496	4616	4741	4870	5003	5141	5284	5433	5588	5750	5910	44
45	4155	4266	4380	4498	4618	4743	4872	5005	5144	5287	5436	5591	5753	5912	45
46	4157	4268	4382	4500	4621	4745	4874	5008	5146	5289	5438	5594	5756	5915	46
47	4159	4270	4384	4502	4623	4747	4876	5010	5148	5292	5441	5596	5759	5918	47
48	4161	4272	4386	4504	4625	4750	4879	5012	5151	5294	5444	5599	5761	5920	48
49	4163	4274	4388	4506	4627	4752	4881	5014	5153	5297	5446	5602	5764	5923	49
50	4164	4276	4390	4508	4629	4754	4883	5017	5155	5299	5449	5604	5767	5925	50
51	4166	4277	4392	4509	4631	4756	4885	5019	5158	5302	5451	5607	5770	5928	51
52	4168	4279	4394	4511	4633	4758	4887	5021	5160	5304	5454	5610	5772	5930	52
53	4170	4281	4396	4513	4635	4760	4890	5024	5162	5306	5456	5612	5775	5933	53
54	4172	4283	4398	4515	4637	4762	4892	5026	5165	5309	5459	5615	5778	5935	54
55	4174	4285	4400	4517	4639	4764	4894	5028	5167	5312	5461	5618	5781	5938	55
56	4175	4287	4401	4519	4641	4766	4896	5030	5169	5314	5464	5620	5784	5940	56
57	4177	4289	4403	4521	4643	4768	4898	5033	5172	5316	5466	5623	5786	5943	57
58	4179	4291	4405	4523	4645	4771	4901	5035	5174	5319	5469	5626	5789	5945	58
59	4181	4293	4407	4525	4647	4773	4903	5037	5177	5321	5472	5628	5792	5948	59
M.	56d.	57d.	58d.	59d.	60d.	61d.	62d.	63d.	64d.	65d.	66d.	67d.	68d.	69d.	M.

TABLE VI. MERIDIONAL PARTS.

N.	142d.	47d	44d	45d	46d	47d	48d	49d	on 151d	52d	53d	54d	55d	M.	
0	2781	2862	2946	3030	3116	3204	3292	3382	3475	3569	3665	3764	3865	3968	0
1	2883	2965	3049	3133	3219	3306	3394	3484	3578	3674	3772	3872	3975	4079	1
2	2984	3067	3151	3235	3321	3408	3496	3586	3680	3776	3874	3975	4079	4184	2
3	3086	3169	3253	3337	3423	3510	3598	3688	3782	3878	3976	4077	4182	4288	3
4	3188	3271	3355	3439	3525	3612	3699	3789	3883	3979	4077	4174	4276	4382	4
5	3290	3373	3457	3541	3627	3714	3801	3891	3983	4077	4173	4272	4372	4477	5
6	3392	3475	3559	3643	3729	3815	3902	3991	4081	4173	4267	4364	4462	4561	6
7	3494	3577	3661	3745	3831	3917	4004	4092	4182	4274	4368	4464	4562	4661	7
8	3596	3679	3763	3847	3933	4019	4106	4194	4284	4376	4470	4566	4664	4763	8
9	3698	3781	3865	3949	4035	4121	4208	4296	4386	4478	4572	4668	4766	4865	9
10	3800	3883	3967	4051	4137	4223	4309	4396	4485	4576	4668	4762	4859	4958	10
11	3902	3985	4069	4153	4239	4325	4411	4498	4587	4678	4770	4864	4961	5060	11
12	4004	4087	4171	4255	4341	4427	4513	4599	4688	4779	4871	4966	5063	5162	12
13	4106	4189	4273	4357	4443	4529	4615	4701	4789	4879	4971	5066	5163	5262	13
14	4208	4291	4375	4459	4545	4631	4717	4803	4891	4982	5075	5170	5267	5366	14
15	4310	4393	4477	4561	4647	4733	4819	4905	4993	5084	5177	5272	5369	5468	15
16	4412	4495	4579	4663	4749	4835	4921	5007	5095	5186	5279	5374	5471	5570	16
17	4514	4597	4681	4765	4851	4937	5023	5109	5197	5289	5382	5477	5574	5673	17
18	4616	4699	4783	4867	4953	5039	5125	5211	5299	5392	5486	5582	5679	5778	18
19	4718	4801	4885	4969	5055	5141	5227	5313	5400	5492	5586	5682	5779	5878	19
20	4820	4903	4987	5071	5157	5243	5329	5415	5502	5594	5688	5784	5881	5980	20
21	4922	5005	5089	5173	5259	5345	5431	5517	5604	5696	5790	5887	5984	6083	21
22	5024	5107	5191	5275	5361	5447	5533	5619	5706	5798	5892	5989	6086	6185	22
23	5126	5209	5293	5377	5463	5549	5635	5721	5808	5899	5993	6090	6187	6286	23
24	5228	5311	5395	5479	5565	5651	5737	5823	5910	6001	6095	6192	6289	6388	24
25	5330	5413	5497	5581	5667	5753	5839	5925	6012	6103	6197	6294	6391	6490	25
26	5432	5515	5599	5683	5769	5855	5941	6027	6114	6205	6299	6396	6493	6592	26
27	5534	5617	5701	5785	5871	5957	6043	6129	6216	6307	6399	6496	6593	6692	27
28	5636	5719	5803	5887	5973	6059	6145	6231	6318	6409	6501	6596	6691	6788	28
29	5738	5821	5905	5989	6075	6161	6247	6333	6420	6511	6603	6699	6796	6895	29
30	5840	5923	6007	6091	6177	6263	6349	6435	6522	6613	6705	6799	6896	6995	30
31	5942	6025	6109	6193	6279	6365	6451	6537	6624	6715	6807	6899	6996	7095	31
32	6044	6127	6211	6295	6381	6467	6553	6639	6726	6817	6909	6999	7096	7195	32
33	6146	6229	6313	6397	6483	6569	6655	6741	6828	6919	7011	7101	7196	7295	33
34	6248	6331	6415	6499	6585	6671	6757	6843	6930	7021	7113	7203	7296	7395	34
35	6350	6433	6517	6601	6687	6773	6859	6945	7032	7123	7215	7305	7396	7495	35
36	6452	6535	6619	6703	6789	6875	6961	7047	7134	7225	7317	7407	7496	7595	36
37	6554	6637	6721	6805	6891	6977	7063	7149	7236	7327	7419	7509	7596	7695	37
38	6656	6739	6823	6907	6993	7079	7165	7251	7338	7429	7521	7611	7696	7795	38
39	6758	6841	6925	7009	7095	7181	7267	7353	7440	7531	7623	7713	7806	7895	39
40	6860	6943	7027	7111	7197	7283	7369	7455	7542	7633	7725	7815	7906	7995	40
41	6962	7045	7129	7213	7299	7385	7471	7557	7644	7735	7827	7917	8006	8095	41
42	7064	7147	7231	7315	7401	7487	7573	7659	7746	7837	7929	8019	8106	8195	42
43	7166	7249	7333	7417	7503	7589	7675	7761	7848	7939	8031	8121	8206	8295	43
44	7268	7351	7435	7519	7605	7691	7777	7863	7950	8041	8133	8223	8306	8395	44
45	7370	7453	7537	7621	7707	7793	7879	7965	8052	8143	8235	8325	8406	8495	45
46	7472	7555	7639	7723	7809	7895	7981	8067	8154	8245	8337	8427	8506	8595	46
47	7574	7657	7741	7825	7911	7997	8083	8169	8256	8347	8439	8529	8606	8695	47
48	7676	7759	7843	7927	8013	8099	8185	8271	8358	8449	8541	8631	8706	8795	48
49	7778	7861	7945	8029	8115	8201	8287	8373	8460	8551	8643	8733	8806	8895	49
50	7880	7963	8047	8131	8217	8303	8389	8475	8562	8653	8745	8835	8906	8995	50
51	7982	8065	8149	8233	8319	8405	8491	8577	8664	8755	8847	8937	9006	9095	51
52	8084	8167	8251	8335	8421	8507	8593	8679	8766	8857	8949	9039	9106	9195	52
53	8186	8269	8353	8437	8523	8609	8695	8781	8868	8959	9051	9141	9206	9295	53
54	8288	8371	8455	8539	8625	8711	8797	8883	8970	9061	9153	9243	9306	9395	54
55	8390	8473	8557	8641	8727	8813	8899	8985	9072	9163	9255	9345	9406	9495	55
56	8492	8575	8659	8743	8829	8915	9001	9087	9174	9265	9357	9447	9506	9595	56
57	8594	8677	8761	8845	8931	9017	9103	9189	9276	9367	9459	9549	9606	9695	57
58	8696	8779	8863	8947	9033	9119	9205	9291	9378	9469	9561	9651	9706	9795	58
59	8798	8881	8965	9049	9135	9221	9307	9393	9480	9571	9663	9753	9806	9895	59
M.	42d	43d	44d	45d	46d	47d	48d	49d	50d	51d	52d	53d	54d	55d	M.

TABLE VI. MERIDIONAL PARTS.

M.	36d.	57d.	52d.	59d.	60d.	61d.	62d.	63d.	64d.	65d.	66d.	67d.	68d.	69d.	M.
0	4074	4183	4214	4409	4521	4649	475	4905	5041	5179	5321	5474	5631	5795	0
1	4076	4185	4216	4411	4523	4651	4777	4923	5059	5197	5339	5492	5649	5813	1
2	4078	4186	4217	4413	4525	4653	4779	4925	5061	5199	5341	5494	5651	5815	2
3	4079	4188	4219	4415	4527	4655	4781	4927	5063	5201	5343	5496	5653	5817	3
4	4081	4190	4221	4417	4529	4657	4783	4929	5065	5203	5345	5498	5655	5819	4
5	4083	4192	4223	4419	4531	4659	4785	4931	5067	5205	5347	5499	5657	5821	5
6	4085	4194	4225	4421	4533	4661	4787	4933	5069	5207	5349	5501	5659	5823	6
7	4087	4196	4227	4423	4535	4663	4789	4935	5071	5209	5351	5503	5661	5825	7
8	4089	4197	4229	4425	4537	4665	4791	4937	5073	5211	5353	5505	5663	5827	8
9	4090	4199	4231	4427	4539	4667	4793	4939	5075	5213	5355	5507	5665	5829	9
10	4092	4201	4233	4429	4541	4669	4795	4941	5077	5215	5357	5509	5667	5831	10
11	4094	4203	4235	4431	4543	4671	4797	4943	5079	5217	5359	5511	5669	5833	11
12	4096	4205	4237	4433	4545	4673	4799	4945	5081	5219	5361	5513	5671	5835	12
13	4097	4207	4239	4435	4547	4675	4801	4947	5083	5221	5363	5515	5673	5837	13
14	4099	4208	4241	4437	4549	4677	4803	4949	5085	5223	5365	5517	5675	5839	14
15	4101	4210	4243	4439	4551	4679	4805	4951	5087	5225	5367	5519	5677	5841	15
16	4103	4212	4245	4441	4553	4681	4807	4953	5089	5227	5369	5521	5679	5843	16
17	4105	4214	4247	4443	4555	4683	4809	4955	5091	5229	5371	5523	5681	5845	17
18	4106	4216	4249	4445	4557	4685	4811	4957	5093	5231	5373	5525	5683	5847	18
19	4108	4218	4251	4447	4559	4687	4813	4959	5095	5233	5375	5527	5685	5849	19
20	4110	4220	4253	4449	4561	4689	4815	4961	5097	5235	5377	5529	5687	5851	20
21	4112	4222	4255	4451	4563	4691	4817	4963	5099	5237	5379	5531	5689	5853	21
22	4114	4224	4257	4453	4565	4693	4819	4965	5101	5239	5381	5533	5691	5855	22
23	4115	4226	4259	4455	4567	4695	4821	4967	5103	5241	5383	5535	5693	5857	23
24	4117	4228	4261	4457	4569	4697	4823	4969	5105	5243	5385	5537	5695	5859	24
25	4119	4230	4263	4459	4571	4699	4825	4971	5107	5245	5387	5539	5697	5861	25
26	4121	4232	4265	4461	4573	4701	4827	4973	5109	5247	5389	5541	5699	5863	26
27	4123	4234	4267	4463	4575	4703	4829	4975	5111	5249	5391	5543	5701	5865	27
28	4124	4236	4269	4465	4577	4705	4831	4977	5113	5251	5393	5545	5703	5867	28
29	4126	4238	4271	4467	4579	4707	4833	4979	5115	5253	5395	5547	5705	5869	29
30	4128	4240	4273	4469	4581	4709	4835	4981	5117	5255	5397	5549	5707	5871	30
31	4130	4242	4275	4471	4583	4711	4837	4983	5119	5257	5399	5551	5709	5873	31
32	4132	4244	4277	4473	4585	4713	4839	4985	5121	5259	5401	5553	5711	5875	32
33	4133	4246	4279	4475	4587	4715	4841	4987	5123	5261	5403	5555	5713	5877	33
34	4135	4248	4281	4477	4589	4717	4843	4989	5125	5263	5405	5557	5715	5879	34
35	4137	4250	4283	4479	4591	4719	4845	4991	5127	5265	5407	5559	5717	5881	35
36	4139	4252	4285	4481	4593	4721	4847	4993	5129	5267	5409	5561	5719	5883	36
37	4141	4254	4287	4483	4595	4723	4849	4995	5131	5269	5411	5563	5721	5885	37
38	4143	4256	4289	4485	4597	4725	4851	4997	5133	5271	5413	5565	5723	5887	38
39	4144	4258	4291	4487	4599	4727	4853	4999	5135	5273	5415	5567	5725	5889	39
40	4146	4260	4293	4489	4601	4729	4855	5001	5137	5275	5417	5569	5727	5891	40
41	4148	4262	4295	4491	4603	4731	4857	5003	5139	5277	5419	5571	5729	5893	41
42	4150	4264	4297	4493	4605	4733	4859	5005	5141	5279	5421	5573	5731	5895	42
43	4152	4266	4299	4495	4607	4735	4861	5007	5143	5281	5423	5575	5733	5897	43
44	4153	4268	4301	4497	4609	4737	4863	5009	5145	5283	5425	5577	5735	5899	44
45	4155	4270	4303	4499	4611	4739	4865	5011	5147	5285	5427	5579	5737	5901	45
46	4157	4272	4305	4501	4613	4741	4867	5013	5149	5287	5429	5581	5739	5903	46
47	4159	4274	4307	4503	4615	4743	4869	5015	5151	5289	5431	5583	5741	5905	47
48	4161	4276	4309	4505	4617	4745	4871	5017	5153	5291	5433	5585	5743	5907	48
49	4163	4278	4311	4507	4619	4747	4873	5019	5155	5293	5435	5587	5745	5909	49
50	4164	4280	4313	4509	4621	4749	4875	5021	5157	5295	5437	5589	5747	5911	50
51	4166	4282	4315	4511	4623	4751	4877	5023	5159	5297	5439	5591	5749	5913	51
52	4168	4284	4317	4513	4625	4753	4879	5025	5161	5299	5441	5593	5751	5915	52
53	4170	4286	4319	4515	4627	4755	4881	5027	5163	5301	5443	5595	5753	5917	53
54	4172	4288	4321	4517	4629	4757	4883	5029	5165	5303	5445	5597	5755	5919	54
55	4174	4290	4323	4519	4631	4759	4885	5031	5167	5305	5447	5599	5757	5921	55
56	4175	4292	4325	4521	4633	4761	4887	5033	5169	5307	5449	5601	5759	5923	56
57	4177	4294	4327	4523	4635	4763	4889	5035	5171	5309	5451	5603	5761	5925	57
58	4179	4296	4329	4525	4637	4765	4891	5037	5173	5311	5453	5605	5763	5927	58
59	4181	4298	4331	4527	4639	4767	4893	5039	5175	5313	5455	5607	5765	5929	59
60	4183	4300	4333	4529	4641	4769	4895	5041	5177	5315	5457	5609	5767	5931	60

TABLE VI. MERIDIONAL PARTS.

M.	70d.	71d.	72d.	73d.	74d.	75d.	76d.	77d.	78d.	79d.	80d.	81d.	82d.	83d.	M.
0	5966	6146	6325	6503	6680	6857	7034	7210	7387	7563	7739	7915	8091	8266	0
1	5979	6159	6338	6516	6693	6870	7047	7223	7400	7576	7752	7928	8104	8280	1
2	5992	6172	6351	6529	6706	6883	7060	7236	7413	7589	7765	7941	8117	8293	2
3	6005	6185	6364	6542	6719	6896	7073	7249	7426	7602	7778	7954	8130	8306	3
4	6018	6198	6377	6555	6732	6909	7086	7262	7439	7615	7791	7967	8143	8319	4
5	6031	6211	6390	6568	6745	6922	7100	7276	7453	7629	7805	7981	8157	8333	5
6	6044	6224	6403	6581	6758	6935	7113	7289	7466	7642	7818	7994	8170	8346	6
7	6057	6237	6416	6594	6771	6948	7126	7302	7479	7655	7831	8007	8183	8359	7
8	6070	6250	6429	6607	6784	6961	7139	7315	7492	7668	7844	8020	8196	8372	8
9	6083	6263	6442	6620	6797	6974	7152	7328	7505	7681	7857	8033	8209	8385	9
10	6096	6276	6455	6633	6810	6987	7165	7341	7518	7694	7870	8046	8222	8398	10
11	6109	6289	6468	6646	6823	7000	7178	7354	7531	7707	7883	8059	8235	8411	11
12	6122	6302	6481	6659	6836	7013	7191	7367	7544	7720	7896	8072	8248	8424	12
13	6135	6315	6494	6672	6849	7026	7204	7380	7557	7733	7909	8085	8261	8437	13
14	6148	6328	6507	6685	6862	7039	7217	7393	7570	7746	7922	8098	8274	8450	14
15	6161	6341	6520	6698	6875	7052	7230	7406	7583	7759	7935	8111	8287	8463	15
16	6174	6354	6533	6711	6888	7065	7243	7419	7596	7772	7948	8124	8300	8476	16
17	6187	6367	6546	6724	6901	7078	7256	7432	7609	7785	7961	8137	8313	8489	17
18	6200	6380	6559	6737	6914	7091	7269	7445	7622	7798	7974	8150	8326	8502	18
19	6213	6393	6572	6750	6927	7104	7282	7458	7635	7811	7987	8163	8339	8515	19
20	6226	6406	6585	6763	6940	7117	7295	7471	7648	7824	7999	8175	8351	8528	20
21	6239	6419	6598	6776	6953	7130	7308	7484	7661	7837	8013	8189	8365	8541	21
22	6252	6432	6611	6789	6966	7143	7321	7497	7674	7850	8026	8202	8378	8554	22
23	6265	6445	6624	6802	6979	7156	7334	7510	7687	7863	8039	8215	8391	8567	23
24	6278	6458	6637	6815	6992	7169	7347	7523	7700	7876	8052	8228	8404	8580	24
25	6291	6471	6650	6828	7005	7182	7360	7536	7713	7889	8065	8241	8417	8593	25
26	6304	6484	6663	6841	7018	7195	7373	7549	7726	7902	8078	8254	8430	8606	26
27	6317	6497	6676	6854	7031	7208	7386	7562	7739	7915	8091	8267	8443	8619	27
28	6330	6510	6689	6867	7044	7221	7400	7576	7753	7929	8105	8281	8457	8632	28
29	6343	6523	6702	6880	7057	7234	7413	7589	7766	7942	8118	8294	8470	8645	29
30	6356	6536	6715	6893	7070	7247	7426	7602	7779	7955	8131	8307	8483	8658	30
31	6369	6549	6728	6906	7083	7260	7440	7616	7793	7969	8145	8321	8497	8671	31
32	6382	6562	6741	6919	7096	7273	7453	7629	7806	7982	8158	8334	8510	8684	32
33	6395	6575	6754	6932	7109	7286	7466	7642	7819	7995	8171	8347	8523	8697	33
34	6408	6588	6767	6945	7122	7299	7479	7655	7832	8008	8184	8360	8536	8710	34
35	6421	6601	6780	6958	7135	7312	7492	7668	7845	8021	8197	8373	8549	8723	35
36	6434	6614	6793	6971	7148	7325	7505	7681	7858	8034	8210	8386	8562	8736	36
37	6447	6627	6806	6984	7161	7338	7518	7694	7871	8047	8223	8400	8576	8749	37
38	6460	6640	6819	6997	7174	7351	7531	7707	7884	8060	8236	8412	8588	8762	38
39	6473	6653	6832	7010	7187	7364	7544	7720	7897	8073	8249	8425	8601	8775	39
40	6486	6666	6845	7023	7200	7377	7557	7733	7910	8086	8262	8438	8614	8788	40
41	6499	6679	6858	7036	7213	7390	7570	7746	7923	8100	8276	8452	8627	8801	41
42	6512	6692	6871	7049	7226	7403	7583	7759	7936	8112	8288	8464	8640	8813	42
43	6525	6705	6884	7062	7239	7416	7596	7772	7949	8125	8301	8477	8653	8826	43
44	6538	6718	6897	7075	7252	7429	7609	7785	7962	8138	8314	8490	8666	8839	44
45	6551	6731	6910	7088	7265	7442	7622	7798	7975	8151	8327	8503	8679	8852	45
46	6564	6744	6923	7101	7278	7455	7635	7811	7988	8164	8340	8516	8692	8865	46
47	6577	6757	6936	7114	7291	7468	7648	7824	8001	8177	8353	8529	8705	8878	47
48	6590	6770	6949	7127	7304	7481	7661	7837	8014	8190	8366	8542	8718	8891	48
49	6603	6783	6962	7140	7317	7494	7674	7850	8027	8203	8379	8555	8731	8904	49
50	6616	6796	6975	7153	7330	7507	7687	7863	8040	8216	8392	8568	8744	8917	50
51	6629	6809	6988	7166	7343	7520	7700	7876	8053	8229	8405	8581	8757	8930	51
52	6642	6822	7001	7179	7356	7533	7713	7889	8066	8242	8418	8594	8770	8943	52
53	6655	6835	7014	7192	7369	7546	7726	7902	8079	8255	8431	8607	8783	8956	53
54	6668	6848	7027	7205	7382	7559	7739	7915	8092	8268	8444	8620	8796	8969	54
55	6681	6861	7040	7218	7395	7572	7752	7928	8105	8281	8457	8633	8809	8982	55
56	6694	6874	7053	7231	7408	7585	7765	7941	8118	8294	8470	8646	8822	8995	56
57	6707	6887	7066	7244	7421	7598	7778	7954	8131	8307	8483	8659	8835	9008	57
58	6720	6900	7079	7257	7434	7611	7791	7967	8144	8320	8496	8672	8848	9021	58
59	6733	6913	7092	7270	7447	7624	7804	7980	8157	8333	8509	8685	8861	9034	59
M.	70d.	71d.	72d.	73d.	74d.	75d.	76d.	77d.	78d.	79d.	80d.	81d.	82d.	83d.	M.

TABLE XII.

A TABLE

OF THE

SUN'S DECLINATION,

For the YEARS 1807, 1811, 1815, 1819,

Being the Third after LEAP YEAR.

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Days.	South	South	South	North	North	North	North	North	North	South	South	South
	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
1	23. 4	17. 16	7. 49	4. 18	14. 53	21. 58	23. 11	18. 13	8. 33	2. 55	14. 14	21. 44
2	22. 59	16. 59	7. 26	4. 41	15. 11	22. 7	23. 7	17. 58	8. 11	3. 19	14. 34	21. 53
3	22. 54	16. 42	7. 3	5. 4	15. 29	22. 14	23. 3	17. 43	7. 49	3. 42	14. 53	22. 2
4	22. 48	16. 24	6. 40	5. 27	15. 46	22. 22	22. 58	17. 27	7. 27	4. 5	15. 12	22. 11
5	22. 42	16. 6	6. 17	5. 50	16. 4	22. 29	22. 53	17. 11	7. 5	4. 29	15. 30	22. 19
6	22. 35	15. 48	5. 54	6. 13	16. 21	22. 36	22. 47	16. 55	6. 43	4. 52	15. 48	22. 27
7	22. 28	15. 29	5. 31	6. 35	16. 38	22. 42	22. 41	16. 39	6. 20	5. 15	16. 7	22. 34
8	22. 20	15. 11	5. 7	6. 58	16. 54	22. 48	22. 35	16. 22	5. 58	5. 38	16. 24	22. 41
9	22. 12	14. 52	4. 44	7. 20	17. 11	22. 53	22. 28	16. 5	5. 35	6. 1	16. 42	22. 47
10	22. 3	14. 32	4. 21	7. 4	17. 27	22. 58	22. 21	15. 48	5. 13	6. 24	16. 59	22. 53
11	21. 54	14. 13	3. 57	8. 5	17. 43	23. 3	22. 14	15. 30	4. 50	6. 47	17. 16	22. 58
12	21. 45	13. 53	3. 34	8. 27	17. 58	23. 7	22. 6	15. 12	4. 27	7. 9	17. 33	23. 3
13	21. 35	13. 33	3. 10	8. 49	18. 13	23. 11	21. 57	14. 54	4. 4	7. 32	18. 49	23. 8
14	21. 25	13. 13	2. 46	9. 10	18. 28	23. 15	21. 49	14. 36	3. 41	7. 54	18. 5	23. 12
15	21. 15	12. 53	2. 23	9. 32	18. 43	23. 18	21. 40	14. 18	3. 18	8. 17	18. 21	23. 15
16	21. 3	12. 32	1. 59	9. 54	18. 57	23. 20	21. 30	13. 59	2. 55	8. 39	18. 36	23. 19
17	20. 52	12. 11	1. 35	10. 15	19. 11	23. 23	21. 21	13. 40	2. 32	9. 1	18. 51	23. 21
18	20. 40	11. 50	1. 12	10. 36	19. 24	23. 25	21. 11	13. 21	2. 9	9. 23	19. 6	23. 24
19	20. 28	11. 29	0. 48	10. 57	19. 38	23. 26	21. 0	13. 2	1. 45	9. 45	19. 20	23. 25
20	20. 14	11. 8	0. 24	11. 18	19. 51	23. 27	20. 49	12. 42	1. 22	10. 7	19. 34	23. 27
21	20. 2	10. 46	0. 15	11. 38	20. 3	23. 28	20. 38	12. 22	0. 59	10. 28	19. 48	23. 27
22	19. 49	10. 25	0. 23N.	11. 59	20. 15	23. 28	20. 27	12. 2	0. 35	10. 50	20. 1	23. 28
23	19. 35	10. 3	0. 47	12. 19	20. 27	23. 28	20. 15	11. 42	0. 12N.	11. 11	20. 14	23. 28
24	19. 21	9. 41	1. 10	12. 39	20. 39	23. 27	20. 3	11. 22	0. 12S.	11. 32	20. 27	23. 27
25	19. 7	9. 19	1. 34	12. 59	20. 50	23. 26	19. 50	11. 1	0. 35	11. 53	20. 39	23. 26
26	18. 52	8. 56	1. 57	13. 18	21. 1	23. 24	19. 37	10. 41	0. 58	12. 14	20. 51	23. 24
27	18. 37	8. 34	2. 21	13. 37	21. 11	23. 22	19. 24	10. 20	1. 22	12. 35	21. 2	23. 22
28	18. 21	8. 12	2. 44	13. 57	21. 21	23. 20	19. 11	9. 59	1. 45	12. 55	21. 13	23. 20
29	18. 6		3. 8	14. 15	21. 31	23. 17	18. 57	9. 38	2. 9	13. 15	21. 24	23. 17
30	17. 49		3. 31	14. 34	21. 41	23. 14	18. 43	9. 16	2. 32	13. 35	21. 34	23. 13
31	17. 33		3. 55		21. 50		18. 28	8. 55		13. 55		23. 10

TABLE XII.

A TABLE

OF THE

SUN'S DECLINATION,

For the YEARS 1808, 1812, 1816,

Each being LEAP YEAR.

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Days.	South	S h	South	North	North	North	North	North	North	South	South	South
	° ,	° ,	° ,	° ,	° ,	° ,	° ,	° ,	° ,	° ,	° ,	° ,
1	23. 5	17. 20	7. 31	4. 35	15. 6	22. 5	23. 8	18. 2	8. 17	3. 13	14. 20	21. 51
2	23. 0	17. 3	7. 9	4. 59	15. 24	22. 13	23. 4	17. 47	7. 55	3. 36	14. 48	22. 00
3	22. 55	16. 46	6. 46	5. 22	15. 42	22. 20	22. 59	17. 31	7. 33	4. 00	15. 7	22. 9
4	22. 49	16. 28	6. 23	5. 44	16. 00	22. 27	22. 54	17. 15	7. 11	4. 23	15. 26	22. 17
5	22. 43	16. 10	5. 59	6. 7	16. 17	22. 34	22. 48	17. 0	6. 48	4. 46	15. 44	22. 25
6	22. 36	15. 52	5. 36	6. 30	16. 34	22. 40	22. 43	16. 43	6. 26	5. 9	16. 2	22. 32
7	22. 29	15. 34	5. 13	6. 52	16. 51	22. 46	22. 36	16. 26	6. 4	5. 32	16. 20	22. 39
8	22. 22	15. 15	4. 50	7. 15	17. 7	22. 52	22. 30	16. 9	5. 41	5. 55	16. 37	22. 45
9	22. 14	14. 56	4. 26	7. 37	17. 23	22. 57	22. 23	15. 52	5. 18	6. 18	16. 55	22. 51
10	22. 5	14. 37	4. 3	7. 59	17. 39	23. 2	22. 15	15. 35	4. 56	6. 41	17. 12	22. 57
11	21. 57	14. 18	3. 39	8. 22	17. 54	23. 6	22. 8	15. 17	4. 33	7. 4	17. 28	23. 2
12	21. 47	13. 58	3. 16	8. 43	18. 10	23. 10	21. 59	14. 59	4. 10	7. 26	17. 45	23. 7
13	21. 38	13. 38	2. 52	9. 5	18. 25	23. 14	21. 51	14. 41	3. 47	7. 49	18. 1	23. 11
14	21. 28	13. 18	2. 28	9. 27	18. 39	23. 17	21. 42	14. 22	3. 24	8. 11	18. 17	23. 15
15	21. 17	12. 58	2. 5	9. 48	18. 53	23. 20	21. 33	14. 4	3. 1	8. 33	18. 32	23. 18
16	21. 6	12. 37	1. 41	10. 10	19. 7	23. 22	21. 23	13. 45	2. 38	8. 56	18. 47	23. 21
17	20. 55	12. 16	1. 17	10. 31	19. 21	23. 24	21. 13	13. 26	2. 14	9. 18	19. 2	23. 23
18	20. 43	11. 56	0. 54	10. 52	19. 34	23. 26	21. 3	13. 6	1. 51	9. 40	19. 17	23. 25
19	20. 31	11. 34	0. 30	11. 13	19. 47	23. 27	20. 52	12. 47	1. 28	10. 1	19. 31	23. 26
20	20. 18	11. 13	0. 06 S.	11. 33	20. 0	23. 27	20. 41	12. 27	1. 4	10. 23	19. 45	23. 27
21	20. 6	10. 52	0. 17 N.	11. 54	20. 12	23. 28	20. 29	12. 7	0. 41	10. 45	19. 58	23. 28
22	19. 52	10. 30	0. 41	12. 14	20. 24	23. 28	20. 18	11. 47	0. 18 N.	11. 6	20. 11	23. 28
23	19. 39	10. 8	1. 5	12. 34	20. 36	23. 27	20. 6	11. 27	0. 6 S.	11. 27	20. 24	23. 27
24	19. 25	9. 46	1. 28	12. 54	20. 47	23. 26	19. 53	11. 6	0. 29	11. 48	20. 36	23. 26
25	19. 10	9. 24	1. 52	13. 13	20. 58	23. 25	19. 40	10. 46	0. 53	12. 9	20. 48	23. 25
26	18. 56	9. 2	2. 15	13. 33	21. 9	23. 23	19. 27	10. 25	1. 16	12. 30	20. 59	23. 23
27	18. 40	8. 39	2. 39	13. 52	21. 19	23. 21	19. 14	10. 4	1. 40	12. 50	21. 10	23. 20
28	18. 25	8. 17	3. 2	14. 11	21. 29	23. 18	19. 0	9. 43	2. 3	13. 10	21. 21	23. 18
29	18. 9	7. 54	3. 26	14. 30	21. 39	23. 15	18. 46	9. 21	2. 26	13. 30	21. 32	23. 14
30	17. 53		3. 49	14. 48	21. 48	23. 12	18. 32	9. 0	2. 50	13. 50	21. 41	23. 10
31	17. 37		4. 12		21. 56		18. 17	8. 38		14. 10		23. 6

TABLE XII.

A TABLE

OF THE

SUN'S DECLINATION,

For the YEARS 1809, 1813, 1817,

Being the First after LEAP-YEAR.

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Days.	South	South	South	North	North	North	North	North	North	South	South	South
	° ,	° ,	° ,	° ,	° ,	° ,	° ,	° ,	° ,	° ,	° ,	° ,
1	23. 2	17. 7	7. 37	4. 30	15. 2	22. 3	23. 9	18. 6	8. 22	3. 7	14. 24	21. 49
2	22. 56	16. 50	7. 14	4. 53	15. 20	22. 11	23. 5	17. 51	8. 0	3. 31	14. 43	21. 58
3	22. 51	16. 33	6. 51	5. 16	15. 38	22. 18	23. 0	17. 35	7. 38	3. 54	15. 2	22. 7
4	22. 45	16. 15	6. 28	5. 39	15. 55	22. 26	22. 55	17. 19	7. 16	4. 17	15. 21	22. 15
5	22. 38	15. 57	6. 5	6. 2	16. 13	22. 34	22. 50	17. 3	6. 54	4. 40	15. 40	22. 23
6	22. 31	15. 39	5. 42	6. 24	16. 30	22. 39	22. 44	16. 47	6. 31	5. 4	15. 58	22. 30
7	22. 24	15. 20	5. 19	6. 47	16. 46	22. 45	22. 38	16. 30	6. 9	5. 27	16. 16	22. 37
8	22. 16	15. 1	4. 55	7. 9	17. 3	22. 51	22. 31	16. 13	5. 45	5. 50	16. 33	22. 44
9	22. 8	14. 42	4. 32	7. 32	17. 19	22. 56	22. 25	15. 56	5. 24	6. 13	16. 51	22. 50
10	21. 59	14. 23	4. 9	7. 54	17. 35	23. 1	22. 17	15. 39	5. 1	6. 35	17. 8	22. 56
11	21. 50	14. 3	3. 45	8. 16	17. 51	23. 5	22. 10	15. 21	4. 38	6. 58	17. 25	23. 1
12	21. 40	13. 43	3. 21	8. 38	18. 6	23. 9	22. 2	15. 3	4. 15	7. 21	17. 41	23. 6
13	21. 30	13. 23	2. 58	9. 00	18. 21	23. 13	21. 53	14. 45	3. 52	7. 43	17. 57	23. 10
14	21. 20	13. 3	2. 34	9. 22	18. 36	23. 16	21. 44	14. 27	3. 29	8. 6	18. 13	23. 14
15	21. 9	12. 42	2. 11	9. 43	18. 50	23. 19	21. 35	14. 8	3. 6	8. 28	18. 29	23. 17
16	20. 58	12. 22	1. 47	10. 5	19. 4	23. 22	21. 25	13. 49	2. 43	8. 50	18. 44	23. 20
17	20. 46	12. 1	1. 23	10. 26	19. 18	23. 24	21. 16	13. 30	2. 20	9. 13	18. 59	23. 23
18	20. 34	11. 40	0. 59	10. 47	19. 31	23. 25	21. 5	13. 11	1. 57	9. 35	19. 13	23. 25
19	20. 22	11. 18	0. 36	11. 8	19. 44	23. 27	20. 55	12. 52	1. 33	9. 56	19. 27	23. 26
20	20. 9	10. 57	0. 12S.	11. 28	19. 57	23. 27	20. 44	12. 32	1. 10	10. 18	19. 41	23. 27
21	19. 56	10. 35	0. 12N.	11. 49	20. 10	23. 21	20. 32	12. 12	0. 47N.	10. 40	19. 55	23. 25
22	19. 42	10. 13	0. 35	12. 9	20. 22	23. 25	20. 21	11. 52	0. 23N.	11. 1	20. 8	23. 28
23	19. 28	9. 52	0. 59	12. 29	20. 33	23. 27	20. 9	11. 32	0. 0	11. 22	20. 21	23. 27
24	19. 14	9. 29	0. 23	12. 49	20. 45	23. 26	19. 56	11. 11	0. 24S.	11. 43	20. 33	23. 27
25	18. 59	9. 7	1. 46	13. 9	20. 56	23. 25	19. 44	10. 51	0. 47	12. 4	20. 45	23. 25
26	18. 44	8. 45	2. 10	13. 28	21. 6	23. 23	19. 30	10. 30	1. 10	12. 25	20. 57	23. 23
27	18. 29	8. 22	2. 33	13. 47	21. 17	23. 21	19. 17	10. 9	1. 34	12. 45	21. 8	23. 21
28	18. 13	8. 0	2. 57.	14. 6	21. 27	23. 19	19. 3	9. 48	1. 57	13. 5	21. 19	23. 18
29	17. 57		3. 20	14. 25	21. 36	23. 16	18. 49	9. 27	2. 21	13. 25	21. 29	23. 15
30	17. 41		3. 43	14. 44	21. 45	23. 13	18. 35	9. 5	2. 44	13. 45	21. 39	23. 14
31	17. 24		4. 7.		21. 54		18. 21	8. 44		14. 5		23. 7

TABLE XII.

A TABLE

OF THE

SUN'S DECLINATION,

For the YEARS 1808, 1812, 1816,

Each being LEAP YEAR.

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Days.	South	S h	South	North	North	North	North	North	North	South	South	South
	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "
1	23. 5	17. 20	7. 31	4. 35	15. 6	22. 5	23. 8	18. 2	8. 17	3. 13	14. 29	21. 51
2	23. 0	17. 3	7. 9	4. 59	15. 24	22. 13	23. 4	17. 47	7. 55	3. 36	14. 48	22. 00
3	22. 55	16. 46	6. 46	5. 22	15. 42	22. 20	22. 59	17. 31	7. 33	4. 00	15. 7	22. 9
4	22. 49	16. 28	6. 23	5. 44	16. 00	22. 27	22. 54	17. 15	7. 11	4. 23	15. 26	22. 17
5	22. 43	16. 10	5. 59	6. 7	16. 17	22. 34	22. 48	17. 0	6. 48	4. 46	15. 44	22. 25
6	22. 36	15. 52	5. 36	6. 30	16. 34	22. 40	22. 43	16. 43	6. 26	5. 9	16. 22	22. 32
7	22. 29	15. 34	5. 13	6. 52	16. 51	22. 46	22. 36	16. 26	6. 4	5. 32	16. 20	22. 39
8	22. 22	15. 15	4. 50	7. 15	17. 7	22. 52	22. 30	16. 9	5. 41	5. 55	16. 37	22. 45
9	22. 14	14. 56	4. 26	7. 37	17. 23	22. 57	22. 23	15. 52	5. 18	6. 18	16. 55	22. 51
10	22. 5	14. 37	4. 3	7. 59	17. 39	23. 2	22. 15	15. 35	4. 56	6. 41	17. 12	22. 57
11	21. 57	14. 18	3. 39	8. 22	17. 54	23. 6	22. 8	15. 17	4. 33	7. 4	17. 28	23. 2
12	21. 47	13. 58	3. 16	8. 43	18. 10	23. 10	21. 59	14. 59	4. 10	7. 26	17. 45	23. 7
13	21. 38	13. 38	2. 52	9. 5	18. 25	23. 14	21. 51	14. 41	3. 47	7. 49	18. 1	23. 11
14	21. 28	13. 18	2. 28	9. 27	18. 39	23. 17	21. 42	14. 22	3. 24	8. 11	18. 17	23. 15
15	21. 17	12. 58	2. 5	9. 48	18. 53	23. 20	21. 33	14. 4	3. 1	8. 33	18. 32	23. 18
16	21. 6	12. 37	1. 41	10. 10	19. 7	23. 22	21. 23	13. 45	2. 38	8. 56	18. 47	23. 21
17	20. 55	12. 16	1. 17	10. 31	19. 21	23. 24	21. 13	13. 26	2. 14	9. 18	19. 2	23. 23
18	20. 43	11. 56	0. 54	10. 52	19. 34	23. 26	21. 3	13. 6	1. 51	9. 40	19. 17	23. 25
19	20. 31	11. 34	0. 30	11. 13	19. 47	23. 27	20. 52	12. 47	1. 28	10. 1	19. 31	23. 26
20	20. 18	11. 13	0. 06 S.	11. 33	20. 0	23. 27	20. 41	12. 27	1. 4	10. 23	19. 45	23. 27
21	20. 6	10. 52	0. 17 N.	11. 54	20. 12	23. 28	20. 29	12. 7	0. 41	10. 45	19. 58	23. 28
22	19. 52	10. 30	0. 41	12. 14	20. 24	23. 28	20. 18	11. 47	0. 18 N.	11. 6	20. 11	23. 28
23	19. 39	10. 8	1. 5	12. 34	20. 36	23. 27	20. 6	11. 27	0. 6 S.	11. 27	20. 24	23. 27
24	19. 25	9. 46	1. 28	12. 54	20. 47	23. 26	19. 53	11. 6	0. 29	11. 48	20. 36	23. 26
25	19. 10	9. 24	1. 52	13. 13	20. 58	23. 25	19. 40	10. 46	0. 53	12. 9	20. 48	23. 25
26	18. 56	9. 2	2. 15	13. 33	21. 9	23. 23	19. 27	10. 25	1. 16	12. 30	20. 59	23. 23
27	18. 40	8. 39	2. 39	13. 52	21. 19	23. 21	19. 14	10. 4	1. 40	12. 50	21. 10	23. 20
28	18. 25	8. 17	3. 2	14. 11	21. 29	23. 18	19. 0	9. 43	2. 3	13. 10	21. 21	23. 18
29	18. 9	7. 54	3. 26	14. 30	21. 39	23. 15	18. 46	9. 21	2. 26	13. 30	21. 32	23. 14
30	17. 53		3. 49	14. 48	21. 48	23. 12	18. 32	9. 0	2. 50	13. 50	21. 41	23. 10
31	17. 37		4. 12		21. 56		18. 17	8. 38		14. 10		23. 6

TABLE XIII.

For reducing the Sun's Declination to any Meridian, and to any Time under that Meridian; containing Proportional Parts of the Daily Difference of the Sun's Declination to every Hour, and to every Fifteen Degrees of Longitude.

Time.	195°	210°	225°	240°	255°	270°	285°	300°	315°	330°	345°	360°
Long.												
1	0 32.5	0 35.0	0 37.5	0 40.0	0 42.5	0 45.0	0 47.5	0 50.0	0 52.5	0 55.0	0 57.5	1 0.0
2	1 7.0	1 10.0	1 15.0	1 20.0	1 25.0	1 30.0	1 35.0	1 40.0	1 45.0	1 50.0	1 55.0	2 0.0
3	1 37.5	1 45.0	1 52.5	2 0.0	2 7.0	2 15.0	2 22.5	2 30.0	2 37.5	2 45.0	2 52.5	3 0.0
4	2 10.0	2 20.0	2 30.0	2 40.0	2 50.0	3 0.0	3 10.0	3 20.0	3 30.0	3 40.0	3 50.0	4 0.0
5	2 42.5	2 55.0	3 7.5	3 20.0	3 32.5	3 45.0	3 57.5	4 10.0	4 22.5	4 35.0	4 47.5	5 0.0
6	3 15.0	3 30.0	3 45.0	4 0.0	4 15.0	4 30.0	4 45.0	5 0.0	5 15.0	5 30.0	5 45.0	6 0.0
7	3 47.5	4 5.0	4 22.5	4 40.0	4 57.5	5 15.0	5 32.5	5 50.0	6 7.5	6 25.0	6 42.5	7 0.0
8	4 20.0	4 40.0	5 0.0	5 20.0	5 40.0	6 0.0	6 20.0	6 40.0	7 0.0	7 20.0	7 40.0	8 0.0
9	4 52.5	5 15.0	5 37.5	6 0.0	6 22.5	6 45.0	7 7.5	7 30.0	7 52.5	8 15.0	8 37.5	9 0.0
10	5 25.0	5 50.0	6 15.0	6 40.0	7 5.0	7 30.0	7 55.0	8 20.0	8 45.0	9 10.0	9 35.0	10 0.0
11	5 57.5	6 25.0	6 52.5	7 20.0	7 47.5	8 15.0	8 42.5	9 10.0	9 37.5	10 5.0	10 32.5	11 0.0
12	6 30.0	7 0.0	7 30.0	8 0.0	8 30.0	9 0.0	9 30.0	10 0.0	10 30.0	11 0.0	11 30.0	12 0.0
13	7 2.5	7 35.0	8 7.5	8 40.0	9 12.5	9 45.0	10 17.5	10 50.0	11 22.5	11 55.0	12 27.5	13 0.0
14	7 35.0	8 10.0	8 45.0	9 20.0	9 55.0	10 30.0	11 5.0	11 40.0	12 15.0	12 50.0	13 25.0	14 0.0
15	8 7.5	8 45.0	9 22.5	10 0.0	10 37.5	11 15.0	11 52.5	12 30.0	13 7.5	13 45.0	14 22.5	15 0.0
16	8 40.0	9 20.0	10 0.0	10 40.0	11 20.0	12 0.0	12 40.0	13 20.0	14 0.0	14 40.0	15 20.0	16 0.0
17	9 12.5	9 55.0	10 37.5	11 20.0	12 5.0	12 45.0	13 27.5	14 10.0	14 52.5	15 35.0	16 17.5	17 0.0
18	9 45.0	10 30.0	11 15.0	12 0.0	12 45.0	13 30.0	14 15.0	15 0.0	15 45.0	16 30.0	17 15.0	18 0.0
19	10 17.5	11 5.0	11 52.5	12 40.0	13 27.5	14 15.0	15 2.5	15 50.0	16 37.5	17 25.0	18 12.5	19 0.0
20	10 50.0	11 40.0	12 30.0	13 20.0	14 10.0	15 0.0	15 50.0	16 40.0	17 30.0	18 20.0	19 10.0	20 0.0
21	11 22.5	12 15.0	13 7.5	14 0.0	14 52.5	15 45.0	16 37.5	17 30.0	18 22.5	19 15.0	20 7.5	21 0.0
22	11 55.0	12 50.0	13 45.0	14 40.0	15 35.0	16 30.0	17 25.0	18 20.0	19 15.0	20 10.0	21 5.0	22 0.0
23	12 27.5	13 25.0	14 21.5	15 20.0	16 17.5	17 15.0	18 12.5	19 10.0	20 7.5	21 5.0	22 2.5	23 0.0
24	13 0.0	14 0.0	15 0.0	16 0.0	17 0.0	18 0.0	19 0.0	20 0.0	21 0.0	22 0.0	23 0.0	24 0.0
0	0 3.2	0 3.5	0 3.7	0 4.0	0 4.2	0 4.5	0 4.7	0 5.0	0 5.2	0 5.4	0 5.7	0 6.0
12	0 6.5	0 7.0	0 7.5	0 8.0	0 8.5	0 9.0	0 9.5	0 10.0	0 10.5	0 11.0	0 11.5	0 12.0
18	0 9.7	0 10.5	0 11.3	0 12.0	0 12.7	0 13.5	0 14.2	0 15.0	0 15.7	0 16.5	0 17.2	0 18.0
24	0 13.0	0 14.0	0 15.0	0 16.0	0 17.0	0 18.0	0 19.0	0 20.0	0 21.0	0 22.0	0 23.0	0 24.0
30	0 16.2	0 17.5	0 18.7	0 20.0	0 21.2	0 22.5	0 23.7	0 25.0	0 26.2	0 27.5	0 28.7	0 30.0
36	0 19.5	0 21.0	0 22.5	0 24.0	0 25.5	0 27.0	0 28.5	0 30.0	0 31.5	0 33.0	0 34.5	0 36.0
42	0 22.7	0 24.5	0 26.2	0 28.0	0 29.7	0 31.5	0 33.2	0 35.0	0 36.7	0 38.5	0 40.2	0 42.0
48	0 26.0	0 28.0	0 30.0	0 32.0	0 34.0	0 36.0	0 38.0	0 40.0	0 42.0	0 44.0	0 46.0	0 48.0
54	0 29.2	0 31.5	0 33.7	0 36.0	0 38.2	0 40.5	0 42.7	0 45.0	0 47.2	0 49.5	0 51.7	0 54.0

Daily Difference of Declination in Miles, and to

every six Seconds.

[TABLE XIII.]

For reducing the Sun's Declination to any Meridian, and to any Time under the Meridian: Containing Proportional Parts of the daily Difference of the Sun's Declination to every five Minutes in the Hour; and to every Degree, and fifteen Miles of Longitude.

Time.	0 h 5 m	0 h 10 m	0 h 15 m	0 h 20 m	0 h 25 m	0 h 30 m	0 h 35 m	0 h 40 m	0 h 45 m	0 h 50 m	0 h 55 m	1 h 0 m
Long.	1° 15'	2° 30'	3° 45'	5° 0'	6° 15'	7° 30'	8° 45'	10° 0'	11° 15'	12° 30'	13° 45'	15° 0'
1	0 0.2	0 0.4	0 0.6	0 0.8	0 1.0	0 1.2	0 1.5	0 1.7	0 1.9	0 2.1	0 2.3	0 2.5
2	0 0.4	0 0.8	0 1.2	0 1.7	0 2.1	0 2.5	0 2.9	0 3.3	0 3.7	0 4.2	0 4.6	0 5.0
3	0 0.6	0 1.2	0 1.9	0 2.5	0 3.1	0 3.7	0 4.4	0 5.0	0 5.6	0 6.2	0 6.9	0 7.5
4	0 0.8	0 1.7	0 2.5	0 3.3	0 4.2	0 5.0	0 5.8	0 6.7	0 7.5	0 8.3	0 9.2	0 10.0
5	0 1.0	0 2.0	0 3.0	0 4.0	0 5.0	0 6.0	0 7.0	0 8.0	0 9.0	0 10.0	0 11.0	0 12.0
6	0 1.2	0 2.5	0 3.7	0 5.0	0 6.2	0 7.5	0 8.7	0 10.0	0 11.2	0 12.5	0 13.7	0 15.0
7	0 1.5	0 2.9	0 4.4	0 5.8	0 7.3	0 8.7	0 10.2	0 11.7	0 13.1	0 14.6	0 16.0	0 17.5
8	0 1.7	0 3.3	0 5.0	0 6.7	0 8.3	0 10.0	0 11.7	0 13.3	0 15.0	0 16.7	0 18.3	0 20.0
9	0 1.9	0 3.7	0 5.6	0 7.5	0 9.4	0 11.2	0 13.1	0 15.0	0 16.9	0 18.7	0 20.6	0 22.5
10	0 2.1	0 4.2	0 6.2	0 8.3	0 10.4	0 12.5	0 14.6	0 16.7	0 18.7	0 20.8	0 22.9	0 25.0
11	0 2.3	0 4.6	0 6.9	0 9.2	0 11.5	0 13.7	0 16.0	0 18.3	0 20.6	0 22.9	0 25.2	0 27.5
12	0 2.5	0 5.0	0 7.5	0 10.0	0 12.5	0 15.0	0 17.5	0 20.0	0 22.5	0 25.0	0 27.5	0 30.0
13	0 2.7	0 5.4	0 8.1	0 10.8	0 13.5	0 16.2	0 19.0	0 21.7	0 24.4	0 27.1	0 29.8	0 32.5
14	0 2.9	0 5.8	0 8.7	0 11.7	0 14.6	0 17.5	0 20.4	0 23.3	0 26.2	0 29.2	0 32.1	0 35.0
15	0 3.1	0 6.2	0 9.4	0 12.5	0 15.6	0 18.7	0 21.9	0 25.0	0 28.1	0 31.2	0 34.4	0 37.5
16	0 3.3	0 6.7	0 10.0	0 13.3	0 16.7	0 20.0	0 23.3	0 26.7	0 30.3	0 33.3	0 36.7	0 40.0
17	0 3.5	0 7.1	0 10.6	0 14.2	0 17.7	0 21.2	0 24.8	0 28.3	0 31.9	0 35.4	0 39.0	0 42.5
18	0 3.7	0 7.5	0 11.2	0 15.0	0 18.7	0 22.5	0 26.2	0 30.0	0 33.7	0 37.5	0 41.2	0 45.0
19	0 4.0	0 7.9	0 11.9	0 15.8	0 19.8	0 23.7	0 27.7	0 31.7	0 35.6	0 39.6	0 43.5	0 47.5
20	0 4.2	0 8.3	0 12.5	0 16.7	0 20.8	0 25.0	0 29.2	0 33.3	0 37.5	0 41.7	0 45.8	0 50.0
21	0 4.4	0 8.7	0 13.1	0 17.5	0 21.9	0 26.2	0 30.6	0 35.7	0 39.4	0 43.7	0 48.1	0 52.5
22	0 4.6	0 9.2	0 13.7	0 18.3	0 22.9	0 27.5	0 32.1	0 36.7	0 41.2	0 45.8	0 50.4	0 55.0
23	0 4.8	0 9.6	0 14.4	0 19.2	0 24.0	0 28.7	0 33.5	0 38.3	0 43.1	0 47.9	0 52.7	0 57.5
24	0 5.0	0 10.0	0 15.0	0 20.0	0 25.0	0 30.0	0 35.0	0 40.0	0 45.0	0 50.0	0 55.0	0 60.0
6	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.1	0 0.1	0 0.2	0 0.2	0 0.3	0 0.3	0 0.4	0 0.4	0 0.5	0 0.5
12	0 0.0	0 0.1	0 0.1	0 0.2	0 0.2	0 0.2	0 0.3	0 0.3	0 0.4	0 0.4	0 0.5	0 0.5
18	0 0.1	0 0.2	0 0.2	0 0.2	0 0.3	0 0.4	0 0.4	0 0.5	0 0.6	0 0.6	0 0.7	0 0.7
24	0 0.1	0 0.2	0 0.2	0 0.3	0 0.4	0 0.5	0 0.5	0 0.6	0 0.7	0 0.8	0 0.9	0 1.0
30	0 0.1	0 0.2	0 0.3	0 0.4	0 0.5	0 0.6	0 0.7	0 0.8	0 0.9	0 1.0	0 1.1	0 1.2
36	0 0.1	0 0.2	0 0.3	0 0.4	0 0.5	0 0.6	0 0.7	0 0.8	0 0.9	0 1.0	0 1.1	0 1.2
42	0 0.1	0 0.2	0 0.3	0 0.4	0 0.5	0 0.6	0 0.7	0 0.8	0 0.9	0 1.0	0 1.1	0 1.2
48	0 0.1	0 0.2	0 0.3	0 0.4	0 0.5	0 0.6	0 0.7	0 0.8	0 0.9	0 1.0	0 1.1	0 1.2
54	0 0.1	0 0.2	0 0.3	0 0.4	0 0.5	0 0.6	0 0.7	0 0.8	0 0.9	0 1.0	0 1.1	0 1.2

Daily Difference of Declination in Miles, and to

every six Seconds.

TABLE XIV.

SUN'S RIGHT ASCENSION.

Days.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Days.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	18 43	19 50	21 49	0 43	2 34	4 37	6 41	8 46	10 42	12 30	14 25	16 30	1
2	18 44	19 50	21 53	0 46	2 38	4 41	6 45	8 49	10 45	12 33	14 30	16 34	2
3	18 52	21 04	22 57	0 51	2 42	4 45	6 49	8 53	10 49	12 37	14 34	16 39	3
4	18 57	21 08	23 00	0 54	2 45	4 49	6 53	8 57	10 53	12 41	14 38	16 43	4
5	19 01	21 12	23 04	0 57	2 49	4 53	6 57	9 02	10 56	12 44	14 42	16 47	5
6	19 05	21 16	23 08	1 01	2 52	4 57	7 01	9 05	11 00	12 48	14 46	16 52	6
7	19 10	21 20	23 11	1 04	2 55	5 01	7 06	9 09	11 03	12 52	14 50	16 56	7
8	19 14	21 24	23 15	1 08	3 01	5 05	7 10	9 13	11 07	12 55	14 54	17 00	8
9	19 19	21 26	23 19	1 12	3 05	5 09	7 14	9 16	11 11	12 59	14 58	17 05	9
10	19 23	21 32	23 22	1 15	3 09	5 14	7 18	9 20	11 14	13 03	15 02	17 09	10
11	19 27	21 36	23 26	1 19	3 12	5 17	7 22	9 24	11 18	13 06	15 06	17 14	11
12	19 32	21 40	23 30	1 23	3 16	5 22	7 26	9 28	11 21	13 10	15 10	17 18	12
13	19 36	21 44	23 33	1 26	3 20	5 26	7 30	9 32	11 25	13 14	15 14	17 22	13
14	19 40	21 48	23 37	1 30	3 24	5 30	7 34	9 35	11 29	13 17	15 18	17 27	14
15	19 45	21 51	23 41	1 34	3 28	5 34	7 38	9 39	11 32	13 21	15 22	17 31	15
16	19 49	21 56	23 44	1 38	3 32	5 38	7 42	9 43	11 36	13 25	15 26	17 36	16
17	19 53	22 00	23 48	1 41	3 36	5 43	7 46	9 47	11 39	13 29	15 31	17 40	17
18	19 57	22 04	23 52	1 45	3 40	5 47	7 50	9 50	11 43	13 32	15 35	17 45	18
19	20 02	22 07	23 55	1 49	3 44	5 51	7 54	9 54	11 47	13 36	15 39	17 49	19
20	20 06	22 11	23 59	1 52	3 48	5 55	7 58	9 58	11 50	13 40	15 43	17 54	20
21	20 10	22 15	0 03	1 56	3 52	5 59	8 02	10 01	11 54	13 44	15 47	17 58	21
22	20 14	22 19	0 06	2 00	3 56	6 03	8 06	10 05	11 57	13 47	15 52	18 02	22
23	20 19	22 23	0 10	2 04	4 00	6 08	8 10	10 09	12 01	13 51	15 56	18 07	23
24	20 23	22 27	0 14	2 07	4 04	6 12	8 14	10 12	12 04	13 55	16 00	18 11	24
25	20 27	22 30	0 17	2 11	4 08	6 16	8 18	10 16	12 08	13 59	16 04	18 16	25
26	20 31	22 34	0 21	2 15	4 12	6 20	8 22	10 20	12 12	14 03	16 09	18 20	26
27	20 35	22 38	0 24	2 19	4 16	6 24	8 26	10 23	12 15	14 07	16 13	18 25	27
28	20 40	22 42	0 28	2 22	4 20	6 28	8 30	10 27	12 19	14 10	16 17	18 29	28
29	20 44	22 45	0 32	2 26	4 24	6 33	8 34	10 31	12 23	14 14	16 21	18 34	29
30	20 49		0 35	2 30	4 28	6 37	8 38	10 34	12 26	14 18	16 26	18 38	30
31	20 52		0 39		4 32		8 42	10 38		14 22		18 42	31

This Table is sufficiently exact for finding when any Star comes to the Meridian, in order to obtain the Latitude; but in all calculations for determining the true Apparent Time, the Sun's Right Ascension must be taken out of the Nautical Almanack, as it is there calculated to a greater degree of accuracy. If the Sun's Right Ascension be wanted in Degrees, it is readily found by converting Time into Degrees, by means of Table XVI.

TABLE XV.

The Right Ascensions and Declinations of the principal fixed Stars, adapted to the Beginning of the Year 1806.

Names of the Stars.	Right Ascension in			Declination.	An. Var.
	Time.	An. Var.	Degrees.		
	H. M. S.	S.			S.
Algenib.....	0 3 16	+ 3.06	0° 42' 0"	14° 50' 58" N.	+ 20. 5
Schedar.....	0 12 41	3 31	7 25 15	55 28 3	+ 19. 91
Pole Star.....	0 53 38	12 8	13 24 30	88 16 10	+ 19 6
Mirach.....	0 58 54	3 30	14 33 30	54 35 26	+ 19 4
Aimach.....	1 52 4	3.62	28 1 0	41 23 18	+ 17 80
ARIE TIS.....	1 56 13	3.34	29 3 45	22 32 24	+ 17 5
Menkar.....	2 54 9	3.12	43 2 15	3 19 29	+ 14 6
Algol.....	2 55 36	3 25	43 54 0	40 11 54	+ 14 4
Pleiades.....	3 15 59	3.15	53 59 45	23 27 32	+ 12 0
Hyades.....	4 8 47	3.39	62 11 45	15 9 0	+ 9 60
ALDEBARAN.....	4 24 48	3 42	66 12 0	16 6 35	+ 8 1
Capella.....	5 2 23	4.41	75 35 45	45 47 21	+ 5 0
Bellatrix.....	5 14 44	3.21	78 41 0	6 9 47	+ 4 0
Betelgeuse.....	5 44 40	3 24	86 10 0	7 21 36	+ 1 4
Castor.....	7 12 12	3 85	110 53 0	32 17 59	+ 6 9
Procyon.....	7 19 8	3 14	112 17 0	5 43 24	+ 7 5
POLLUX.....	7 33 25	3 69	113 21 15	28 29 0	+ 7 9
Acubens.....	8 47 10	3 14	131 57 45	12 36 5	+ 13 30
REGULUS.....	9 58 1	3 20	149 30 15	12 54 38	+ 17 2
Lower Pointer.....	10 50 3	3.71	162 30 45	57 25 9	+ 19 10
Upper Pointer.....	10 51 39	3.82	162 54 45	62 47 48	+ 19 14
Anath.....	12 45 33	2 6	191 23 15	57 1 33	+ 19 69
Benetnash.....	13 19 53	2.19	204 58 15	50 27 14	+ 18 1
Arcturus.....	14 6 48	2.72	211 42 0	20 11 50	+ 19 1
Mirach.....	14 45 36	2 63	221 39 0	27 53 44	+ 15 67
Alphacca.....	15 26 28	2 13	231 37 0	27 22 34	+ 12 4
Ras Alghathi.....	17 5 48	2 73	236 27 0	14 37 14	+ 4 7
Ras Alagus.....	17 25 56	2 77	261 29 0	12 41 49	+ 3 0
Rustahen.....	17 52 7	1 39	263 1 45	51 31 2	+ 0 7
Vega.....	18 30 22	2.03	277 25 10	38 36 25	+ 2 6
ALTAIR.....	19 41 22	2 22	295 20 30	8 21 39	+ 8 5
Deneb.....	20 31 49	2 03	298 42 15	44 35 34	+ 12 5
Alderamin.....	21 11 56	1 44	318 29 0	61 46 0	+ 14 95
Scheat.....	22 54 23	2.87	341 35 45	27 1 51	+ 19 2
MARKAB.....	22 55 7	2 96	342 46 45	14 9 51	+ 19 2
Achernar.....	1 30 27	2 15	12 36 45	58 18 32	+ 18 5
Rigel.....	5 5 13	2 87	76 18 15	8 26 6	+ 4 8
Canopus.....	6 19 32	1 33	94 54 45	52 35 36	+ 1 7
Syrius.....	6 36 35	2 65	22 8 45	16 27 30	+ 4 3
Alphard.....	9 18 2	2 93	132 30 30	7 49 24	+ 15 2
VIRGIN'S SPIKE.....	13 14 59	3.14	128 44 45	10 8 32	+ 18 9
Zubenelch.....	14 40 10	3 22	120 2 30	15 8 24	+ 15 3
Zubenelg.....	15 6 36	3 22	126 32 0	8 34 29	+ 13 8
ANTARES.....	16 17 31	3.54	244 22 45	25 59 16	+ 8 7
FOMALHAUT.....	22 46 53	3 33	341 43 15	30 38 44	+ 18 97

If the places of these stars are wanted for any time before the beginning of the year 1806, multiply the annual variation, both in right ascension and declination, by the number of years before 1806, and subtract the product from the right ascension standing in the table; but the product of the annual variation in declination must be added to, or subtracted from the declination, with a contrary sign; but for any year after 1806, the variation in right ascension must be added to the right ascension in this table, and the variation in declination must either be added to, or subtracted from it, according as their signs are, to fit the declination to any succeeding year. The annual variation is set down for seconds, and decimals of a second. The stars in the preceding table will be found to correspond with those whose names are marked in the p. 15 spheres; for a further description of which, see p. 214.

TABLE XVI.

For turning Degrees and Minutes into Time, and the contrary

D	H	M	D	H	M	D	H	M	D	H	M	D	H	M	M	S	Sec
M	M	S	M	M	S	M	M	S	M	M	S	M	M	S	3	7	Thi.
10	4		61	4	4	121	8	4	151	2	4	241	16	4	301	10	4
20	8		72	4	8	122	8	8	152	12	8	242	16	8	302	10	8
30	1		83	4	1	123	8	1	153	12	1	243	16	1	303	10	1
40	1		94	4	1	124	8	1	154	12	1	244	16	1	304	10	1
50	2		15	4	20	125	8	20	155	12	20	245	16	2	305	10	20
60	2		26	4	2	126	8	2	156	12	2	246	16	2	306	10	2
70	2		37	4	2	127	8	2	157	12	2	247	16	2	307	10	2
80	3		48	4	3	128	8	3	158	12	3	248	16	3	308	10	3
90	3		59	4	3	129	8	3	159	12	3	249	16	3	309	10	3
100	4		70	4	4	130	8	4	160	12	4	250	16	4	310	10	4
110	4		81	4	4	131	8	4	161	12	4	251	16	4	311	10	4
120	4		92	4	4	132	8	4	162	12	4	252	16	4	312	10	4
130	5		13	4	5	133	8	5	163	12	5	253	16	5	313	10	5
140	5		24	4	5	134	8	5	164	12	5	254	16	5	314	10	5
150	5		35	4	5	135	8	5	165	12	5	255	16	5	315	10	5
160	6		46	4	6	136	8	6	166	12	6	256	16	6	316	10	6
170	6		57	4	6	137	8	6	167	12	6	257	16	6	317	10	6
180	6		68	4	6	138	8	6	168	12	6	258	16	6	318	10	6
190	7		79	4	7	139	8	7	169	12	7	259	16	7	319	10	7
200	7		90	4	7	140	8	7	170	12	7	260	16	7	320	10	7
210	7		1	4	8	141	8	8	171	12	8	261	16	8	321	10	8
220	7		12	4	8	142	8	8	172	12	8	262	16	8	322	10	8
230	8		23	4	8	143	8	8	173	12	8	263	16	8	323	10	8
240	8		34	4	8	144	8	8	174	12	8	264	16	8	324	10	8
250	8		45	4	8	145	8	8	175	12	8	265	16	8	325	10	8
260	9		56	4	9	146	8	9	176	12	9	266	16	9	326	10	9
270	9		67	4	9	147	8	9	177	12	9	267	16	9	327	10	9
280	9		78	4	9	148	8	9	178	12	9	268	16	9	328	10	9
290	10		89	4	10	149	8	10	179	12	10	269	16	10	329	10	10
300	10		100	4	10	150	8	10	180	12	10	270	16	10	330	10	10
310	10		11	4	11	151	8	11	181	12	11	271	16	11	331	10	11
320	10		22	4	11	152	8	11	182	12	11	272	16	11	332	10	11
330	11		33	4	11	153	8	11	183	12	11	273	16	11	333	10	11
340	11		44	4	11	154	8	11	184	12	11	274	16	11	334	10	11
350	11		55	4	11	155	8	11	185	12	11	275	16	11	335	10	11
360	12		66	4	12	156	8	12	186	12	12	276	16	12	336	10	12
370	12		77	4	12	157	8	12	187	12	12	277	16	12	337	10	12
380	12		88	4	12	158	8	12	188	12	12	278	16	12	338	10	12
390	12		99	4	12	159	8	12	189	12	12	279	16	12	339	10	12
400	13		100	4	13	160	8	13	190	12	13	280	16	13	340	10	13
410	13		11	4	13	161	8	13	191	12	13	281	16	13	341	10	13
420	13		22	4	13	162	8	13	192	12	13	282	16	13	342	10	13
430	14		33	4	14	163	8	14	193	12	14	283	16	14	343	10	14
440	14		44	4	14	164	8	14	194	12	14	284	16	14	344	10	14
450	14		55	4	14	165	8	14	195	12	14	285	16	14	345	10	14
460	15		66	4	15	166	8	15	196	12	15	286	16	15	346	10	15
470	15		77	4	15	167	8	15	197	12	15	287	16	15	347	10	15
480	15		88	4	15	168	8	15	198	12	15	288	16	15	348	10	15
490	16		99	4	16	169	8	16	199	12	16	289	16	16	349	10	16
500	16		100	4	16	170	8	16	200	12	16	290	16	16	350	10	16
510	16		11	4	16	171	8	16	201	12	16	291	16	16	351	10	16
520	17		22	4	17	172	8	17	202	12	17	292	16	17	352	10	17
530	17		33	4	17	173	8	17	203	12	17	293	16	17	353	10	17
540	17		44	4	17	174	8	17	204	12	17	294	16	17	354	10	17
550	18		55	4	18	175	8	18	205	12	18	295	16	18	355	10	18
560	18		66	4	18	176	8	18	206	12	18	296	16	18	356	10	18
570	18		77	4	18	177	8	18	207	12	18	297	16	18	357	10	18
580	19		88	4	19	178	8	19	208	12	19	298	16	19	358	10	19
590	19		99	4	19	179	8	19	209	12	19	299	16	19	359	10	19
600	20		100	4	20	180	8	20	210	12	20	300	16	20	360	10	20

TABLE XV.

The Right Ascensions and Declinations of the principal fixed Stars, adapted to the Beginning of the Year 1806.

Names of the Stars.	Right Ascension in			Declination.	An. Var.
	Time	Ann. Var.	Degrees.		
	H. M. S.	S.			S.
Algenib.....	0 3 16	+ 5.06	0° 42' 0"	14° 50' 58" N.	+ 20. 0
Schedar.....	0 17 48	3.31	7 25 15	55 28 3	+ 19.91
Pole Star.....	0 53 38	12.82	13 24 30	88 16 10	+ 19. 6
Mirach.....	0 58 54	3.30	14 33 30	54 33 26	+ 19. 4
Almanach.....	1 52 4	3.62	28 1 0	41 23 18	+ 17.80
α ARIETIS.....	1 56 15	3.34	29 3 45	22 32 24	+ 17. 5
Mintaka.....	2 52 9	3.12	43 2 15	3 19 29	+ 14. 6
Algol.....	2 55 36	3.85	43 54 0	40 11 54	+ 14. 4
Pleiades.....	3 45 59	3.55	53 59 45	23 27 32	+ 12. 0
Hyades.....	4 8 47	3.39	62 11 45	15 9 0	+ 9.60
ALDEBARAN.....	4 24 48	3.42	66 12 0	16 6 35	+ 8. 1
Capella.....	5 2 21	4.41	75 35 45	45 47 21	+ 5. 0
Bellatrix.....	5 14 44	3.21	78 41 0	6 9 47	+ 4. 0
Betelgeuse.....	5 44 40	3.24	86 10 0	7 21 36	+ 1. 4
Castor.....	7 22 12	3.85	110 53 0	32 17 59	+ 6. 9
Procyon.....	7 29 8	3.14	112 17 0	5 43 24	+ 7. 5
POLLUX.....	7 33 25	3.62	113 21 15	28 29 0	+ 7. 9
Acubens.....	8 47 50	3.24	131 57 45	12 36 5	+ 13.30
REGULUS.....	9 58 1	3.20	149 30 15	12 54 38	+ 17. 2
Lower Pointer.....	10 50 3	3.71	162 30 45	57 25 9	+ 19.10
Upper Pointer.....	10 51 39	3.82	162 54 45	62 47 48	+ 19.14
Alath.....	12 45 34	2.62	191 23 15	57 1 33	+ 19.69
Benetnach.....	13 37 53	2.39	204 58 15	50 27 14	+ 18. 1
Arcturus.....	14 6 48	2.72	211 42 0	20 11 50	+ 19. 1
Mirach.....	14 45 36	2.63	221 37 0	27 53 44	+ 15.67
Alphacca.....	15 26 28	2.53	231 37 0	17 22 34 N.	+ 12. 4
Ras Algathi.....	17 5 48	2.73	256 27 0	14 37 14 N.	+ 4. 7
Ras Alagus.....	17 25 56	2.77	261 29 0	12 42 49 N.	+ 3. 0
Rutabab.....	17 52 7	1.39	163 1 45	51 31 2 N.	+ 0. 7
Vega.....	18 30 22	2.01	27 55 30	38 36 25 N.	+ 2. 6
ALTAIR.....	19 41 22	2.92	295 20 30	8 21 39 N.	+ 8. 5
Deneb.....	20 34 49	2.03	342 15	44 35 34 N.	+ 12. 5
Alderamin.....	21 13 56	1.44	318 29 0	61 46 0 N.	+ 14.95
Scheat.....	22 54 23	2.87	343 35 45	27 1 51 N.	+ 19. 2
MARKAB.....	22 55 7	2.96	343 46 45	14 9 51 N.	+ 19. 2
Achernar.....	1 30 27	2.25	22 36 45	58 18 32 S.	+ 18. 5
Rigel.....	5 5 14	2.87	70 18 15	8 26 6 S.	+ 4. 8
Canopus.....	6 17 39	1.11	94 54 45	52 35 36 S.	+ 1. 7
Syrus.....	6 36 35	2.65	22 8 45	16 27 30 S.	+ 4. 2
Alphard.....	9 18 2	2.91	137 30 30	7 49 24 S.	+ 15. 2
VIRGIN'S SPIKE.....	13 14 59	3.14	128 44 45	10 8 32 S.	+ 18. 9
Zubenelch.....	14 40 10	3.22	120 2 30	15 8 24 S.	+ 15. 3
Zubenelg.....	15 6 36	3.12	126 39 0	8 34 29 S.	+ 13. 8
ANTARES.....	16 17 31	3.54	244 22 45	25 59 16 S.	+ 8. 7
FOMALHAUT.....	22 40 53	3.33	341 43 15	30 38 44 S.	+ 18.97

If the places of these stars are wanted for any time before the beginning of the year 1806, multiply the annual variation, both in right ascension and declination, by the number of years before 1806, and subtract the product from the right ascension standing in the table; but the product of the annual variation in declination must be added to, or subtracted from the declination, with a contrary sign; but for any year after 1806, the variation in right ascension must be added to the right ascension in this table, and the variation in declination must either be added to, or subtracted from it, according as their signs are, to fit the declination to any succeeding year. The annual variation is set down for seconds, and decimals of a second. The stars in the preceding table will be found to correspond with those whose names are marked in the p. 115 of the p. 114.

TABLE XVI.

For turning Degrees and Minutes into Time, and the contrary

D	H	M	D	H	M	D	H	M	D	H	M	D	H	M	D	H	M	Sec.
M	M	S	M	M	S	M	M	S	M	M	S	M	M	S	M	M	S	Thi.
10	4		01	4	4	121	8	4	121	12	4	241	16	4	301	20	4	1
10	8		02	4	8	122	8	8	122	12	8	242	16	8	302	20	8	2
30	1		03	4	12	123	8	12	123	12	12	243	16	12	303	20	12	3
40	16		04	4	16	124	8	16	124	12	16	244	16	16	304	20	16	4
50	2		05	4	20	125	8	20	125	12	20	245	16	20	305	20	20	5
60	7		06	4	24	126	8	24	126	12	24	246	16	24	306	20	24	6
70	12		07	4	28	127	8	28	127	12	28	247	16	28	307	20	28	7
80	17		08	4	32	128	8	32	128	12	32	248	16	32	308	20	32	8
90	22		09	4	36	129	8	36	129	12	36	249	16	36	309	20	36	9
100	27		10	4	40	130	8	40	130	12	40	250	16	40	310	20	40	10
110	32		11	4	44	131	8	44	131	12	44	251	16	44	311	20	44	11
120	37		12	4	48	132	8	48	132	12	48	252	16	48	312	20	48	12
130	42		13	4	52	133	8	52	133	12	52	253	16	52	313	20	52	13
140	47		14	4	56	134	8	56	134	12	56	254	16	56	314	20	56	14
150	52		15	4	00	135	9	00	135	12	00	255	17	00	315	21	00	15
160	57		16	4	04	136	9	04	136	12	04	256	17	04	316	21	04	16
170	62		17	4	08	137	9	08	137	12	08	257	17	08	317	21	08	17
180	67		18	4	12	138	9	12	138	12	12	258	17	12	318	21	12	18
190	72		19	4	16	139	9	16	139	12	16	259	17	16	319	21	16	19
200	77		20	4	20	140	9	20	140	12	20	260	17	20	320	21	20	20
210	82		21	4	24	141	9	24	141	12	24	261	17	24	321	21	24	21
220	87		22	4	28	142	9	28	142	12	28	262	17	28	322	21	28	22
230	92		23	4	32	143	9	32	143	12	32	263	17	32	323	21	32	23
240	97		24	4	36	144	9	36	144	12	36	264	17	36	324	21	36	24
250	102		25	4	40	145	9	40	145	12	40	265	17	40	325	21	40	25
260	107		26	4	44	146	9	44	146	12	44	266	17	44	326	21	44	26
270	112		27	4	48	147	9	48	147	12	48	267	17	48	327	21	48	27
280	117		28	4	52	148	9	52	148	12	52	268	17	52	328	21	52	28
290	122		29	4	56	149	9	56	149	12	56	269	17	56	329	21	56	29
300	127		30	4	00	150	10	00	150	12	00	270	17	00	330	21	00	30
310	132		31	4	04	151	10	04	151	12	04	271	18	04	331	21	04	31
320	137		32	4	08	152	10	08	152	12	08	272	18	08	332	21	08	32
330	142		33	4	12	153	10	12	153	12	12	273	18	12	333	21	12	33
340	147		34	4	16	154	10	16	154	12	16	274	18	16	334	21	16	34
350	152		35	4	20	155	10	20	155	12	20	275	18	20	335	21	20	35
360	157		36	4	24	156	10	24	156	12	24	276	18	24	336	21	24	36
370	162		37	4	28	157	10	28	157	12	28	277	18	28	337	21	28	37
380	167		38	4	32	158	10	32	158	12	32	278	18	32	338	21	32	38
390	172		39	4	36	159	10	36	159	12	36	279	18	36	339	21	36	39
400	177		40	4	40	160	10	40	160	12	40	280	18	40	340	21	40	40
410	182		41	4	44	161	10	44	161	12	44	281	18	44	341	21	44	41
420	187		42	4	48	162	10	48	162	12	48	282	18	48	342	21	48	42
430	192		43	4	52	163	10	52	163	12	52	283	18	52	343	21	52	43
440	197		44	4	56	164	10	56	164	12	56	284	18	56	344	21	56	44
450	202		45	4	00	165	11	00	165	12	00	285	19	00	345	21	00	45
460	207		46	4	04	166	11	04	166	12	04	286	19	04	346	21	04	46
470	212		47	4	08	167	11	08	167	12	08	287	19	08	347	21	08	47
480	217		48	4	12	168	11	12	168	12	12	288	19	12	348	21	12	48
490	222		49	4	16	169	11	16	169	12	16	289	19	16	349	21	16	49
500	227		50	4	20	170	11	20	170	12	20	290	19	20	350	21	20	50
510	232		51	4	24	171	11	24	171	12	24	291	19	24	351	21	24	51
520	237		52	4	28	172	11	28	172	12	28	292	19	28	352	21	28	52
530	242		53	4	32	173	11	32	173	12	32	293	19	32	353	21	32	53
540	247		54	4	36	174	11	36	174	12	36	294	19	36	354	21	36	54
550	252		55	4	40	175	11	40	175	12	40	295	19	40	355	21	40	55
560	257		56	4	44	176	11	44	176	12	44	296	19	44	356	21	44	56
570	262		57	4	48	177	11	48	177	12	48	297	19	48	357	21	48	57
580	267		58	4	52	178	11	52	178	12	52	298	19	52	358	21	52	58
590	272		59	4	56	179	11	56	179	12	56	299	19	56	359	21	56	59
600	277		60	4	00	180	12	00	180	12	00	300	19	00	360	21	00	60

TABLE XVII.

To reduce the time of the Moon's Passage over the Meridian of Greenwich to the Time of its Passage over any other Meridian,

Ship's Long.	Daily Variation of the Moon's passing the Meridian.														Time from) Southing
	40'	42'	44'	46'	48'	50'	52'	54'	56'	58'	60'	62'	64'	66'	R. M.
0	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	0 0
5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0 20
10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0 40
15	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1 0
20	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	1 20
25	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	1 40
30	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	2 0
35	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	2 20
40	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	2 40
45	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	3 0
50	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9	3 20
55	6	6	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	10	10	3 40
60	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	10	10	10	11	11	4 0
65	7	8	8	8	9	9	9	10	10	10	11	11	12	12	4 20
70	8	8	9	9	9	10	10	10	11	11	12	12	12	13	4 40
75	8	9	9	10	10	10	11	11	12	12	12	13	13	14	5 0
80	9	9	10	10	11	11	11	12	12	13	13	14	14	15	5 20
85	9	10	10	11	11	12	12	13	13	14	14	15	15	16	5 40
90	10	10	11	11	12	12	13	13	14	14	15	15	16	16	6 0
95	11	11	12	12	13	13	14	14	15	15	16	16	17	17	6 20
100	11	12	12	13	13	14	14	15	16	16	17	17	18	18	6 40
105	12	12	13	13	14	15	15	16	16	17	17	18	19	19	7 0
110	12	13	13	14	15	15	16	16	17	18	18	19	20	20	7 20
115	13	13	14	15	15	16	17	17	18	19	19	20	20	21	7 40
120	13	14	15	15	16	17	17	18	19	19	20	21	21	22	8 0
125	14	15	15	16	17	17	18	19	19	20	21	21	22	23	8 20
130	14	15	16	17	17	18	19	19	20	21	22	22	23	24	8 40
135	15	16	16	17	18	19	19	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	9 0
140	16	16	17	18	19	19	20	21	22	23	23	24	25	26	9 20
145	16	17	18	19	19	20	21	21	23	23	24	25	26	27	9 40
150	17	17	18	19	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	26	27	27	10 0
155	17	18	19	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	28	10 20
160	18	19	20	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	28	29	10 40
165	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	27	28	29	30	11 0
170	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	11 20
175	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	11 40
180	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	12 0
	40'	42'	44'	46'	48'	50'	52'	54'	56'	58'	60'	62'	64'	66'	

TABLE XVIII contains the decimals to every minute in twelve hours, and is useful to find the proportion of time in twelve hours, by multiplying it by the number found under the top hours in the column, and opposite to the minute in the left hand side column; from the product cut off four figures from the right hand, the remainder is the proportion of time required, if there is no fraction.

EXAMPLE. If the difference in 12 hours is 6 minutes, what will it be in 6 hours?

Decimal of 6 hours is = .5000

x by 6 minutes 6

Answer 3 minutes ———— 3.0000

If the difference is for a proportion of time in 24 hours, multiply the difference by the decimal of half the time required; from the product cut off four figures from the right, the figures to the left is the answer.

TABLE XVIII.

Decimals to every Minute in Twelve Hours.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0		.0833	.1667	.2500	.3333	.4167	.5000	.5833	.6667	.7500	.8333	.9167
1	.0013	.0846	.1680	.2513	.3346	.4180	.5013	.5846	.6680	.7513	.8346	.9180
2	.0026	.0861	.1695	.2528	.3361	.4195	.5028	.5861	.6695	.7528	.8361	.9195
3	.0042	.0875	.1709	.2542	.3375	.4209	.5042	.5875	.6709	.7542	.8375	.9206
4	.0055	.0888	.1722	.2555	.3388	.4222	.5055	.5888	.6722	.7555	.8388	.9222
5	.0069	.0902	.1736	.2569	.3402	.4236	.5069	.5902	.6736	.7569	.8402	.9236
6	.0083	.0916	.1750	.2583	.3416	.4250	.5083	.5916	.6750	.7583	.8416	.9250
7	.0097	.0930	.1764	.2597	.3430	.4264	.5097	.5930	.6764	.7597	.8430	.9264
8	.0111	.0944	.1778	.2611	.3444	.4278	.5111	.5944	.6778	.7611	.8444	.9278
9	.0125	.0958	.1792	.2625	.3458	.4292	.5125	.5958	.6792	.7625	.8458	.9292
10	.0139	.0972	.1806	.2639	.3472	.4306	.5139	.5972	.6806	.7639	.8472	.9306
11	.0152	.0985	.1819	.2652	.3485	.4319	.5151	.5985	.6819	.7652	.8485	.9319
12	.0167	.1000	.1834	.2667	.3500	.4334	.5167	.6000	.6834	.7667	.8500	.9334
13	.0181	.1014	.1848	.2681	.3514	.4348	.5181	.6014	.6848	.7681	.8514	.9348
14	.0194	.1027	.1861	.2694	.3527	.4361	.5194	.6027	.6861	.7694	.8527	.9361
15	.0208	.1041	.1875	.2708	.3541	.4375	.5208	.6041	.6875	.7708	.8541	.9375
16	.0222	.1055	.1889	.2722	.3555	.4389	.5222	.6055	.6889	.7722	.8555	.9389
17	.0236	.1069	.1903	.2736	.3569	.4403	.5236	.6069	.6903	.7736	.8569	.9403
18	.0250	.1083	.1917	.2750	.3583	.4417	.5250	.6083	.6917	.7750	.8583	.9417
19	.0264	.1097	.1931	.2764	.3597	.4431	.5264	.6097	.6931	.7764	.8597	.9431
20	.0278	.1111	.1945	.2778	.3611	.4445	.5278	.6111	.6945	.7778	.8611	.9445
21	.0292	.1125	.1959	.2792	.3625	.4459	.5292	.6125	.6959	.7792	.8625	.9459
22	.0306	.1139	.1973	.2806	.3639	.4473	.5306	.6139	.6973	.7806	.8639	.9473
23	.0319	.1152	.1986	.2819	.3652	.4486	.5319	.6152	.6986	.7819	.8652	.9486
24	.0333	.1166	.2000	.2833	.3666	.4500	.5333	.6166	.7000	.7833	.8666	.9500
25	.0347	.1180	.2014	.2847	.3680	.4514	.5347	.6180	.7014	.7847	.8680	.9514
26	.0361	.1194	.2028	.2861	.3694	.4528	.5361	.6194	.7028	.7861	.8694	.9528
27	.0375	.1208	.2042	.2875	.3708	.4542	.5375	.6208	.7042	.7875	.8708	.9542
28	.0389	.1222	.2056	.2889	.3722	.4556	.5389	.6222	.7056	.7889	.8722	.9556
29	.0403	.1236	.2070	.2903	.3736	.4570	.5403	.6236	.7070	.7903	.8736	.9570
30	.0417	.1250	.2084	.2917	.3750	.4584	.5417	.6250	.7084	.7917	.8750	.9584
31	.0431	.1264	.2098	.2931	.3764	.4598	.5431	.6264	.7098	.7931	.8764	.9598
32	.0444	.1277	.2111	.2944	.3777	.4611	.5444	.6277	.7111	.7944	.8777	.9611
33	.0458	.1291	.2125	.2958	.3791	.4625	.5458	.6291	.7125	.7958	.8791	.9625
34	.0472	.1305	.2139	.2972	.3805	.4639	.5472	.6305	.7139	.7972	.8805	.9639
35	.0486	.1319	.2153	.2986	.3819	.4653	.5486	.6319	.7153	.7986	.8819	.9653
36	.0500	.1333	.2167	.3000	.3833	.4667	.5500	.6333	.7167	.8000	.8833	.9667
37	.0514	.1347	.2181	.3014	.3847	.4681	.5514	.6347	.7181	.8014	.8847	.9681
38	.0528	.1361	.2195	.3028	.3861	.4695	.5528	.6361	.7195	.8028	.8861	.9695
39	.0542	.1375	.2209	.3042	.3875	.4709	.5542	.6375	.7209	.8042	.8875	.9709
40	.0556	.1389	.2223	.3056	.3889	.4723	.5556	.6389	.7223	.8056	.8889	.9723
41	.0569	.1402	.2236	.3069	.3902	.4736	.5569	.6402	.7236	.8069	.8902	.9736
42	.0583	.1416	.2250	.3083	.3916	.4750	.5583	.6416	.7250	.8083	.8916	.9750
43	.0597	.1430	.2264	.3097	.3930	.4764	.5597	.6430	.7264	.8097	.8930	.9764
44	.0611	.1444	.2278	.3111	.3944	.4778	.5611	.6444	.7278	.8111	.8944	.9778
45	.0625	.1458	.2292	.3125	.3958	.4792	.5625	.6458	.7292	.8125	.8958	.9792
46	.0639	.1472	.2306	.3139	.3972	.4806	.5639	.6472	.7306	.8139	.8972	.9806
47	.0653	.1486	.2320	.3153	.3986	.4820	.5653	.6486	.7320	.8153	.8986	.9820
48	.0667	.1500	.2334	.3167	.4000	.4833	.5667	.6500	.7334	.8167	.8999	.9834
49	.0681	.1514	.2348	.3181	.4014	.4848	.5681	.6514	.7348	.8181	.9014	.9848
50	.0694	.1527	.2361	.3194	.4027	.4861	.5694	.6527	.7361	.8194	.9027	.9861
51	.0708	.1541	.2375	.3208	.4041	.4875	.5708	.6541	.7375	.8208	.9041	.9875
52	.0722	.1555	.2389	.3222	.4055	.4889	.5722	.6555	.7389	.8222	.9055	.9889
53	.0736	.1569	.2403	.3236	.4069	.4903	.5736	.6569	.7403	.8236	.9069	.9903
54	.0750	.1583	.2417	.3250	.4083	.4917	.5750	.6583	.7417	.8250	.9083	.9917
55	.0764	.1597	.2431	.3264	.4097	.4931	.5764	.6597	.7431	.8264	.9097	.9931
56	.0778	.1611	.2445	.3278	.4111	.4945	.5778	.6611	.7445	.8278	.9111	.9945
57	.0792	.1625	.2459	.3292	.4125	.4959	.5792	.6625	.7459	.8292	.9125	.9959
58	.0806	.1639	.2473	.3306	.4139	.4973	.5806	.6639	.7473	.8306	.9139	.9973
59	.0819	.1652	.2486	.3319	.4151	.4986	.5819	.6652	.7486	.8319	.9152	.9986

TABLE XIX: AMPLITUDES.

DECLINATION IN DEGREES.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE XX.

A TABLE showing the Time of the Sun, Moon, and Stars setting, when the Latitude and Declination are of the same Name; and the Time of its rising, when the Latitude and Declination are of different Names.

[illegible]

TABLE XX.

To find the Time of the Sun's Rising, Setting, and the Length of the Day and Night, by this Table.

First. Find the sun's declination at the top of the page (marked with the degrees of declination) and the latitudes in the right or left hand columns (marked lat.) and in the common angle of meeting is the time of sun setting, if the sun has north declination, but the time of sun rising, if the sun has south declination.

EXAMPLE I.

Let it be required to find the time of the sun's rising and setting, with the length of the day and night, in lat. 51° north, the 26th day of May, 1809?

I first seek the sun's declination for the given day, and find it $21^{\circ} 6'$ N. then under the declination 21, and against the latitude 51° , stands 7 H. 53 M. the time the sun sets on the given day, in lat. 51° north, which being doubled, gives 15 H. 46 M. the length of the day; and if 7 H. 53 M. the time of the sun setting, be subtracted from 12 H. the remainder 4 H. 7 M. gives the time of the sun's rising, which being doubled, gives 8 H. 14 M. length of the night.

But, when the sun has 21° south declination in this latitude, the time of sun-setting becomes the time of sun-rising, and the length of the day will then become the length of the night.

Thus, on the 26th of November, 1809, the sun's declination will be $20^{\circ} 57'$ or 21° S. then the time of sun-rising is 7 H. 53 M. his setting 4 H. 7 M. and the length of the night 15 H. 46 M. and day 8 H. 14 M.

EXAMPLE II.

Let it be required to find the time of the sun's rising, setting, and length of the day and night, at Petersburg, the 21st June, 1809.

Under $23^{\circ} 28'$ N. the declination that day, and against 60° N. the latitude of Petersburg,

Stands the sun's setting — 9 15
The time of sun-rising — 2 45

Sun-setting doubled is the length of day 18 30

Sun-rising doubled is the length of night 5 30

When a greater degree of accuracy is required, proportional parts may be taken for degrees and minutes of latitude and declination.

To find the Rising and Setting of the Stars.

By this table the rising and setting of any star may be found, whose declination does not exceed $23^{\circ} 28'$ north or south, in the following manner:

If you are in north lat. and the star has north declination, look for the declination at the top, and the lat. in the right or left hand columns, in the angle of meeting, is half the time of the star's continuance above the horizon, in that lat. or the time it takes in ascending from the eastern side of the horizon to the meridian, and descending from the meridian to the western part of the horizon.

Etherefore, if these hours and minutes be subtracted from the time of the star's coming to the meridian, the remainder will be the time of the star's rising, and if added, the sum will be the time of the star's setting.

EXAMPLE I.

Required when the star Arcturus rises and sets December 1, in lat. 51° deg. N. The time of the star's coming to the meridian, or southing in the morning 9 39

Then under star's declination $20^{\circ} 11' 50''$ N. and against lat. 51 stands 7 47

Time of star's rising in the morning — 1 52

Added, gives the time of the star's setting — 17 26

Star sets 26 minutes after 5 in the evening — 5 26

When the latitude is north, and the star has south declination, or the latitude south and the star has north declination, find the latitude in the side columns as before, against which, and under the degrees of declination, stands half the time

the star is under the horizon, which being subtracted from 12, the remainder will be half the time the star will be above the horizon in that latitude.

Example. What time will the Dog Star, Sirius, rise and set at London, January 25?

under the declination $16^{\circ} 27'$ S. and against lat. $51^{\circ} 32'$ or 52° stands $7^h 26^m$

Half the time the star is above the horizon $4^h 34^m$

The star comes to the meridian in the evening, at $10^h 05^m$

Which subtracted, shews that the star rises at 31 m. after 5 in the evening $5^h 31^m$

Added, shews the time the star sets in the morning $2^h 39^m$

In like manner may the rising and setting of the planets be found when their declination does not exceed 23° , and the time of their passage over the meridian is known.

Suppose it were required to know the time of Jupiter's rising and setting, in latitude 52 north the 1st of November, 1807.

In the Nautical Almanack for 1807, I find that Jupiter passes over the meridian of Greenwich at 6 H. 3 M. and his declination is $20^{\circ} 0'$ S.

Now, 12 H. added to 6 H. 3 M. is 18 H. 3 M. from which subtract 12 H. and the remainder 6 H. 3 M. is the time of his passing the meridian in the morning of that day, according to the civil account.

Under declination 20° and against latitude 52° stand 7 H. 51 M. half the time Jupiter is below the horizon; this doubled is 15 H. 42 M. the length of Jupiter's night, which subtracted from 24 H. gives 8 H. 18 M. the length of his day.

Again, 7 H. 51 M. added to his passing the meridian 6 H. 3 M. gives 13 H. 54 M. or 1 H. 54 M. the time of his rising in the morning, and 6 H. 3 M. added to 12 H. gives 18 H. 3 M. from this sum take 7 H. 51 M. and the remainder 10 H. 12 M. is the time of his setting in the morning.

Suppose it were required to find the moon's rising and setting October 18th 1806, in latitude 52° north.

In the Nautical Almanack, (page 6th) I find that the moon passes the meridian of Greenwich at 5 H. 40 M. in the evening, and her declination at midnight is $19^{\circ} 29'$ South.

Then in the Tables, under the declination $19^{\circ} 29'$ S. and against the lat. 52° , stands 7 H. 47 M. Half the time she is under the horizon doubled is 15 H. 34 M. the length of the lunar night, which subtracted from 24 H. leaves 8 H. 26 M. the lunar day. To the moon's southing or passage over the meridian, 5 H. 40 M. add half the lunar day, 4 H. 13 M. gives 9 H. 53 M. her setting at midnight, and from 5 H. 40 M. take 4, 13, the remainder 1 H. 9 M. is the time of her rising in the afternoon.

In like manner may be found the rising and setting of the other planets, only observing that the noon of the common day, and end of the sea day, is the beginning of the day in the Nautical Almanack.

As all the calculations here are made for the meridian of London, or Greenwich, care must be taken to reduce the time of their passages over the meridian of Greenwich to the meridian of the place of observation, by allowing 1 H. later for every 15° of west longitude, and 1 H. sooner for every 15° of east Longitude.

It were to be wished, that gentlemen belonging to the sea would carry a celestial globe with them, upon which all the above may be found in an easy manner; for they would have nothing more to do but to set the globe north and south, raise the pole as many degrees above the horizon as the latitude is; bring the sun's place to the brazen meridian, and set the index to the upper 12; then turn the globe round, and note what stars come to the meridian, and the hour index will point to the time; when they come above the horizon, it will point to the time of their rising, and when they descend below the horizon, it will point to their setting; for as each star on the globe will point directly to one of the same name in the heavens, they may be viewed at any time of the night; or, if a planet, turn the globe until the index points to the time of their passage over the meridian, and make a mark on the globe with a pencil, under their declination, then turn the globe east until the mark comes to the horizon, and the index will point to the time of their rising; and turned westerly till it come to the horizon, the index will point to the time of their setting.

TABLE XXI.

For Finding the Distance of Terrestrial
Objects at Sea.

Ht. Ft.	Dist. M. D.	Ht. Ft.	Dist. M. D.	Ht. Ft.	Dist. M. D.	Ht. Ft.	Dist. M. D.
1	1. 32	44	8. 78	120	23. 67	1020	41. 8
2	1. 87	45	8. 87	330	24. 03	1100	43. 5
3	2. 29	46	8. 97	340	24. 39	1200	45. 8
4	2. 65	47	9. 07	350	24. 75	1300	47. 5
5	2. 96	48	9. 17	360	25. 10	1400	49. 5
6	3. 24	49	9. 26	370	25. 45	1500	51. 2
7	3. 50	50	9. 35	380	25. 79	1600	52. 9
8	3. 74	55	9. 81	390	26. 13	1700	54. 5
9	3. 97	60	10. 25	400	26. 46	1800	56. 3
10	4. 18	65	10. 67	410	26. 79	1900	57. 7
11	4. 39	70	11. 07	420	27. 11	2000	59. 2
12	4. 58	75	11. 46	430	27. 43	2100	60. 6
13	4. 77	80	11. 83	440	27. 75	2200	62. 1
14	4. 95	85	12. 20	450	28. 06	2300	63. 2
15	5. 12	90	12. 55	460	28. 37	2400	64. 8
16	5. 29	95	13. 89	470	28. 68	2500	66. 1
17	5. 45	100	13. 23	480	28. 98	2600	67. 5
18	5. 61	105	13. 56	490	29. 29	2700	68. 7
19	5. 77	110	13. 88	500	29. 58	2800	70. 0
20	5. 92	115	14. 19	520	30. 17	2900	71. 2
21	6. 06	120	14. 49	540	30. 74	3000	72. 5
22	6. 21	125	14. 79	560	31. 31	3100	73. 8
23	6. 34	130	15. 08	580	31. 86	3200	74. 8
24	6. 48	135	15. 37	600	32. 41	3300	76. 0
25	6. 61	140	15. 65	620	32. 94	3400	77. 1
26	6. 75	145	15. 93	640	33. 47	3500	78. 2
27	6. 87	150	16. 20	660	33. 99	3600	79. 4
28	7. 00	160	16. 73	680	34. 50	3700	80. 6
29	7. 12	170	17. 25	700	35. 00	3800	81. 6
30	7. 25	180	17. 77	720	35. 50	3900	82. 6
31	7. 37	190	18. 24	740	35. 99	4000	83. 7
32	7. 48	200	18. 71	760	36. 47	4100	84. 7
33	7. 60	210	19. 17	780	36. 95	4200	85. 7
34	7. 71	220	19. 62	800	37. 42	4300	86. 8
35	7. 83	230	20. 06	820	37. 88	4400	87. 8
36	7. 94	240	20. 50	840	38. 34	4500	88. 7
37	8. 05	250	20. 92	860	38. 80	4600	89. 7
38	8. 16	260	21. 3	880	39. 25	4700	90. 7
39	8. 26	270	21. 74	900	39. 69	4800	91. 7
40	8. 37	280	22. 14	920	40. 13	4900	92. 6
41	8. 47	290	22. 53	940	40. 56	5000	93. 5
42	8. 57	300	22. 91	960	40. 99	1 M.	96. 1
43	8. 68	310	23. 29	980	41. 42		

TABLE XXII.

Proportion of Powder for Sea
Guns.

Pdrs.	Proof.	Service.	Salut- ing.	Scal- ing.
	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.
42	25. 0	14. 0	10. 0	1. 0
32	21. 0	10. 11	8. 0	2. 12
24	18. 0	8. 0	6. 0	2. 0
18	15. 0	6. 0	4. 8	1. 8
12	12. 0	4. 0	3. 0	1. 0
9	9. 0	3. 0	2. 4	0. 11
6	6. 0	2. 0	2. 0	0. 8
4	4. 0	1. 5	1. 5	0. 6
3	3. 0	1. 0	1. 0	0. 4
2	0. 8	0. 7	0. 7	0. 1

Caronades.

Pdrs.	Proof.	Service.	Salut- ing.	Scal- ing.
	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.
42	9. 0	4. 8	4. 8	1. 8
32	8. 0	4. 0	4. 0	1. 4
24	6. 0	3. 0	3. 0	1. 0
18	4. 0	2. 0	2. 0	1. 0
12	3. 0	1. 8	1. 8	0. 12

Wall Pieces.

Pdrs.	Proof.	Service.	Salut- ing.	Scal- ing.
	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.
42	3. 8	0. 10		

Musquets.

Pdrs.	Proof.	Service.	Salut- ing.	Scal- ing.
	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.
42	0. 12	0. 6		

Pistols.

Pdrs.	Proof.	Service.	Salut- ing.	Scal- ing.
	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.
42	0. 6	0. 3		

N. B These proportions are
with powder in good condition;
if it is damp, or damaged, a great-
er quantity will be necessary.

A TABLE of the Number and
sorts of Shot contained in the
Grapes for the nature of Guns
undermentioned.

Pdrs.	Shot.	No. in each.	No. in each box
42	4lb.	9	4
32	3	9	4
24	2	9	6
18	1½	9	8
12	1	9	10
	Oz.		
9	13	9	12
6	8	9	20
4	6	9	20

TABLE XXIII. For finding the Latitude by two Altitudes of the Sun.

Half elapsed Time.													
0 Hour.							1 Hour.						
M.	0'	10'	20'	30'	40'	50'	M.	0'	10'	20'	30'	40'	50'
0		13833	53730	66121	53627	43736	0	58700	5858	58465	58348	58231	58115
1	2.36018	19324	23525	18409	13834	09695	1	57919	57803	57687	57570	57453	57337
2	05916	22440	29221	26225	23422	20790	2	57130	57013	56896	56778	56660	56543
3	1.83307	35959	83731	31613	79593	77663	3	56343	56225	56107	55988	55869	55750
4	75814	74042	72337	70600	68912	67297	4	55556	55437	55318	55198	55078	54958
5	66125	64701	63327	61986	60690	59431	5	54769	54649	54529	54408	54287	54166
6	58208	57015	55861	54733	53634	52561	6	53982	53861	53740	53618	53496	53374
7	51211	50444	49746	49022	48282	47527	7	53195	53073	52951	52828	52705	52582
8	45717	44733	43746	42746	41732	40704	8	52408	52285	52162	52038	51914	51790
9	40505	39807	39021	38228	37428	36622	9	51621	51497	51373	51248	51123	50998
10	1.36031	3531	3460	33915	33231	32557	10	50834	50709	50584	50458	50332	50206
11	31896	31243	30600	29967	29342	28727	11	50047	49921	49795	49668	49541	49414
12	28120	27522	26931	26349	25774	25207	12	49260	49133	49006	48878	48750	48622
13	24647	24095	23544	23010	22477	21952	13	48473	48345	48217	48088	47959	47830
14	21432	20919	20411	19910	19411	18921	14	47686	47557	47428	47298	47168	47038
15	18440	17961	17487	17018	16554	16097	15	46899	46769	46639	46508	46377	46246
16	15642	15192	14743	14300	13872	13446	16	46112	45981	45850	45718	45586	45454
17	13013	12590	12171	11757	11346	10934	17	45325	45193	45061	44928	44795	44662
18	10536	10137	9740	9343	8946	8557	18	44538	44405	44272	44138	44004	43870
19	08193	07814	07434	07067	06692	06332	19	43751	43617	43483	43348	43213	43078
20	1.05970	05610	05254	04901	04550	04202	20	42964	42829	42694	42558	42422	42286
21	03857	03511	03174	02838	02504	02172	21	42177	42041	41905	41768	41631	41494
22	01841	01516	01192	00870	00550	00231	22	41390	41253	41116	40978	40840	40702
23	0.99910	99601	99291	98982	98672	98377	23	40603	40465	40327	40188	40049	39910
24	98077	97777	97480	97184	96891	96600	24	39816	39677	39538	39398	39258	39118
25	96300	96024	95738	95454	95172	94891	25	39029	38889	38749	38608	38467	38326
26	94614	94337	94063	93790	93519	93247	26	38242	38101	37960	37818	37676	37534
27	92931	92652	92372	92092	91812	91532	27	37455	37313	37171	37028	36885	36742
28	91248	90967	90686	90405	90124	89843	28	36668	36525	36382	36238	36094	35950
29	89564	89281	89000	88718	88436	88154	29	35881	35737	35593	35448	35303	35158
30	87880	87595	87310	87024	86738	86452	30	35094	34949	34804	34658	34512	34366
31	86196	85909	85622	85334	85046	84758	31	34307	34161	34015	33868	33721	33574
32	84512	84223	83934	83644	83354	83064	32	33520	33373	33226	33078	32930	32782
33	82828	82537	82246	81954	81662	81370	33	32733	32585	32437	32288	32139	31990
34	81144	80851	80558	80264	79970	79676	34	31946	31797	31648	31498	31348	31198
35	79460	79165	78870	78574	78278	77982	35	31159	31009	30859	30708	30557	30406
36	77776	77479	77182	76884	76586	76288	36	30372	30221	30070	29918	29766	29614
37	76092	75793	75494	75194	74894	74594	37	29585	29433	29281	29128	28975	28822
38	74408	74107	73806	73504	73202	72900	38	28798	28645	28492	28338	28184	28030
39	72724	72421	72118	71814	71510	71206	39	28011	27857	27703	27548	27393	27238
40	71040	70735	70430	70124	69818	69512	40	27224	27069	26914	26758	26602	26446
41	69356	69049	68742	68434	68126	67818	41	26437	26281	26125	25968	25811	25654
42	67672	67363	67054	66744	66434	66124	42	25650	25493	25336	25178	25020	24862
43	65988	65677	65366	65054	64742	64430	43	24863	24705	24547	24388	24229	24070
44	64304	63991	63678	63364	63050	62736	44	24076	23917	23758	23598	23438	23278
45	62620	62305	61990	61674	61358	61042	45	23289	23129	22969	22808	22647	22486
46	60936	60619	60302	59984	59666	59348	46	22502	22341	22180	22018	21856	21694
47	59252	58933	58614	58294	57974	57654	47	21715	21553	21391	21228	21065	20902
48	57568	57247	56926	56604	56282	55960	48	20928	20765	20602	20438	20274	20110
49	55884	55561	55238	54914	54590	54266	49	20141	19977	19813	19648	19483	19318
50	54200	53875	53550	53224	52898	52572	50	19354	19189	19024	18858	18692	18526
51	52516	52189	51862	51534	51206	50878	51	18567	18401	18235	18068	17901	17734
52	50832	50503	50174	49844	49514	49184	52	17780	17613	17446	17278	17110	16942
53	49148	48817	48486	48154	47822	47490	53	16993	16825	16657	16488	16319	16150
54	47464	47131	46798	46464	46130	45796	54	16206	16037	15868	15698	15528	15358
55	45780	45445	45110	44774	44438	44102	55	15419	15249	15078	14907	14736	14565
56	44096	43759	43422	43084	42746	42408	56	14632	14461	14290	14118	13946	13774
57	42412	42073	41734	41394	41054	40714	57	13845	13673	13501	13328	13155	12982
58	40728	40387	40046	39704	39362	39020	58	13058	12885	12712	12538	12364	12190
59	39044	38699	38354	38008	37662	37316	59	12271	12097	11922	11747	11572	11397

TABLE XXIII. For finding the Latitude by two Altitudes of the Sun.

Half Elapsed Time.													
2 Hours.							3 Hours.						
M	0'	10'	20'	30'	40'	50'	M	0'	10'	20'	30'	40'	50'
0	3010	30048	29994	29939	29885	29831	0	15051	15010	14968	14927	14885	14844
1	29774	29721	29668	29614	29560	29507	1	14863	14832	14790	14749	14707	14665
2	29453	29399	29346	29293	29239	29186	2	14676	14645	14604	14562	14521	14479
3	29133	29079	29026	28974	28921	28869	3	14490	14460	14419	14378	14337	14295
4	28816	28762	28709	28657	28604	28552	4	14307	14276	14236	14195	14154	14113
5	28502	28448	28395	28343	28290	28238	5	14124	14094	14054	14013	13972	13931
6	28191	28137	28084	28032	27979	27927	6	13941	13911	13871	13830	13789	13748
7	27884	27830	27777	27725	27672	27620	7	13758	13728	13688	13647	13606	13565
8	27579	27525	27472	27420	27367	27315	8	13575	13545	13505	13464	13423	13382
9	27277	27223	27170	27118	27065	27013	9	13392	13362	13322	13281	13240	13199
10	26977	26923	26870	26818	26765	26713	10	13209	13179	13139	13098	13057	13016
11	26677	26623	26570	26518	26465	26413	11	13026	12996	12956	12915	12874	12833
12	26379	26325	26272	26220	26167	26115	12	12843	12813	12773	12732	12691	12650
13	26082	26028	25975	25923	25870	25818	13	12660	12630	12590	12549	12508	12467
14	25786	25732	25679	25627	25574	25522	14	12477	12447	12407	12366	12325	12284
15	25491	25437	25384	25332	25279	25227	15	12294	12264	12224	12183	12142	12101
16	25200	25146	25093	25041	24988	24936	16	12111	12081	12041	12000	11959	11918
17	24910	24856	24803	24751	24698	24646	17	11928	11898	11858	11817	11776	11735
18	24621	24567	24514	24462	24409	24357	18	11745	11715	11675	11634	11593	11552
19	24333	24279	24226	24174	24121	24069	19	11562	11532	11492	11451	11410	11369
20	24046	23992	23939	23887	23834	23782	20	11379	11349	11309	11268	11227	11186
21	23760	23706	23653	23601	23548	23496	21	11196	11166	11126	11085	11044	11003
22	23475	23421	23368	23316	23263	23211	22	11013	10983	10943	10902	10861	10820
23	23191	23137	23084	23032	22979	22927	23	10830	10800	10760	10719	10678	10637
24	22908	22854	22801	22749	22696	22644	24	10647	10617	10577	10536	10495	10454
25	22626	22572	22519	22467	22414	22362	25	10464	10434	10394	10353	10312	10271
26	22345	22291	22238	22186	22133	22081	26	10281	10251	10211	10170	10129	10088
27	22065	22011	21958	21906	21853	21801	27	10098	10068	10028	9987	9946	9905
28	21786	21732	21679	21627	21574	21522	28	9915	9885	9845	9804	9763	9722
29	21508	21454	21401	21349	21296	21244	29	9732	9702	9662	9621	9580	9539
30	21231	21177	21124	21072	21019	20967	30	9549	9519	9479	9438	9397	9356
31	20955	20901	20848	20796	20743	20691	31	9366	9336	9296	9255	9214	9173
32	20680	20626	20573	20521	20468	20416	32	9183	9153	9113	9072	9031	8990
33	20406	20352	20299	20247	20194	20142	33	8999	8969	8929	8888	8847	8806
34	20133	20079	20026	19974	19921	19869	34	8816	8786	8746	8705	8664	8623
35	19861	19807	19754	19702	19649	19597	35	8633	8603	8563	8522	8481	8440
36	19590	19536	19483	19431	19378	19326	36	8450	8420	8380	8339	8298	8257
37	19320	19266	19213	19161	19108	19056	37	8267	8237	8197	8156	8115	8074
38	19051	18997	18944	18892	18839	18787	38	8084	8054	8014	7973	7932	7891
39	18783	18729	18676	18624	18571	18519	39	7901	7871	7831	7790	7749	7708
40	18516	18462	18409	18357	18304	18252	40	7718	7688	7648	7607	7566	7525
41	18250	18196	18143	18091	18038	17986	41	7535	7505	7465	7424	7383	7342
42	17985	17931	17878	17826	17773	17721	42	7352	7322	7282	7241	7200	7159
43	17720	17666	17613	17561	17508	17456	43	7169	7139	7099	7058	7017	6976
44	17456	17402	17349	17297	17244	17192	44	6986	6956	6916	6875	6834	6793
45	17192	17138	17085	17033	16980	16928	45	6803	6773	6733	6692	6651	6610
46	16929	16875	16822	16770	16717	16665	46	6620	6590	6550	6509	6468	6427
47	16665	16611	16558	16506	16453	16401	47	6437	6407	6367	6326	6285	6244
48	16402	16348	16295	16243	16190	16138	48	6254	6224	6184	6143	6102	6061
49	16138	16084	16031	15979	15926	15874	49	6071	6041	6001	5960	5919	5878
50	15874	15820	15767	15715	15662	15610	50	5888	5858	5818	5777	5736	5695
51	15610	15556	15503	15451	15398	15346	51	5705	5675	5635	5594	5553	5512
52	15346	15292	15239	15187	15134	15082	52	5522	5492	5452	5411	5370	5329
53	15082	15028	14975	14923	14870	14818	53	5339	5309	5269	5228	5187	5146
54	14818	14764	14711	14659	14606	14554	54	5156	5126	5086	5045	5004	4963
55	14554	14500	14447	14395	14342	14290	55	4973	4943	4903	4862	4821	4780
56	14290	14236	14183	14131	14078	14026	56	4790	4760	4720	4679	4638	4597
57	14026	13972	13919	13867	13814	13762	57	4607	4577	4537	4496	4455	4414
58	13762	13708	13655	13603	13550	13498	58	4424	4394	4354	4313	4272	4231
59	13498	13444	13391	13339	13286	13234	59	4241	4211	4171	4130	4089	4048

TABLE XXIII. For finding the Latitude by two Altitudes of the Sun.

Half Elapsed Time.

4 Hours.							5 Hours.						
M	0"	10"	20"	30"	40"	50"	M	0"	10"	20"	30"	40"	50"
0	0.06247	06229	06211	06192	06174	06156	0	0.01506	01497	01489	01480	01472	01464
1	06138	06120	06102	06084	06065	06048	1	01455	01447	01439	01430	01422	01414
2	06030	06012	05995	05977	05959	05941	2	01406	01398	01390	01381	01373	01365
3	05924	05906	05888	05871	05853	05836	3	01357	01349	01341	01333	01325	01317
4	05818	05801	05783	05766	05748	05731	4	01310	01302	01294	01286	01278	01270
5	05714	05696	05679	05662	05645	05627	5	01263	01255	01247	01240	01232	01224
6	05610	05593	05576	05559	05542	05525	6	01217	01209	01202	01194	01187	01179
7	05508	05491	05474	05457	05440	05422	7	01172	01164	01157	01150	01142	01135
8	05406	05389	05373	05356	05340	05323	8	01128	01120	01113	01106	01099	01091
9	05306	05289	05273	05257	05240	05222	9	01084	01077	01070	01063	01056	01049
10	0.05207	05190	05174	05157	05142	05125	10	0.01042	01035	01028	01021	01014	01007
11	05109	05093	05076	05060	05044	05027	11	01000	00993	00987	00980	00973	00966
12	05012	04996	04980	04964	04948	04932	12	00960	00953	00946	00940	00933	00926
13	04916	04900	04884	04868	04852	04837	13	00920	00913	00907	00900	00894	00887
14	04821	04805	04789	04773	04758	04742	14	00881	00874	00868	00862	00855	00849
15	04727	04711	04696	04680	04665	04649	15	00843	00836	00830	00824	00818	00811
16	04634	04619	04603	04588	04573	04557	16	00805	00799	00793	00787	00781	00775
17	04542	04527	04512	04496	04481	04466	17	00769	00763	00757	00751	00745	00739
18	04451	04436	04421	04406	04391	04376	18	00733	00728	00722	00716	00710	00704
19	04361	04346	04332	04317	04302	04287	19	00699	00693	00687	00682	00676	00670
20	0.04272	04257	04243	04228	04214	04199	20	0.00665	00659	00654	00648	00643	00637
21	04185	04170	04155	04141	04127	04112	21	00632	00626	00621	00616	00610	00605
22	04098	04083	04069	04055	04040	04026	22	00600	00594	00589	00584	00579	00574
23	04012	03997	03983	03969	03955	03941	23	00568	00563	00558	00553	00548	00543
24	03927	03913	03899	03885	03871	03857	24	00538	00533	00528	00523	00518	00513
25	03843	03829	03815	03802	03788	03774	25	00508	00504	00499	00494	00489	00484
26	03760	03746	03733	03719	03706	03692	26	00480	00475	00470	00466	00461	00456
27	03678	03665	03651	03638	03624	03611	27	00452	00447	00443	00438	00434	00429
28	03597	03584	03571	03557	03544	03531	28	00425	00420	00416	00412	00407	00403
29	03517	03504	03491	03478	03465	03452	29	00399	00394	00390	00386	00382	00377
30	0.03438	03425	03412	03399	03386	03373	30	0.00373	00369	00365	00361	00357	00353
31	03360	03348	03335	03322	03309	03296	31	00349	00345	00341	00337	00333	00329
32	03283	03271	03258	03245	03233	03220	32	00325	00321	00317	00313	00310	00306
33	03207	03195	03182	03170	03157	03145	33	00302	00298	00295	00291	00287	00284
34	03132	03120	03107	03095	03083	03070	34	00280	00276	00273	00269	00266	00262
35	03058	03046	03034	03021	03009	02997	35	00259	00255	00252	00249	00245	00242
36	02985	02973	02961	02949	02937	02925	36	00239	00235	00232	00229	00225	00222
37	02913	02901	02889	02877	02865	02853	37	00219	00216	00213	00210	00207	00203
38	02841	02829	02818	02806	02794	02783	38	00200	00197	00194	00191	00188	00185
39	02771	02759	02748	02736	02724	02713	39	00183	00180	00177	00174	00171	00168
40	0.02701	02690	02678	02667	02656	02644	40	0.00166	00163	00160	00157	00155	00152
41	02633	02622	02610	02599	02588	02577	41	00149	00147	00144	00142	00139	00137
42	02565	02554	02543	02532	02521	02510	42	00134	00132	00129	00127	00124	00122
43	02499	02488	02477	02466	02455	02444	43	00120	00117	00115	00113	00110	00108
44	02433	02422	02411	02400	02390	02379	44	00106	00104	00102	00100	00097	00095
45	02368	02357	02347	02336	02326	02315	45	00093	00091	00089	00087	00085	00083
46	02304	02294	02283	02273	02262	02252	46	00081	00079	00077	00075	00074	00072
47	02241	02231	02221	02210	02200	02190	47	00070	00068	00066	00064	00063	00061
48	02179	02169	02159	02149	02139	02128	48	00060	00058	00056	00055	00053	00052
49	02118	02108	02098	02088	02078	02068	49	00050	00049	00047	00046	00044	00043
50	0.02058	02048	02038	02028	02018	02009	50	0.00041	00040	00039	00037	00036	00035
51	01999	01989	01979	01969	01960	01950	51	00033	00032	00031	00030	00029	00028
52	01940	01931	01921	01912	01902	01892	52	00026	00025	00024	00023	00022	00021
53	01883	01873	01864	01854	01845	01836	53	00020	00019	00018	00017	00016	00016
54	01826	01817	01808	01798	01789	01780	54	00015	00014	00013	00013	00012	00011
55	01771	01761	01752	01743	01734	01725	55	00010	00010	00009	00008	00008	00007
56	01716	01707	01698	01689	01680	01671	56	00010	00009	00008	00007	00007	00006
57	01662	01653	01644	01635	01626	01618	57	00004	00003	00003	00003	00002	00002
58	01609	01600	01591	01583	01574	01565	58	00002	00001	00001	00001	00001	00001
59	01557	01548	01540	01531	01523	01514	59	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000

TABLE XXIII. For finding the Latitude by two Altitudes of the Sun.

Middle Time.										
0 Hours						1 Hour.				
M.	0	1	10	20	30	M.	0	10	20	30
0	1627	1637	1647	1657	1707	0	78521	78521	78521	78521
1	1647	1657	1707	1717	1727	1	78521	78521	78521	78521
2	1657	1707	1717	1727	1737	2	78521	78521	78521	78521
3	1707	1717	1727	1737	1747	3	78521	78521	78521	78521
4	1717	1727	1737	1747	1757	4	78521	78521	78521	78521
5	1727	1737	1747	1757	1807	5	78521	78521	78521	78521
6	1737	1747	1757	1807	1817	6	78521	78521	78521	78521
7	1747	1757	1807	1817	1827	7	78521	78521	78521	78521
8	1757	1807	1817	1827	1837	8	78521	78521	78521	78521
9	1807	1817	1827	1837	1847	9	78521	78521	78521	78521
10	1817	1827	1837	1847	1857	10	78521	78521	78521	78521
11	1827	1837	1847	1857	1907	11	78521	78521	78521	78521
12	1837	1847	1857	1907	1917	12	78521	78521	78521	78521
13	1847	1857	1907	1917	1927	13	78521	78521	78521	78521
14	1857	1907	1917	1927	1937	14	78521	78521	78521	78521
15	1907	1917	1927	1937	1947	15	78521	78521	78521	78521
16	1917	1927	1937	1947	1957	16	78521	78521	78521	78521
17	1927	1937	1947	1957	2007	17	78521	78521	78521	78521
18	1937	1947	1957	2007	2017	18	78521	78521	78521	78521
19	1947	1957	2007	2017	2027	19	78521	78521	78521	78521
20	1957	2007	2017	2027	2037	20	78521	78521	78521	78521
21	2007	2017	2027	2037	2047	21	78521	78521	78521	78521
22	2017	2027	2037	2047	2057	22	78521	78521	78521	78521
23	2027	2037	2047	2057	2107	23	78521	78521	78521	78521
24	2037	2047	2057	2107	2117	24	78521	78521	78521	78521
25	2047	2057	2107	2117	2127	25	78521	78521	78521	78521
26	2057	2107	2117	2127	2137	26	78521	78521	78521	78521
27	2107	2117	2127	2137	2147	27	78521	78521	78521	78521
28	2117	2127	2137	2147	2157	28	78521	78521	78521	78521
29	2127	2137	2147	2157	2207	29	78521	78521	78521	78521
30	2137	2147	2157	2207	2217	30	78521	78521	78521	78521
31	2147	2157	2207	2217	2227	31	78521	78521	78521	78521
32	2157	2207	2217	2227	2237	32	78521	78521	78521	78521
33	2207	2217	2227	2237	2247	33	78521	78521	78521	78521
34	2217	2227	2237	2247	2257	34	78521	78521	78521	78521
35	2227	2237	2247	2257	2307	35	78521	78521	78521	78521
36	2237	2247	2257	2307	2317	36	78521	78521	78521	78521
37	2247	2257	2307	2317	2327	37	78521	78521	78521	78521
38	2257	2307	2317	2327	2337	38	78521	78521	78521	78521
39	2307	2317	2327	2337	2347	39	78521	78521	78521	78521
40	2317	2327	2337	2347	2357	40	78521	78521	78521	78521
41	2327	2337	2347	2357	2407	41	78521	78521	78521	78521
42	2337	2347	2357	2407	2417	42	78521	78521	78521	78521
43	2347	2357	2407	2417	2427	43	78521	78521	78521	78521
44	2357	2407	2417	2427	2437	44	78521	78521	78521	78521
45	2407	2417	2427	2437	2447	45	78521	78521	78521	78521
46	2417	2427	2437	2447	2457	46	78521	78521	78521	78521
47	2427	2437	2447	2457	2507	47	78521	78521	78521	78521
48	2437	2447	2457	2507	2517	48	78521	78521	78521	78521
49	2447	2457	2507	2517	2527	49	78521	78521	78521	78521
50	2457	2507	2517	2527	2537	50	78521	78521	78521	78521
51	2507	2517	2527	2537	2547	51	78521	78521	78521	78521
52	2517	2527	2537	2547	2557	52	78521	78521	78521	78521
53	2527	2537	2547	2557	2607	53	78521	78521	78521	78521
54	2537	2547	2557	2607	2617	54	78521	78521	78521	78521
55	2547	2557	2607	2617	2627	55	78521	78521	78521	78521
56	2557	2607	2617	2627	2637	56	78521	78521	78521	78521
57	2607	2617	2627	2637	2647	57	78521	78521	78521	78521
58	2617	2627	2637	2647	2657	58	78521	78521	78521	78521
59	2627	2637	2647	2657	2707	59	78521	78521	78521	78521

TABLE XXIII. For finding the Latitude by two Altitudes of the Sun:

Middle Time.													
2 Hours.							3 Hours.						
M	0"	10"	20"	30"	40"	50"	M	0"	10"	20"	30"	40"	50"
0	00000	00055	00109	00164	00218	00272	0	15001	15053	15111	15145	15177	15209
1	00327	00381	00435	00489	00543	00596	1	15240	15271	15303	15334	15365	15396
2	00650	00704	00757	00810	00864	00917	2	15427	15458	15489	15520	15551	15582
3	00970	01023	01076	01129	01182	01234	3	15613	15643	15674	15705	15735	15766
4	01287	01339	01392	01444	01496	01549	4	15777	15807	15837	15868	15898	15929
5	01601	01653	01705	01757	01809	01860	5	15974	16004	16034	16064	16094	16129
6	01912	01963	02014	02066	02117	02167	6	16159	16189	16219	16249	16279	16309
7	02219	02270	02321	02372	02423	02473	7	16337	16367	16397	16427	16457	16486
8	02524	02574	02625	02675	02725	02775	8	16516	16546	16576	16606	16636	16665
9	02826	02876	02926	02976	03026	03075	9	16692	16722	16752	16782	16812	16841
10	03125	03174	03224	03273	03323	03372	10	16866	16896	16926	16956	16986	17015
11	03421	03470	03519	03568	03617	03666	11	17039	17069	17099	17129	17159	17188
12	03714	03763	03811	03860	03909	03958	12	17210	17240	17270	17300	17330	17359
13	04004	04052	04100	04148	04196	04244	13	17380	17410	17440	17470	17500	17529
14	04292	04340	04387	04435	04483	04530	14	17544	17574	17604	17634	17664	17693
15	04577	04624	04671	04718	04766	04812	15	17716	17746	17776	17806	17836	17865
16	04859	04906	04953	04999	05046	05092	16	17881	17911	17941	17971	18001	18030
17	05139	05185	05231	05278	05324	05370	17	18045	18075	18105	18135	18165	18194
18	05416	05462	05508	05554	05599	05645	18	18209	18239	18269	18299	18329	18358
19	05690	05736	05781	05827	05872	05917	19	18364	18394	18424	18454	18484	18513
20	05962	06007	06052	06097	06142	06187	20	18527	18557	18587	18617	18647	18676
21	06232	06277	06321	06366	06410	06454	21	18691	18721	18751	18781	18811	18840
22	06498	06543	06587	06631	06676	06720	22	18854	18884	18914	18944	18974	19003
23	06763	06807	06851	06895	06939	06983	23	18997	19027	19057	19087	19117	19146
24	07025	07068	07112	07156	07199	07243	24	19159	19189	19219	19249	19279	19308
25	07284	07328	07371	07415	07458	07502	25	19301	19331	19361	19391	19421	19450
26	07542	07585	07629	07672	07716	07759	26	19444	19474	19504	19534	19564	19593
27	07797	07840	07883	07927	07970	08013	27	19607	19637	19667	19697	19727	19756
28	08049	08091	08134	08177	08220	08263	28	19750	19780	19810	19840	19870	19899
29	08300	08342	08385	08428	08471	08514	29	19904	19934	19964	19994	20024	20053
30	08548	08589	08630	08671	08712	08753	30	20050	20080	20110	20140	20170	20200
31	08794	08834	08875	08916	08956	08997	31	20194	20224	20254	20284	20314	20344
32	09037	09077	09117	09157	09197	09237	32	20334	20364	20394	20424	20454	20484
33	09279	09319	09359	09399	09439	09478	33	20480	20510	20540	20570	20600	20630
34	09518	09558	09597	09637	09677	09716	34	20621	20651	20681	20711	20741	20771
35	09755	09794	09834	09873	09912	09951	35	20807	20837	20867	20897	20927	20957
36	09990	10029	10068	10107	10146	10184	36	20999	21029	21059	21089	21119	21149
37	10223	10262	10300	10339	10377	10416	37	21036	21066	21096	21126	21156	21186
38	10454	10492	10531	10569	10607	10645	38	21177	21207	21237	21267	21297	21327
39	10683	10721	10759	10797	10834	10872	39	21306	21336	21366	21396	21426	21456
40	10910	10947	10985	11022	11060	11097	40	21434	21464	21494	21524	21554	21584
41	11135	11172	11209	11246	11283	11320	41	21572	21602	21632	21662	21692	21722
42	11357	11394	11431	11468	11505	11542	42	21702	21732	21762	21792	21822	21852
43	11578	11615	11652	11688	11725	11761	43	21832	21862	21892	21922	21952	21982
44	11797	11834	11870	11906	11942	11979	44	21960	21990	22020	22050	22080	22110
45	12014	12050	12086	12122	12158	12194	45	22088	22118	22148	22178	22208	22238
46	12229	12265	12301	12336	12372	12407	46	22214	22244	22274	22304	22334	22364
47	12443	12478	12513	12549	12584	12619	47	22338	22368	22398	22428	22458	22488
48	12654	12689	12724	12759	12794	12829	48	22462	22492	22522	22552	22582	22612
49	12864	12899	12933	12968	13002	13037	49	22585	22615	22645	22675	22705	22735
50	1307	13106	13140	13175	13209	13243	50	22706	22736	22766	22796	22826	22856
51	13277	13311	13345	13379	13413	13447	51	22826	22856	22886	22916	22946	22976
52	13481	13515	13549	13583	13617	13651	52	22945	22975	23005	23035	23065	23095
53	13684	13717	13751	13784	13818	13852	53	23063	23093	23123	23153	23183	23213
54	13884	13917	13951	13984	14017	14050	54	23180	23210	23240	23270	23300	23330
55	14083	14116	14149	14182	14215	14247	55	23295	23325	23355	23385	23415	23445
56	14280	14313	14345	14378	14411	14443	56	23410	23440	23470	23500	23530	23560
57	14475	14508	14540	14573	14605	14637	57	23523	23553	23583	23613	23643	23673
58	14669	14701	14733	14765	14797	14829	58	23637	23667	23697	23727	23757	23787
59	14861	14893	14925	14957	14989	15020	59	23749	23779	23809	23839	23869	23899

TABLE XXIII. For finding the Latitude by two Altitudes of the Sun.

Middle Time.													
4 Hours.							5 Hours.						
M	0'	10'	20'	30'	40'	50'	M	0'	10'	20'	30'	40'	50'
0	5.23836	23874	23912	23950	23988	24026	0	28597	28606	28614	28623	28631	28639
1	23964	23981	24001	24019	24037	24055	1	28648	28656	28664	28673	28681	28689
2	24073	24091	24108	24126	24144	24162	2	28699	28705	28713	28722	28730	28738
3	24179	24197	24215	24233	24250	24267	3	28746	28754	28761	28770	28778	28786
4	24285	24303	24320	24338	24355	24372	4	28797	28801	28809	28817	28825	28833
5	24389	24407	24424	24441	24458	24476	5	28848	28848	28856	28863	28871	28879
6	24491	24510	24527	24544	24561	24578	6	28899	28899	28901	28909	28917	28925
7	24595	24612	24629	24646	24663	24680	7	28931	28939	28946	28953	28961	28968
8	24697	24714	24730	24747	24763	24780	8	28975	28981	28990	28997	29004	29011
9	24797	24814	24830	24846	24863	24879	9	29019	29026	29033	29040	29047	29054
10	24896	24913	24929	24945	24961	24978	10	29061	29068	29075	29082	29089	29096
11	24994	25010	25027	25043	25059	25075	11	2910	29110	29116	29123	29130	29137
12	25091	25107	25123	25139	25155	25171	12	29143	29150	29157	29164	29170	29177
13	25187	25203	25219	25235	25251	25266	13	29181	29189	29196	29203	29209	29216
14	25281	25297	25314	25329	25345	25360	14	29221	29229	29235	29241	29248	29254
15	25376	25392	25407	25423	25438	25454	15	29260	29266	29273	29279	29285	29292
16	25469	25484	25500	25515	25530	25546	16	29298	29304	29310	29316	29322	29328
17	25561	25576	25591	25607	25622	25637	17	29334	29340	29346	29352	29358	29364
18	25651	25666	25682	25697	25712	25727	18	29370	29375	29381	29387	29393	29399
19	25741	25755	25771	25786	25801	25816	19	29404	29410	29416	29421	29427	29433
20	25831	25845	25860	25875	25890	25904	20	29438	29444	29449	29455	29460	29466
21	25918	25933	25948	25962	25977	25991	21	29471	29477	29482	29487	29493	29498
22	26005	26020	26034	26048	26063	26077	22	29503	29509	29514	29519	29524	29529
23	26091	26105	26120	26134	26148	26162	23	29531	29536	29541	29546	29551	29556
24	26176	26190	26204	26218	26232	26246	24	29565	29570	29575	29580	29585	29590
25	26260	26274	26288	26302	26316	26330	25	29595	29599	29604	29609	29614	29619
26	26344	26358	26372	26386	26400	26414	26	29623	29628	29633	29637	29642	29647
27	26421	26435	26449	26463	26477	26491	27	29651	29656	29660	29665	29669	29674
28	26506	26519	26533	26547	26561	26575	28	29674	29679	29683	29688	29692	29697
29	26586	26599	26613	26627	26641	26655	29	29704	29709	29713	29717	29722	29726
30	26665	26678	26692	26706	26720	26734	30	29730	29734	29738	29742	29746	29750
31	26743	26756	26770	26784	26798	26812	31	29754	29758	29762	29766	29770	29774
32	26820	26833	26847	26861	26875	26889	32	29773	29777	29781	29785	29789	29793
33	26896	26909	26923	26937	26951	26965	33	29801	29805	29809	29813	29817	29821
34	26971	26984	26998	27012	27026	27040	34	29823	29827	29831	29835	29839	29843
35	27045	27058	27072	27086	27100	27114	35	29844	29848	29852	29856	29860	29864
36	27114	27127	27141	27155	27169	27183	36	29864	29868	29872	29876	29880	29884
37	27190	27203	27217	27231	27245	27259	37	29884	29888	29892	29896	29900	29904
38	27261	27274	27288	27302	27316	27330	38	29903	29907	29911	29915	29919	29923
39	27331	27344	27358	27372	27386	27400	39	29920	29924	29928	29932	29936	29940
40	27401	27414	27428	27442	27456	27470	40	29937	29941	29945	29949	29953	29957
41	27470	27483	27497	27511	27525	27539	41	29954	29958	29962	29966	29970	29974
42	27538	27551	27565	27579	27593	27607	42	29967	29971	29975	29979	29983	29987
43	27604	27617	27631	27645	27659	27673	43	29982	29986	29990	29994	29998	30002
44	27670	27683	27697	27711	27725	27739	44	30007	30011	30015	30019	30023	30027
45	27731	27744	27758	27772	27786	27800	45	30010	30014	30018	30022	30026	30030
46	27799	27812	27826	27840	27854	27868	46	30021	30025	30029	30033	30037	30041
47	27861	27874	27888	27902	27916	27930	47	30033	30037	30041	30045	30049	30053
48	27924	27937	27951	27965	27979	27993	48	30043	30047	30051	30055	30059	30063
49	27989	27999	28013	28027	28041	28055	49	30053	30057	30061	30065	30069	30073
50	28045	28058	28072	28086	28100	28114	50	30062	30066	30070	30074	30078	30082
51	28104	28117	28131	28145	28159	28173	51	30070	30074	30078	30082	30086	30090
52	28163	28176	28190	28204	28218	28232	52	30077	30081	30085	30089	30093	30097
53	28220	28233	28247	28261	28275	28289	53	30085	30089	30093	30097	30101	30105
54	28277	28290	28304	28318	28332	28346	54	30093	30097	30101	30105	30109	30113
55	28331	28344	28358	28372	28386	28400	55	30099	30103	30107	30111	30115	30119
56	28387	28399	28413	28427	28441	28455	56	30107	30111	30115	30119	30123	30127
57	28441	28454	28468	28482	28496	28510	57	30109	30113	30117	30121	30125	30129
58	28494	28507	28521	28535	28549	28563	58	30101	30105	30109	30113	30117	30121
59	28546	28559	28573	28587	28601	28615	59	30103	30107	30111	30115	30119	30123

TABLE XXIII For finding the Latitude by two Altitudes of the Sun.

Log Rising.										
0 Hour.						1 Hour.				
M	0'	10'	20'	30'	40'	M	0'	10'	20'	30'
0	00000	4223	02416	37654	02642	0	3.53423	53482	53721	53959
1	97860	12250	22142	33079	42230	1	3.54670	54905	55140	55375
2	95806	6019	71414	77448	83054	2	56074	56306	56537	56767
3	93824	67980	0243	0667	10714	3	57455	57683	57910	58137
4	91827	21817	2522	28502	31660	4	58814	59038	59262	59486
5	37653	40501	4324	45931	48514	5	60151	60373	60593	60813
6	53482	55868	58184	60440	62639	6	61469	61686	61903	62110
7	64877	68920	70917	72869	74772	7	62766	62980	63194	63407
8	72474	76285	79019	81739	84426	8	64043	64254	64465	64675
9	78701	82297	84861	87399	89900	9	65302	65510	65717	65924
10	97354	99289	00699	02091	03455	10	66542	66747	66952	67156
11	06131	07437	08722	09991	11240	11	67765	67966	68167	68367
12	1368	14885	16060	17223	18372	12	68969	69169	69367	69566
13	20639	21744	22834	23915	24980	13	70157	70354	70550	70745
14	27073	28100	29116	30122	31112	14	71329	71523	71716	71909
15	33063	34083	35093	36091	37078	15	72485	72676	72867	73057
16	38667	39567	40457	41338	42211	16	73625	73813	74001	74188
17	43930	44777	45616	46447	47270	17	74750	74936	75121	75307
18	48893	49693	50488	51277	52060	18	75860	76043	76227	76409
19	53482	54244	55009	55768	56520	19	76955	77137	77318	77498
20	57839	58599	59354	60102	60842	20	78037	78216	78395	78573
21	6184	62590	63334	64076	64815	21	79105	79282	79459	79634
22	66312	66967	67611	68254	68896	22	80154	80334	80508	80682
23	70169	70767	71364	71959	72552	23	81201	81373	81544	81715
24	73963	74560	75156	75750	76342	24	82230	82400	82570	82739
25	77405	77981	78555	79127	79698	25	83246	83414	83582	83749
26	80840	81393	81944	82494	83042	26	84250	84416	84582	84747
27	84083	84617	85148	85677	86204	27	85242	85406	85570	85734
28	87238	87753	88265	88775	89282	28	86221	86385	86547	86709
29	90292	90799	91303	91805	92304	29	87192	87352	87513	87672
30	93123	93623	94121	94616	95109	30	88150	88309	88467	88625
31	96067	96563	97057	97548	98036	31	89097	89254	89411	89567
32	98820	99270	99718	00164	00605	32	90034	90189	90344	90498
33	01485	01925	02360	02792	03223	33	90961	91114	91267	91420
34	04077	04501	04921	05342	05760	34	91877	92028	92177	92326
35	06570	07001	07411	07819	08225	35	92781	92932	93081	93230
36	09032	09438	09840	10239	10636	36	93679	93827	93975	94122
37	11406	11796	12184	12570	12954	37	94566	94712	94856	95000
38	13718	14097	14475	14850	15225	38	95443	95588	95731	95875
39	15960	16338	16716	17091	17465	39	96311	96455	96598	96742
40	1816	18522	18881	19238	19594	40	97170	97313	97455	97597
41	2030	20653	21003	21351	21695	41	98021	98162	98302	98442
42	2235	22702	23047	23391	23733	42	98862	98999	99136	99272
43	2441	24762	25099	25438	25775	43	99697	99834	99970	00106
44	2647	26825	27170	27512	27852	44	00521	00657	00793	00928
45	2853	28883	29229	29572	29912	45	0133	01473	01611	01749
46	3058	30939	31281	31621	31958	46	02141	02280	02418	02554
47	3262	32974	33319	33661	34001	47	02947	03085	03221	03357
48	3475	35107	35449	35789	36127	48	03740	03877	04013	04148
49	35714	36058	36395	36730	37064	49	04521	04656	04790	04924
50	37482	37817	38154	38489	38822	50	05302	05435	05568	05700
51	39145	39479	39811	40142	40471	51	06074	06206	06337	06468
52	40875	41207	41538	41867	42194	52	06837	06968	07098	07227
53	42523	42854	43183	43511	43837	53	07599	07729	07858	07986
54	44188	44517	44844	45169	45492	54	08344	08473	08601	08728
55	45724	46051	46376	46699	47020	55	09088	09216	09343	09469
56	47282	47607	47930	48251	48570	56	09821	09948	10074	10199
57	48821	49144	49465	49784	50101	57	10558	10683	10807	10930
58	50314	50636	50956	51273	51588	58	11275	11398	11520	11641
59	51791	52111	52429	52744	53057	59	11992	12114	12235	12355

TABLE XXIII. For finding the Latitude by two Altitudes of the Sun

Log Rising.											
1 Hour.						1 Hour.					
M	0'	10'	20'	30'	40'	M	0'	10'	20'	30'	40'
1	1 81	12938	13000	13172	13250	0	46671	46747	46823	46899	46975
2	1 10	1351	1364	137	1357	1	4712	47203	47277	47354	47430
3	1 410	14230	1433	445	14406	2	47510	47656	47731	47806	47881
4	1 473	147	14710	14720	14720	3	4803	48106	48180	48255	48330
5	1 545	151	15710	15724	15937	4	48479	48553	48627	48701	48775
6	1 616	152	1633	1730	17614	5	48924	48998	49071	49145	49219
7	1 683	159	1700	17173	17245	6	49366	49440	49513	49587	49661
8	1 757	17615	172	17339	1750	7	49806	49879	49952	50025	50098
9	1 831	1831	189	18537	1860	8	50243	50316	50388	50461	50533
10	1 904	1904	9156	192	19373	9	50677	50750	50822	50894	50966
11	1 948	1948	9525	19524	20022	10	51109	51181	51253	51325	51396
12	2 0129	20129	204	20538	2066	11	51539	51610	51681	51753	51824
13	2 077	2077	20934	21031	21197	12	51966	52037	52107	52178	52249
14	2 140	2140	21620	21725	21831	13	52390	52461	52531	52601	52672
15	2 2041	22041	2225	22355	2245	14	52812	52882	52952	53022	53092
16	2 266	2266	2287	22970	23073	15	53231	53301	53371	53440	53510
17	2 329	2329	3496	23299	23402	16	53645	53718	53787	53856	53925
18	2 39	239	4112	24214	24316	17	54063	54132	54201	54269	54338
19	2 4530	24530	4723	24525	24720	18	54475	54544	54612	54680	54749
20	2 511	2511	2570	25430	25531	19	54887	54955	55023	55089	55157
21	2 5711	25711	5931	26031	261	20	55299	55360	55428	55496	55563
22	2 6330	26330	642	2652	2672	21	55611	55668	55732	55790	55856
23	2 6924	26924	692	27121	27227	22	55921	55980	56035	56091	56148
24	2 7514	27514	75	27710	27807	23	56231	56290	56345	56401	56457
25	2 8090	28090	80	28294	28391	24	56540	56598	56653	56708	56764
26	2 8681	28681	87	287	2895	25	56849	56907	56962	57017	57072
27	2 927	2927	92	2944	2954	26	57157	57215	57270	57325	57380
28	2 983	2983	98	29910	30015	27	57465	57523	57578	57633	57688
29	3 039	3039	104	30547	30641	28	57773	57831	57886	57941	57996
30	3 095	3095	110	31233	31327	29	58081	58139	58194	58249	58304
31	3 152	3152	116	31707	3180	30	58389	58447	58502	58557	58612
32	3 209	3209	123	3224	3244	31	58697	58755	58810	58865	58920
33	3 263	3263	129	32901	32997	32	59005	59063	59118	59173	59228
34	3 317	3317	136	33253	33349	33	59313	59371	59426	59481	59536
35	3 371	3371	143	33730	33826	34	59621	59679	59734	59789	59844
36	3 426	3426	149	3404	3413	35	59929	60000	60055	60110	60165
37	3 480	3480	156	3429	3438	36	60237	60308	60363	60418	60473
38	3 533	3533	162	3451	3460	37	60545	60616	60671	60726	60781
39	3 586	3586	168	3473	3482	38	60853	60924	60979	61034	61089
40	3 639	3639	175	3495	3504	39	61161	61232	61287	61342	61397
41	3 692	3692	181	3517	3526	40	61469	61540	61595	61650	61705
42	3 745	3745	188	3539	3548	41	61777	61848	61903	61958	62013
43	3 798	3798	194	3561	3570	42	62085	62156	62211	62266	62321
44	3 851	3851	200	3583	3592	43	62393	62464	62519	62574	62629
45	3 904	3904	207	3605	3614	44	62701	62772	62827	62882	62937
46	3 957	3957	213	3627	3636	45	63009	63080	63135	63190	63245
47	4 010	4010	220	3649	3658	46	63317	63388	63443	63498	63553
48	4 063	4063	226	3671	3680	47	63625	63696	63751	63806	63861
49	4 116	4116	233	3693	3702	48	63933	64004	64059	64114	64169
50	4 169	4169	239	3715	3724	49	64241	64312	64367	64422	64477
51	4 222	4222	246	3737	3746	50	64549	64620	64675	64730	64785
52	4 275	4275	252	3759	3768	51	64857	64928	64983	65038	65093
53	4 328	4328	259	3781	3790	52	65165	65236	65291	65346	65401
54	4 381	4381	265	3803	3812	53	65473	65544	65599	65654	65709
55	4 434	4434	272	3825	3834	54	65781	65852	65907	65962	66017
56	4 487	4487	278	3847	3856	55	66089	66160	66215	66270	66325
57	4 540	4540	285	3869	3878	56	66397	66468	66523	66578	66633
58	4 593	4593	291	3891	3900	57	66705	66776	66831	66886	66941
59	4 646	4646	298	3913	3922	58	67013	67084	67139	67194	67249
60	4 699	4699	304	3935	3944	59	67321	67392	67447	67502	67557

Table XXIII. For finding the Latitude by two Altitudes of the Sun.

Log Rising.												
4 Hours.							5 Hours.					
M	0'	10'	20'	30'	40'	50'	M	0'	10'	20'	30'	40'
0	4.67817	69952	70036	70061	70111	70170	0	4.86498	85034	87075	87116	87157
1	70224	70279	70331	70387	70442	70497	1	87214	87280	87311	87362	87402
2	70550	70604	70657	70712	70766	70820	2	87484	87525	87566	87606	87647
3	70874	70926	70981	71036	71089	71143	3	87816	87857	87898	87938	87979
4	71197	71250	71304	71357	71411	71464	4	88213	88254	88294	88334	88374
5	71518	71571	71624	71678	71731	71784	5	88694	88734	88774	88814	88854
6	71837	71890	71943	71996	72049	72102	6	89171	89210	89250	89289	89328
7	72155	72208	72260	72313	72366	72418	7	89643	89682	89721	89760	89799
8	72471	72523	72576	72628	72681	72733	8	90111	90149	90188	90227	90266
9	72784	72837	72889	72942	72994	73046	9	90575	90613	90652	90691	90729
10	73098	73150	73202	73254	73306	73358	10	91034	91072	91111	91149	91187
11	73409	73461	73513	73565	73617	73668	11	91490	91528	91566	91604	91642
12	73720	73772	73823	73875	73926	73977	12	91942	91980	92018	92056	92094
13	74027	74079	74131	74182	74233	74284	13	92390	92428	92466	92504	92542
14	74335	74386	74437	74488	74539	74590	14	92833	92871	92909	92947	92985
15	74641	74692	74743	74793	74844	74894	15	93273	93311	93349	93387	93425
16	74945	74996	75046	75096	75147	75197	16	93705	93743	93781	93819	93857
17	75247	75298	75348	75398	75448	75498	17	94141	94179	94217	94255	94293
18	75546	75597	75647	75697	75747	75797	18	94570	94608	94646	94684	94722
19	75844	75895	75945	75995	76045	76095	19	95004	95042	95080	95118	95156
20	76144	76194	76244	76294	76344	76394	20	95432	95470	95508	95546	95584
21	76443	76493	76543	76593	76643	76693	21	95855	95893	95931	95969	96007
22	76737	76787	76837	76887	76937	76987	22	96273	96311	96349	96387	96425
23	77032	77082	77132	77182	77232	77282	23	96686	96724	96762	96800	96838
24	77325	77375	77425	77475	77525	77575	24	97094	97132	97170	97208	97246
25	77616	77666	77716	77766	77816	77866	25	97502	97540	97578	97616	97654
26	77906	77956	78006	78056	78106	78156	26	97910	97948	97986	98024	98062
27	78194	78244	78294	78344	78394	78444	27	98318	98356	98394	98432	98470
28	78481	78531	78581	78631	78681	78731	28	98726	98764	98802	98840	98878
29	78771	78821	78871	78921	78971	79021	29	99134	99172	99210	99248	99286
30	79061	79111	79161	79211	79261	79311	30	99542	99580	99618	99656	99694
31	79351	79401	79451	79501	79551	79601	31	99950	99988	100026	100064	100102
32	79641	79691	79741	79791	79841	79891	32	100510	100548	100586	100624	100662
33	79881	79931	79981	80031	80081	80131	33	100960	101000	101040	101080	101120
34	80171	80221	80271	80321	80371	80421	34	101370	101410	101450	101490	101530
35	80461	80511	80561	80611	80661	80711	35	101820	101860	101900	101940	101980
36	80751	80801	80851	80901	80951	81001	36	102270	102310	102350	102390	102430
37	81041	81091	81141	81191	81241	81291	37	102720	102760	102800	102840	102880
38	81331	81381	81431	81481	81531	81581	38	103170	103210	103250	103290	103330
39	81621	81671	81721	81771	81821	81871	39	103620	103660	103700	103740	103780
40	81911	81961	82011	82061	82111	82161	40	104070	104110	104150	104190	104230
41	82201	82251	82301	82351	82401	82451	41	104520	104560	104600	104640	104680
42	82491	82541	82591	82641	82691	82741	42	104970	105010	105050	105090	105130
43	82781	82831	82881	82931	82981	83031	43	105420	105460	105500	105540	105580
44	83071	83121	83171	83221	83271	83321	44	105870	105910	105950	105990	106030
45	83361	83411	83461	83511	83561	83611	45	106320	106360	106400	106440	106480
46	83651	83701	83751	83801	83851	83901	46	106770	106810	106850	106890	106930
47	83941	83991	84041	84091	84141	84191	47	107220	107260	107300	107340	107380
48	84231	84281	84331	84381	84431	84481	48	107670	107710	107750	107790	107830
49	84521	84571	84621	84671	84721	84771	49	108120	108160	108200	108240	108280
50	84811	84861	84911	84961	85011	85061	50	108570	108610	108650	108690	108730
51	85101	85151	85201	85251	85301	85351	51	109020	109060	109100	109140	109180
52	85391	85441	85491	85541	85591	85641	52	109470	109510	109550	109590	109630
53	85681	85731	85781	85831	85881	85931	53	109920	109960	110000	110040	110080
54	85971	86021	86071	86121	86171	86221	54	110370	110410	110450	110490	110530
55	86261	86311	86361	86411	86461	86511	55	110820	110860	110900	110940	110980
56	86551	86601	86651	86701	86751	86801	56	111270	111310	111350	111390	111430
57	86841	86891	86941	86991	87041	87091	57	111720	111760	111800	111840	111880
58	87131	87181	87231	87281	87331	87381	58	112170	112210	112250	112290	112330
59	87421	87471	87521	87571	87621	87671	59	112620	112660	112700	112740	112780

TABLE XXIII. For finding the Latitude by two Altitudes of the Sun.

Half Elapsed Time.

2 Hours.							3 Hours.						
M	0"	10"	20"	30"	40"	50"	M	0"	10"	20"	30"	40"	50"
0	3010	3004	2999	2993	2988	2983	0	1505	1502	1497	1495	1492	1489
1	2976	2972	2968	2964	2960	2957	1	1486	1483	1479	1476	1473	1470
2	2943	2939	2936	2933	2929	2926	2	1467	1464	1461	1458	1455	1452
3	2913	2909	2906	2903	2899	2896	3	1449	1446	1442	1439	1436	1433
4	2881	2877	2874	2871	2867	2864	4	1430	1427	1424	1421	1418	1415
5	2850	2846	2843	2840	2836	2833	5	1412	1409	1406	1403	1400	1397
6	2819	2815	2812	2809	2805	2802	6	1394	1391	1388	1385	1382	1379
7	2788	2784	2781	2778	2774	2771	7	1376	1373	1370	1367	1364	1361
8	2757	2753	2750	2747	2743	2740	8	1358	1355	1352	1349	1347	1344
9	2727	2723	2720	2717	2713	2710	9	1341	1338	1335	1332	1329	1326
10	2697	2693	2690	2687	2683	2680	10	1323	1320	1317	1315	1312	1309
11	2666	2663	2660	2657	2653	2650	11	1304	1303	1300	1297	1295	1292
12	2638	2634	2631	2628	2624	2621	12	1286	1283	1280	1277	1275	1272
13	2609	2605	2602	2599	2595	2592	13	1273	1269	1267	1263	1261	1258
14	2581	2577	2574	2571	2567	2564	14	1255	1252	1249	1247	1244	1241
15	2552	2549	2546	2543	2539	2536	15	1238	1236	1232	1230	1227	1224
16	2524	2520	2517	2514	2510	2507	16	1220	1217	1214	1212	1209	1206
17	2496	2492	2489	2486	2482	2479	17	1205	1201	1199	1197	1194	1191
18	2468	2464	2461	2458	2454	2451	18	1187	1184	1181	1178	1175	1172
19	2441	2437	2434	2431	2427	2424	19	1170	1166	1164	1161	1158	1155
20	2414	2410	2407	2404	2400	2397	20	1155	1151	1149	1146	1143	1140
21	2387	2383	2380	2377	2373	2370	21	1141	1137	1134	1132	1129	1126
22	2360	2356	2353	2350	2346	2343	22	1123	1120	1117	1114	1112	1109
23	2334	2330	2327	2324	2320	2317	23	1105	1102	1099	1097	1094	1091
24	2307	2303	2300	2297	2293	2290	24	1090	1086	1084	1081	1078	1075
25	2281	2277	2274	2271	2267	2264	25	1073	1070	1067	1064	1062	1059
26	2255	2251	2248	2245	2241	2238	26	1058	1054	1052	1049	1046	1043
27	2230	2226	2223	2220	2216	2213	27	1041	1038	1035	1032	1030	1027
28	2204	2201	2197	2194	2191	2188	28	1024	1021	1018	1015	1012	1010
29	2180	2176	2173	2170	2166	2163	29	1019	1015	1013	1010	1007	1005
30	2155	2151	2148	2145	2141	2138	30	1005	1002	999	997	994	991
31	2130	2126	2123	2120	2116	2113	31	990	987	984	982	979	976
32	2106	2102	2099	2095	2092	2089	32	976	973	970	967	964	961
33	2081	2078	2074	2071	2068	2065	33	962	959	957	954	951	948
34	2058	2054	2051	2047	2044	2041	34	948	945	943	940	937	934
35	2034	2030	2027	2024	2020	2017	35	934	931	929	926	923	920
36	2011	2007	2004	2001	1997	1994	36	920	917	915	912	909	906
37	1988	1984	1981	1978	1974	1971	37	906	903	901	898	895	892
38	1964	1961	1957	1954	1951	1948	38	893	890	887	884	882	879
39	1942	1938	1934	1931	1928	1925	39	879	877	874	871	868	865
40	1919	1915	1912	1908	1905	1902	40	866	863	861	858	855	853
41	1896	1893	1889	1886	1883	1880	41	853	850	848	845	842	840
42	1874	1870	1867	1863	1860	1857	42	840	837	835	832	829	826
43	1852	1848	1845	1841	1838	1835	43	827	824	822	819	816	813
44	1830	1826	1823	1819	1816	1813	44	814	811	809	806	803	800
45	1808	1804	1801	1798	1794	1791	45	801	799	797	794	791	788
46	1787	1783	1780	1776	1773	1770	46	789	786	784	781	778	775
47	1766	1762	1759	1755	1752	1749	47	776	774	771	768	765	762
48	1744	1741	1737	1734	1731	1728	48	764	761	759	756	753	750
49	1723	1720	1717	1713	1710	1707	49	751	749	747	744	741	738
50	1703	1699	1696	1692	1689	1686	50	739	737	735	732	729	726
51	1682	1679	1675	1672	1669	1666	51	727	724	722	719	716	713
52	1662	1658	1655	1652	1649	1646	52	715	713	710	707	704	701
53	1641	1638	1635	1631	1628	1625	53	704	701	699	696	693	690
54	1621	1617	1614	1611	1608	1605	54	692	689	687	684	681	678
55	1602	1598	1595	1592	1589	1586	55	680	677	675	672	669	666
56	1582	1579	1575	1572	1569	1566	56	669	666	663	661	658	655
57	1562	1559	1556	1552	1549	1546	57	658	655	653	650	647	644
58	1544	1540	1537	1534	1531	1527	58	646	644	641	638	635	632
59	1524	1521	1518	1515	1511	1508	59	635	633	630	627	624	621

TABLE XXIII. For finding the Latitude by two Amplitudes of the Sun.

Half Elapsed Time.

4 Hours.							5 Hours.						
M	0"	10"	20"	30"	40"	50"	M	0"	10"	20"	30"	40"	50"
0	0.06247	06229	06211	06192	06174	06156	0	0.01506	0149	01489	01480	01472	01464
1	06138	06120	06102	06084	06065	06048	1	01455	01447	01439	01430	01422	01414
2	06030	06012	05995	05977	05959	05941	2	01406	01398	01390	01381	01373	01365
3	05924	05906	05888	05871	05853	05836	3	01357	01349	01341	01333	01325	01317
4	05818	05801	05783	05766	05748	05731	4	01310	01302	01294	01286	01278	01270
5	05714	05696	05679	05662	05645	05627	5	01263	01255	01247	01240	01232	01224
6	05610	05593	05576	05559	05542	05525	6	01217	01209	01202	01194	01187	01179
7	05508	05491	05474	05457	05440	05422	7	01172	01164	01157	01150	01142	01135
8	05406	05389	05373	05356	05340	05323	8	01128	01120	01113	01106	01099	01091
9	05306	05290	05273	05257	05240	05224	9	01084	01077	01070	01063	01056	01049
10	0.05207	0519	05174	0515	05142	05125	10	01042	01035	01028	01021	01014	01007
11	05109	05093	05076	0506	05044	0502	11	01000	00993	00987	00980	00973	00966
12	05012	04996	04980	04964	04948	04932	12	00960	00953	00946	00940	00933	00926
13	04916	04900	04884	04868	04852	04837	13	00920	00913	00907	00900	00894	00887
14	04821	04805	04789	04773	04758	0474	14	00881	00874	00868	00862	00855	00849
15	04727	04711	04696	0468	04665	04649	15	00843	00836	00830	00824	00818	00811
16	04634	04619	04603	04588	04573	0455	16	00805	00799	00793	00787	00781	00775
17	04542	04527	04512	04496	04481	04466	17	00769	00763	00757	00751	00745	00739
18	04451	04436	04421	04406	04391	04376	18	00733	00728	00722	00716	00710	00704
19	04361	04346	04332	04317	04302	04287	19	00699	00693	00687	00682	00676	00670
20	0.04272	0425	04243	04228	04214	04199	20	00665	00659	00654	00648	00643	00637
21	04185	04170	04155	04141	04127	04112	21	00632	00626	00621	00616	00610	00605
22	04098	04083	04069	04055	04040	04026	22	00600	00594	00589	00584	00579	00574
23	04012	03997	03983	03969	03955	03941	23	00563	00558	00553	00548	00543	00538
24	03927	03913	03899	03885	03871	03857	24	00538	00533	00528	00523	00518	00513
25	03843	03829	03815	03802	03788	03774	25	00508	00504	00499	00494	00489	00484
26	03760	03746	03733	03719	03706	03692	26	00480	00475	00470	00466	00461	00456
27	03678	03665	03651	03638	03624	03611	27	00452	00447	00443	00438	00434	00429
28	03597	03584	03571	03557	03544	03531	28	00425	00420	00416	00412	00407	00403
29	03517	03504	03491	03478	03465	03452	29	00399	00394	00390	00386	00382	00377
30	0.03438	03425	03412	03399	03386	03373	30	0.00373	00369	00365	00361	00357	00353
31	03360	03348	03335	03322	03309	03296	31	00349	00345	00341	00337	00333	00329
32	03283	03271	03258	03245	03233	03220	32	00325	00321	00317	00313	00310	00306
33	03207	03195	03182	03170	03157	03145	33	00302	00298	00295	00291	00287	00284
34	03132	03120	03107	03095	03083	03070	34	00280	00276	00273	00269	00266	00262
35	03058	03046	03034	03021	03009	02997	35	00259	00255	00252	00249	00245	00242
36	02985	02973	02961	02949	02937	02925	36	00239	00235	00232	00229	00225	00222
37	02913	02901	02889	02877	02865	02853	37	00219	00216	00213	00210	00207	00203
38	02841	02829	02818	02806	02794	02783	38	00200	00197	00194	00191	00188	00185
39	02771	02759	02748	02736	02724	02713	39	00183	00180	00177	00174	00171	00168
40	0.02701	02690	02678	02667	02656	02644	40	0.00166	00163	00160	00157	00155	00152
41	02633	02622	02610	02599	02588	02577	41	00149	00147	00144	00142	00139	00137
42	02565	02554	02543	02532	02521	02510	42	00134	00132	00129	00127	00124	00122
43	02499	02488	02477	02466	02455	02444	43	00120	00117	00115	00113	00110	00108
44	02433	02422	02411	02400	02390	02379	44	00106	00104	00102	00100	00097	00095
45	02368	02357	02347	02336	02326	02315	45	00093	00091	00089	00087	00085	00083
46	02304	02294	02283	02273	02262	02252	46	00081	00079	00077	00075	00074	00072
47	02241	02231	02221	02210	02200	02190	47	00070	00068	00066	00064	00063	00061
48	02179	02169	02159	02149	02139	02128	48	00060	00058	00056	00055	00053	00052
49	02118	02108	02098	02088	02078	02068	49	00050	00049	00047	00046	00044	00043
50	0.02058	02048	02038	02028	02018	02009	50	0.00041	00040	00039	00037	00036	00035
51	01999	01989	01979	01969	01960	01950	51	00033	00032	00031	00030	00029	00028
52	01940	01931	01921	01912	01902	01892	52	00026	00025	00024	00023	00022	00021
53	01883	01873	01864	01854	01845	01836	53	00020	00019	00018	00017	00017	00016
54	01826	01817	01808	01798	01789	01780	54	00015	00014	00013	00013	00012	00011
55	01771	01761	01752	01743	01734	01725	55	00010	00010	00009	00008	00008	00007
56	01716	01707	01698	01689	01680	01671	56	00010	00009	00008	00007	00007	00006
57	01662	01653	01644	01635	01626	01618	57	00004	00003	00003	00003	00002	00002
58	01609	01600	01591	01583	01574	01565	58	00002	00001	00001	00001	00001	00001
59	01557	01548	01540	01531	01523	01514	59	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000

TABLE XXI.

For Finding the Distance of Terrestrial
Objects at Sea.

Ht. Ft.	Dist. M. D.	Ht. Ft.	Dist. M. D.	Ht. Ft.	Dist. M. D.	Ht. Ft.	Dist. M. D.
1	1. 32	44	8. 78	320	13. 67	1000	41. 8
2	1. 37	45	8. 87	330	14. 03	1100	43. 5
3	2. 29	46	8. 97	340	14. 39	1200	45. 1
4	2. 65	47	9. 07	350	14. 75	1300	47. 7
5	2. 96	48	9. 17	360	15. 10	1400	49. 3
6	3. 24	49	9. 26	370	15. 45	1500	51. 0
7	3. 50	50	9. 35	380	15. 79	1600	52. 6
8	3. 74	55	9. 81	390	16. 13	1700	54. 3
9	3. 97	60	10. 23	400	16. 46	1800	56. 1
10	4. 18	65	10. 67	410	16. 79	1900	57. 7
11	4. 39	70	11. 07	420	17. 11	2000	59. 2
12	4. 56	75	11. 46	430	17. 43	2100	60. 6
13	4. 77	80	11. 83	440	17. 75	2200	62. 1
14	4. 95	85	12. 20	450	18. 06	2300	63. 4
15	5. 12	90	12. 55	460	18. 37	2400	64. 8
16	5. 29	95	13. 89	470	18. 68	2500	66. 1
17	5. 45	100	13. 23	480	18. 98	2600	67. 5
18	5. 61	105	13. 56	490	19. 29	2700	68. 7
19	5. 77	110	13. 88	500	19. 58	2800	70. 0
20	5. 92	115	14. 19	520	20. 17	2900	71. 2
21	6. 06	120	14. 49	540	20. 74	3000	72. 3
22	6. 21	125	14. 79	560	21. 31	3100	73. 7
23	6. 34	130	15. 08	580	21. 86	3200	74. 8
24	6. 48	135	15. 37	600	22. 41	3300	76. 0
25	6. 61	140	15. 65	620	22. 94	3400	77. 1
26	6. 75	145	15. 93	640	23. 47	3500	78. 2
27	6. 87	150	16. 20	660	23. 99	3600	79. 4
28	7. 00	160	16. 73	680	24. 50	3700	80. 5
29	7. 12	170	17. 25	700	25. 00	3800	81. 6
30	7. 25	180	17. 75	720	25. 50	3900	82. 7
31	7. 37	190	18. 24	740	26. 00	4000	83. 8
32	7. 48	200	18. 71	760	26. 47	4100	84. 9
33	7. 60	210	19. 17	780	26. 95	4200	85. 9
34	7. 71	220	19. 62	800	27. 42	4300	86. 8
35	7. 83	230	20. 06	820	27. 88	4400	87. 8
36	7. 94	240	20. 50	840	28. 34	4500	88. 7
37	8. 05	250	20. 92	860	28. 80	4600	89. 7
38	8. 16	260	21. 33	880	29. 25	4700	90. 7
39	8. 26	270	21. 74	900	29. 69	4800	91. 7
40	8. 37	280	22. 14	920	30. 13	4900	92. 6
41	8. 47	290	22. 53	940	30. 56	5000	93. 5
42	8. 57	300	22. 91	960	30. 99	1 M	96. 5
43	8. 68	310	23. 29	980	31. 42		

TABLE XXII.

Proportion of Powder for Sea
Guns.

Pdrs.	Proof.	Ser- vice.	Salut- ing.	Scal- ing.
	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.
42	25. 0	14. 0	10. 0	3. 0
32	21. 0	10. 11	8. 0	2. 12
24	18. 0	8. 0	6. 0	2. 0
18	15. 0	6. 0	4. 8	1. 8
12	12. 0	4. 0	3. 0	1. 0
9	9. 0	3. 0	2. 4	0. 12
6	6. 0	2. 0	2. 0	0. 8
4	4. 0	1. 5	1. 5	0. 6
3	3. 0	1. 0	1. 0	0. 4
2	0. 8	0. 7	0. 7	0. 1

Caronades.

Pdrs.	Proof.	Ser- vice.	Salut- ing.	Scal- ing.
	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.
42	9. 0	4. 8	4. 8	1. 8
32	8. 0	4. 0	4. 0	1. 4
24	6. 0	3. 0	3. 0	1. 0
18	4. 0	2. 0	2. 0	1. 0
12	3. 0	1. 8	1. 8	0. 12

Wall Pieces.

Pdrs.	Proof.	Ser- vice.	Salut- ing.	Scal- ing.
	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.
2.8	0.10			

Musquets.

Pdrs.	Proof.	Ser- vice.	Salut- ing.	Scal- ing.
	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.
0.12	0.6			

Pistols.

Pdrs.	Proof.	Ser- vice.	Salut- ing.	Scal- ing.
	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.
0.6	0.3			

N. B These proportions are
with powder in good condition;
if it is damp, or damaged, a great-
er quantity will be necessary.

A TABLE of the Number and
Sorts of Shot contained in the
Grapes for the nature of Guns
undermentioned.

Pdrs.	Shot.	No. in each.	No. in each box
42	4lb.	9	4
32	3	9	4
24	2	9	6
18	1½	9	8
12	1	9	10
	Oz.		
9	13	9	12
6	8	9	20
4	■	9	20

TABLE XXIII. For finding the Latitude by two Altitudes of the Sun.

Half elapsed Time.													
0 Hour.							1 Hour.						
M.	0'	10'	20'	30'	40'	50'	M.	0'	10'	20'	30'	40'	50'
0		13833	83730	66121	53627	43936	0	58707	5854	58453	5848	58231	58115
1	2.36018	19324	23525	18409	13834	09695	1	57919	57853	57757	57627	57518	57424
2	05916	22440	99221	96225	93422	90790	2	57210	57190	57043	56910	56787	56674
3	1.8830	35959	83732	50113	79593	77663	3	56633	56521	56409	56297	56185	56076
4	75814	4042	72339	70006	6121	6759	4	55966	55851	55741	5563	55521	55419
5	66125	64701	63322	61986	60690	59431	5	55311	55203	55093	54987	54881	54773
6	58208	57025	55861	54733	53634	52563	6	54660	54554	54452	54347	54241	54136
7	51115	50444	49496	4852	47566	46632	7	54032	53936	53827	53718	53614	53510
8	45717	44713	43740	42756	41742	40711	8	53406	53303	53200	53097	52995	52893
9	40505	39507	38527	37558	36570	35562	9	52791	52690	52589	52487	52385	52286
10	1.36032	3531	3460	33915	33231	3255	10	52166	52081	51987	51886	51785	51688
11	31896	31243	30600	29967	29342	28727	11	51558	51470	51372	51274	51176	51099
12	28120	27522	26931	26349	25774	25207	12	51000	50907	50800	50701	50601	50504
13	24647	24095	2354	23015	22477	21952	13	50423	50327	50232	50137	50041	49947
14	21432	20919	2041	19910	19415	18921	14	49852	49758	49664	49570	49476	49383
15	18440	17961	17477	17015	16554	16097	15	49290	49197	49104	49012	48920	48825
16	15642	15192	4747	1430	13872	13440	16	48736	48644	48551	48460	48367	48280
17	13013	12590	12171	11757	11346	10934	17	48189	48097	48005	47914	47822	47739
18	10536	10136	9740	9347	8956	8567	18	47650	47561	47472	47382	47291	47207
19	08193	07814	07439	07067	06697	06333	19	47111	47031	46941	46851	46760	46682
20	1.05970	05610	05254	04901	04550	04202	20	46574	46500	46421	46341	46261	46183
21	03557	0331	03175	02838	02504	02172	21	46077	45992	45907	45822	45737	45652
22	01843	01516	1192	00870	00550	00216	22	45586	45513	45439	45364	45290	45217
23	0.99913	99900	99271	9898	98682	98377	23	45064	44981	44898	44815	44733	44649
24	95077	97777	97480	97184	96891	96600	24	44567	44485	44403	44321	44239	44158
25	96310	96021	95735	95454	95172	94892	25	44077	43996	43915	43834	43753	43673
26	94614	9433	94063	93790	93519	9324	26	43593	43512	43433	43355	43277	43199
27	92982	9216	92452	9218	91928	9166	27	43114	43035	42957	42877	42799	42721
28	91411	91154	90899	90646	90394	9014	28	42642	42565	42488	42409	42331	42253
29	89894	89647	89401	89157	88913	88671	29	42176	42099	42021	41944	41866	41792
30	0.88430	88191	87953	87715	8748	8724	30	41710	41634	41556	41480	41402	41326
31	87015	86783	86553	86324	86096	85870	31	41261	41186	41111	41037	40961	40886
32	85644	85420	85197	84975	84755	8453	32	40812	40738	40664	40590	40516	40442
33	84317	84100	83884	83669	83455	83242	33	40363	40290	40217	40144	40071	40003
34	83030	82813	82609	82401	82193	81986	34	39930	39857	39784	39711	39641	39569
35	81780	81576	81372	81169	80967	80767	35	39497	39424	39351	39278	39211	39140
36	80567	80368	80170	79973	79777	79581	36	39064	38991	38918	38845	38776	38706
37	79327	79133	79001	78809	78618	7842	37	38641	38568	38495	38426	38356	38286
38	78239	78051	77863	77677	77491	77301	38	38227	38154	38081	38008	37939	37882
39	77122	76935	76756	76574	76393	76212	39	37813	37740	37667	37594	37524	37473
40	0.76033	75854	75676	75497	75323	75147	40	37400	37327	37254	37181	37113	37068
41	74972	74797	74624	74451	74279	74107	41	37001	36928	36855	36782	36713	36668
42	73937	73767	73597	73429	73261	73097	42	36602	36531	36457	36384	36313	36272
43	72926	72760	72595	72430	72266	72103	43	36206	36141	36077	36011	35947	35881
44	7194	71778	71616	71455	71295	71133	44	35816	35752	35688	35622	35558	35494
45	70976	70816	70660	70503	70346	70190	45	35430	35366	35302	35238	35177	35110
46	70034	69879	69722	69567	69411	69256	46	35047	34982	34918	34855	34791	34732
47	69113	68962	68811	68660	68510	68361	47	34664	34600	34536	34472	34411	34358
48	68212	68064	67916	67767	67622	67471	48	34291	34234	34172	34110	34047	33986
49	67330	67185	67040	66896	66752	66609	49	33925	33864	33803	33742	33681	33620
50	0.66466	66321	66182	66041	65900	6576	50	33559	33498	33438	33378	33317	33258
51	65620	65481	65342	65204	65066	64927	51	33197	33137	33077	33017	32957	32899
52	64791	64655	64519	64383	64248	64113	52	32833	32773	32713	32653	32593	32533
53	63978	63844	63711	63575	63445	63313	53	32470	32410	32350	32290	32230	32172
54	63181	63057	62919	62789	62659	62529	54	32117	32057	32018	31960	31902	31844
55	62400	62271	62142	62014	61886	61759	55	31767	31729	31672	31614	31557	31500
56	61632	61506	61380	61252	61129	61004	56	31441	31386	31327	31272	31216	31149
57	60879	60755	60631	60508	60383	60262	57	31103	31048	30990	30934	30877	30842
58	60140	60018	59896	59775	59654	59534	58	30761	30710	30656	30598	30544	30484
59	59414	59294	59175	59056	58937	58818	59	30433	30378	30323	30268	30211	30152

TABLE XXIII. For finding the Latitude by two Altitudes of the Sun.

Half Elapsed Time													
2 Hours.							3 Hours.						
M.	0"	10"	20"	30"	40"	50"	M.	0"	10"	20"	30"	40"	50"
0	3010	3004	2999	2993	2988	2983	0	1505	1502	1498	1495	1492	1489
1	2976	2971	2966	2961	2956	2951	1	1486	1483	1480	1477	1473	1470
2	2943	2939	2934	2929	2924	2919	2	1467	1464	1461	1458	1455	1452
3	2913	2909	2904	2899	2894	2889	3	1447	1444	1441	1438	1435	1432
4	2881	2876	2871	2866	2861	2856	4	1427	1424	1421	1418	1415	1412
5	2850	2845	2840	2835	2830	2825	5	1407	1404	1401	1398	1395	1392
6	2819	2814	2809	2804	2799	2794	6	1387	1384	1381	1378	1375	1372
7	2788	2783	2778	2773	2768	2763	7	1367	1364	1361	1358	1355	1352
8	2757	2752	2747	2742	2737	2732	8	1347	1344	1341	1338	1335	1332
9	2727	2722	2717	2712	2707	2702	9	1327	1324	1321	1318	1315	1312
10	2697	2692	2687	2682	2677	2672	10	1307	1304	1301	1298	1295	1292
11	2667	2662	2657	2652	2647	2642	11	1287	1284	1281	1278	1275	1272
12	2637	2632	2627	2622	2617	2612	12	1267	1264	1261	1258	1255	1252
13	2607	2602	2597	2592	2587	2582	13	1247	1244	1241	1238	1235	1232
14	2577	2572	2567	2562	2557	2552	14	1227	1224	1221	1218	1215	1212
15	2547	2542	2537	2532	2527	2522	15	1207	1204	1201	1198	1195	1192
16	2517	2512	2507	2502	2497	2492	16	1187	1184	1181	1178	1175	1172
17	2487	2482	2477	2472	2467	2462	17	1167	1164	1161	1158	1155	1152
18	2457	2452	2447	2442	2437	2432	18	1147	1144	1141	1138	1135	1132
19	2427	2422	2417	2412	2407	2402	19	1127	1124	1121	1118	1115	1112
20	2397	2392	2387	2382	2377	2372	20	1107	1104	1101	1098	1095	1092
21	2367	2362	2357	2352	2347	2342	21	1087	1084	1081	1078	1075	1072
22	2337	2332	2327	2322	2317	2312	22	1067	1064	1061	1058	1055	1052
23	2307	2302	2297	2292	2287	2282	23	1047	1044	1041	1038	1035	1032
24	2277	2272	2267	2262	2257	2252	24	1027	1024	1021	1018	1015	1012
25	2247	2242	2237	2232	2227	2222	25	1007	1004	1001	998	995	992
26	2217	2212	2207	2202	2197	2192	26	987	984	981	978	975	972
27	2187	2182	2177	2172	2167	2162	27	967	964	961	958	955	952
28	2157	2152	2147	2142	2137	2132	28	947	944	941	938	935	932
29	2127	2122	2117	2112	2107	2102	29	927	924	921	918	915	912
30	2097	2092	2087	2082	2077	2072	30	907	904	901	898	895	892
31	2067	2062	2057	2052	2047	2042	31	887	884	881	878	875	872
32	2037	2032	2027	2022	2017	2012	32	867	864	861	858	855	852
33	2007	2002	1997	1992	1987	1982	33	847	844	841	838	835	832
34	1977	1972	1967	1962	1957	1952	34	827	824	821	818	815	812
35	1947	1942	1937	1932	1927	1922	35	807	804	801	798	795	792
36	1917	1912	1907	1902	1897	1892	36	787	784	781	778	775	772
37	1887	1882	1877	1872	1867	1862	37	767	764	761	758	755	752
38	1857	1852	1847	1842	1837	1832	38	747	744	741	738	735	732
39	1827	1822	1817	1812	1807	1802	39	727	724	721	718	715	712
40	1797	1792	1787	1782	1777	1772	40	707	704	701	698	695	692
41	1767	1762	1757	1752	1747	1742	41	687	684	681	678	675	672
42	1737	1732	1727	1722	1717	1712	42	667	664	661	658	655	652
43	1707	1702	1697	1692	1687	1682	43	647	644	641	638	635	632
44	1677	1672	1667	1662	1657	1652	44	627	624	621	618	615	612
45	1647	1642	1637	1632	1627	1622	45	607	604	601	598	595	592
46	1617	1612	1607	1602	1597	1592	46	587	584	581	578	575	572
47	1587	1582	1577	1572	1567	1562	47	567	564	561	558	555	552
48	1557	1552	1547	1542	1537	1532	48	547	544	541	538	535	532
49	1527	1522	1517	1512	1507	1502	49	527	524	521	518	515	512
50	1497	1492	1487	1482	1477	1472	50	507	504	501	498	495	492
51	1467	1462	1457	1452	1447	1442	51	487	484	481	478	475	472
52	1437	1432	1427	1422	1417	1412	52	467	464	461	458	455	452
53	1407	1402	1397	1392	1387	1382	53	447	444	441	438	435	432
54	1377	1372	1367	1362	1357	1352	54	427	424	421	418	415	412
55	1347	1342	1337	1332	1327	1322	55	407	404	401	398	395	392
56	1317	1312	1307	1302	1297	1292	56	387	384	381	378	375	372
57	1287	1282	1277	1272	1267	1262	57	367	364	361	358	355	352
58	1257	1252	1247	1242	1237	1232	58	347	344	341	338	335	332
59	1227	1222	1217	1212	1207	1202	59	327	324	321	318	315	312

Half Elapsed Time.

4 Hours.							5 Hours.						
M	0"	10"	20"	30"	40"	50"	M	0"	10"	20"	30"	40"	50"
0	06247	06219	06212	06192	06174	06156	0	01506	01447	01489	01480	01472	01464
1	06137	06120	06102	06084	06065	06047	1	01457	01447	01439	01430	01422	01414
2	06031	05012	05997	05977	05957	05941	2	01406	01398	01390	01381	01373	01365
3	05924	05906	05885	05867	05853	05836	3	01357	01349	01341	01333	01325	01317
4	05817	05798	05783	05765	05747	05731	4	01310	01302	01293	01285	01277	01270
5	05714	05696	05679	05661	05644	05627	5	01263	01255	01247	01239	01231	01224
6	05610	05593	05576	05559	05542	05525	6	01217	01209	01201	01193	01185	01177
7	05528	05511	05494	05477	05460	05443	7	01172	01164	01157	01149	01141	01133
8	05420	05403	05386	05369	05352	05335	8	01127	01119	01113	01105	01097	01090
9	05320	05302	05285	05268	05251	05234	9	01084	01077	01070	01062	01054	01047
10	05120	05104	05087	05070	05053	05036	10	01042	01035	01028	01021	01014	01007
11	05017	04999	04982	04965	04948	04931	11	01000	00993	00987	00980	00973	00966
12	04912	04894	04877	04860	04843	04826	12	00960	00953	00946	00939	00933	00926
13	04807	04789	04772	04755	04738	04721	13	00920	00913	00907	00900	00894	00887
14	04722	04704	04687	04670	04653	04636	14	00881	00874	00868	00861	00855	00849
15	04627	04609	04592	04575	04558	04541	15	00843	00836	00830	00824	00818	00811
16	04524	04506	04489	04472	04455	04438	16	00800	00793	00787	00780	00774	00767
17	04420	04402	04385	04368	04351	04334	17	00764	00757	00751	00745	00739	00733
18	04320	04302	04285	04268	04251	04234	18	00723	00716	00710	00704	00698	00692
19	04220	04202	04185	04168	04151	04134	19	00689	00683	00677	00671	00665	00659
20	04120	04102	04085	04068	04051	04034	20	00664	00658	00652	00646	00640	00634
21	04017	03999	03982	03965	03948	03931	21	00631	00625	00619	00613	00607	00601
22	03912	03894	03877	03860	03843	03826	22	00600	00594	00588	00582	00576	00570
23	03807	03789	03772	03755	03738	03721	23	00568	00562	00556	00550	00544	00538
24	03722	03704	03687	03670	03653	03636	24	00533	00527	00521	00515	00509	00503
25	03627	03609	03592	03575	03558	03541	25	00508	00502	00496	00490	00484	00478
26	03524	03506	03489	03472	03455	03438	26	00480	00474	00468	00462	00456	00450
27	03420	03402	03385	03368	03351	03334	27	00443	00437	00431	00425	00419	00413
28	03320	03302	03285	03268	03251	03234	28	00424	00418	00412	00406	00400	00394
29	03220	03202	03185	03168	03151	03134	29	00424	00418	00412	00406	00400	00394
30	03120	03102	03085	03068	03051	03034	30	00397	00391	00385	00379	00373	00367
31	03017	02999	02982	02965	02948	02931	31	00373	00367	00361	00355	00349	00343
32	02912	02894	02877	02860	02843	02826	32	00347	00341	00335	00329	00323	00317
33	02807	02789	02772	02755	02738	02721	33	00327	00321	00315	00309	00303	00297
34	02722	02704	02687	02670	02653	02636	34	00302	00296	00290	00284	00278	00272
35	02627	02609	02592	02575	02558	02541	35	00280	00274	00268	00262	00256	00250
36	02524	02506	02489	02472	02455	02438	36	00259	00253	00247	00241	00235	00229
37	02420	02402	02385	02368	02351	02334	37	00239	00233	00227	00221	00215	00209
38	02320	02302	02285	02268	02251	02234	38	00219	00213	00207	00201	00195	00189
39	02220	02202	02185	02168	02151	02134	39	00200	00194	00188	00182	00176	00170
40	02120	02102	02085	02068	02051	02034	40	00183	00177	00171	00165	00159	00153
41	02017	01999	01982	01965	01948	01931	41	00164	00158	00152	00146	00140	00134
42	01912	01894	01877	01860	01843	01826	42	00149	00143	00137	00131	00125	00119
43	01807	01789	01772	01755	01738	01721	43	00134	00128	00122	00116	00110	00104
44	01722	01704	01687	01670	01653	01636	44	00120	00114	00108	00102	00096	00090
45	01627	01609	01592	01575	01558	01541	45	00106	00100	00094	00088	00082	00076
46	01524	01506	01489	01472	01455	01438	46	00097	00091	00085	00079	00073	00067
47	01420	01402	01385	01368	01351	01334	47	00081	00075	00069	00063	00057	00051
48	01320	01302	01285	01268	01251	01234	48	00070	00064	00058	00052	00046	00040
49	01220	01202	01185	01168	01151	01134	49	00060	00054	00048	00042	00036	00030
50	01120	01102	01085	01068	01051	01034	50	00050	00044	00038	00032	00026	00020
51	01017	00999	00982	00965	00948	00931	51	00041	00035	00029	00023	00017	00011
52	00912	00894	00877	00860	00843	00826	52	00033	00027	00021	00015	00009	00003
53	00807	00789	00772	00755	00738	00721	53	00026	00020	00014	00008	00002	00000
54	00722	00704	00687	00670	00653	00636	54	00020	00014	00008	00002	00000	00000
55	00627	00609	00592	00575	00558	00541	55	00014	00008	00002	00000	00000	00000
56	00524	00506	00489	00472	00455	00438	56	00008	00002	00000	00000	00000	00000
57	00420	00402	00385	00368	00351	00334	57	00004	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000
58	00320	00302	00285	00268	00251	00234	58	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000
59	00220	00202	00185	00168	00151	00134	59	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000

TABLE XXIII. For finding the Latitude by two Altitudes of the Sun.

Middle Time.													
0 Hours.							1 Hour.						
M.	0	10'	20'	30'	40'	50'	M.	0	10'	20'	30'	40'	50'
0	2.00	1637	443.3	3.25	1.47	5.167	0	7.145	78521	78638	78755	78872	78988
1	2.04	1640	443.7	3.26	1.48	5.170	1	7.150	78526	78643	78760	78877	78993
2	2.08	1643	444.1	3.27	1.49	5.173	2	7.155	78531	78648	78765	78882	79000
3	2.12	1646	444.5	3.28	1.50	5.176	3	7.160	78536	78653	78770	78887	79005
4	2.16	1649	444.9	3.29	1.51	5.179	4	7.165	78541	78658	78775	78892	79010
5	2.20	1652	445.3	3.30	1.52	5.182	5	7.170	78546	78663	78780	78897	79015
6	2.24	1655	445.7	3.31	1.53	5.185	6	7.175	78551	78668	78785	78902	79020
7	2.28	1658	446.1	3.32	1.54	5.188	7	7.180	78556	78673	78790	78907	79025
8	2.32	1661	446.5	3.33	1.55	5.191	8	7.185	78561	78678	78795	78912	79030
9	2.36	1664	446.9	3.34	1.56	5.194	9	7.190	78566	78683	78800	78917	79035
10	2.40	1667	447.3	3.35	1.57	5.197	10	7.195	78571	78688	78805	78922	79040
11	2.44	1670	447.7	3.36	1.58	5.200	11	7.200	78576	78693	78810	78927	79045
12	2.48	1673	448.1	3.37	1.59	5.203	12	7.205	78581	78698	78815	78932	79050
13	2.52	1676	448.5	3.38	1.60	5.206	13	7.210	78586	78703	78820	78937	79055
14	2.56	1679	448.9	3.39	1.61	5.209	14	7.215	78591	78708	78825	78942	79060
15	3.00	1682	449.3	3.40	1.62	5.212	15	7.220	78596	78713	78830	78947	79065
16	3.04	1685	449.7	3.41	1.63	5.215	16	7.225	78601	78718	78835	78952	79070
17	3.08	1688	450.1	3.42	1.64	5.218	17	7.230	78606	78723	78840	78957	79075
18	3.12	1691	450.5	3.43	1.65	5.221	18	7.235	78611	78728	78845	78962	79080
19	3.16	1694	450.9	3.44	1.66	5.224	19	7.240	78616	78733	78850	78967	79085
20	3.20	1697	451.3	3.45	1.67	5.227	20	7.245	78621	78738	78855	78972	79090
21	3.24	1700	451.7	3.46	1.68	5.230	21	7.250	78626	78743	78860	78977	79095
22	3.28	1703	452.1	3.47	1.69	5.233	22	7.255	78631	78748	78865	78982	79100
23	3.32	1706	452.5	3.48	1.70	5.236	23	7.260	78636	78753	78870	78987	79105
24	3.36	1709	452.9	3.49	1.71	5.239	24	7.265	78641	78758	78875	78992	79110
25	3.40	1712	453.3	3.50	1.72	5.242	25	7.270	78646	78763	78880	79000	79115
26	3.44	1715	453.7	3.51	1.73	5.245	26	7.275	78651	78768	78885	79005	79120
27	3.48	1718	454.1	3.52	1.74	5.248	27	7.280	78656	78773	78890	79010	79125
28	3.52	1721	454.5	3.53	1.75	5.251	28	7.285	78661	78778	78895	79015	79130
29	3.56	1724	454.9	3.54	1.76	5.254	29	7.290	78666	78783	78900	79020	79135
30	4.00	1727	455.3	3.55	1.77	5.257	30	7.295	78671	78788	78905	79025	79140
31	4.04	1730	455.7	3.56	1.78	5.260	31	7.300	78676	78793	78910	79030	79145
32	4.08	1733	456.1	3.57	1.79	5.263	32	7.305	78681	78798	78915	79035	79150
33	4.12	1736	456.5	3.58	1.80	5.266	33	7.310	78686	78803	78920	79040	79155
34	4.16	1739	456.9	3.59	1.81	5.269	34	7.315	78691	78808	78925	79045	79160
35	4.20	1742	457.3	3.60	1.82	5.272	35	7.320	78696	78813	78930	79050	79165
36	4.24	1745	457.7	3.61	1.83	5.275	36	7.325	78701	78818	78935	79055	79170
37	4.28	1748	458.1	3.62	1.84	5.278	37	7.330	78706	78823	78940	79060	79175
38	4.32	1751	458.5	3.63	1.85	5.281	38	7.335	78711	78828	78945	79065	79180
39	4.36	1754	458.9	3.64	1.86	5.284	39	7.340	78716	78833	78950	79070	79185
40	4.40	1757	459.3	3.65	1.87	5.287	40	7.345	78721	78838	78955	79075	79190
41	4.44	1760	459.7	3.66	1.88	5.290	41	7.350	78726	78843	78960	79080	79195
42	4.48	1763	460.1	3.67	1.89	5.293	42	7.355	78731	78848	78965	79085	79200
43	4.52	1766	460.5	3.68	1.90	5.296	43	7.360	78736	78853	78970	79090	79205
44	4.56	1769	460.9	3.69	1.91	5.299	44	7.365	78741	78858	78975	79095	79210
45	5.00	1772	461.3	3.70	1.92	5.302	45	7.370	78746	78863	78980	79100	79215
46	5.04	1775	461.7	3.71	1.93	5.305	46	7.375	78751	78868	78985	79105	79220
47	5.08	1778	462.1	3.72	1.94	5.308	47	7.380	78756	78873	78990	79110	79225
48	5.12	1781	462.5	3.73	1.95	5.311	48	7.385	78761	78878	78995	79115	79230
49	5.16	1784	462.9	3.74	1.96	5.314	49	7.390	78766	78883	79000	79120	79235
50	5.20	1787	463.3	3.75	1.97	5.317	50	7.395	78771	78888	79005	79125	79240
51	5.24	1790	463.7	3.76	1.98	5.320	51	7.400	78776	78893	79010	79130	79245
52	5.28	1793	464.1	3.77	1.99	5.323	52	7.405	78781	78898	79015	79135	79250
53	5.32	1796	464.5	3.78	2.00	5.326	53	7.410	78786	78903	79020	79140	79255
54	5.36	1799	464.9	3.79	2.01	5.329	54	7.415	78791	78908	79025	79145	79260
55	5.40	1802	465.3	3.80	2.02	5.332	55	7.420	78796	78913	79030	79150	79265
56	5.44	1805	465.7	3.81	2.03	5.335	56	7.425	78801	78918	79035	79155	79270
57	5.48	1808	466.1	3.82	2.04	5.338	57	7.430	78806	78923	79040	79160	79275
58	5.52	1811	466.5	3.83	2.05	5.341	58	7.435	78811	78928	79045	79165	79280
59	5.56	1814	466.9	3.84	2.06	5.344	59	7.440	78816	78933	79050	79170	79285

TABLE XXIII. For finding the Latitude by two Altitudes of the Sun.

Middle Time.												
2 Hours.						M	3 Hours.					
0'	10'	20'	30'	40'	50'		0'	10'	20'	30'	40'	50'
5.00000	00055	00109	00164	00218	00272	0	5.15051	15103	15155	15207	15259	15311
00327	00381	00435	00489	00543	00596	1	15240	15291	15343	15394	15446	15498
00650	00704	00757	00810	00864	00917	2	15427	15478	15529	15580	15631	15682
00970	01023	01075	01128	01181	01234	3	15613	15663	15714	15765	15816	15867
01287	01339	01392	01444	01496	01549	4	15798	15848	15899	15950	16001	16052
01601	01653	01705	01757	01809	01860	5	15975	16025	16075	16126	16177	16228
01912	01963	02014	02066	02117	02168	6	16154	16203	16253	16304	16355	16406
02219	02270	02321	02372	02423	02473	7	16333	16382	16432	16483	16534	16585
02524	02574	02625	02676	02727	02777	8	16512	16561	16611	16662	16713	16764
02826	02876	02926	02976	03027	03077	9	16691	16740	16790	16841	16892	16943
5.03125	03174	03224	03275	03325	03375	10	5.16870	16919	16969	17019	17070	17121
03425	03475	03525	03575	03625	03675	11	17039	17088	17138	17188	17239	17290
03725	03775	03825	03875	03925	03975	12	17210	17259	17309	17359	17410	17461
04004	04052	04101	04150	04199	04248	13	17380	17429	17479	17529	17580	17631
04298	04346	04395	04444	04493	04542	14	17551	17600	17650	17700	17751	17802
04577	04625	04674	04723	04772	04821	15	17721	17770	17820	17871	17922	17973
04859	04907	04956	05005	05054	05103	16	17892	17941	18000	18051	18102	18153
05139	05187	05236	05285	05334	05383	17	18062	18111	18162	18213	18264	18315
05416	05464	05513	05562	05611	05660	18	18233	18282	18333	18384	18435	18486
05690	05738	05787	05836	05885	05934	19	18404	18453	18504	18555	18606	18657
5.05962	06010	06058	06107	06156	06205	20	5.18575	18624	18675	18726	18777	18828
06231	06279	06328	06377	06426	06475	21	18746	18795	18846	18897	18948	18999
06498	06546	06595	06644	06693	06742	22	18917	18966	19017	19068	19119	19170
06764	06812	06861	06910	06959	07008	23	19088	19137	19188	19239	19290	19341
07025	07073	07122	07171	07220	07269	24	19259	19308	19359	19410	19461	19512
07284	07332	07381	07430	07479	07528	25	19430	19479	19530	19581	19632	19683
07547	07595	07644	07693	07742	07791	26	19601	19650	19701	19752	19803	19854
07797	07845	07894	07943	07992	08041	27	19772	19821	19872	19923	19974	20025
08049	08097	08146	08195	08244	08293	28	19943	19992	20043	20094	20145	20196
08300	08348	08397	08446	08495	08544	29	20114	20163	20214	20265	20316	20367
5.08545	08593	08641	08690	08739	08788	30	5.20285	20334	20385	20436	20487	20538
08794	08842	08891	08940	08989	09038	31	20456	20505	20556	20607	20658	20709
09037	09085	09134	09183	09232	09281	32	20629	20678	20729	20780	20831	20882
09279	09327	09376	09425	09474	09523	33	20801	20850	20901	20952	21003	21054
09518	09566	09615	09664	09713	09762	34	20973	21022	21073	21124	21175	21226
09755	09803	09852	09901	09950	10000	35	21145	21194	21245	21296	21347	21398
09990	10038	10087	10136	10185	10234	36	21317	21366	21417	21468	21519	21570
10223	10271	10320	10369	10418	10467	37	21489	21538	21589	21640	21691	21742
10454	10502	10551	10600	10649	10698	38	21661	21710	21761	21812	21863	21914
10683	10731	10780	10829	10878	10927	39	21833	21882	21933	21984	22035	22086
5.10910	10958	11007	11056	11105	11154	40	5.21995	22044	22095	22146	22197	22248
11135	11183	11232	11281	11330	11379	41	22167	22216	22267	22318	22369	22420
11357	11405	11454	11503	11552	11601	42	22339	22388	22439	22490	22541	22592
11577	11625	11674	11723	11772	11821	43	22511	22560	22611	22662	22713	22764
11797	11845	11894	11943	11992	12041	44	22683	22732	22783	22834	22885	22936
12014	12062	12111	12160	12209	12258	45	22855	22904	22955	23006	23057	23108
12219	12267	12316	12365	12414	12463	46	23027	23076	23127	23178	23229	23280
12443	12491	12540	12589	12638	12687	47	23199	23248	23299	23350	23401	23452
12654	12702	12751	12800	12849	12898	48	23371	23420	23471	23522	23573	23624
12864	12912	12961	13010	13059	13108	49	23543	23592	23643	23694	23745	23796
5.13071	13119	13168	13217	13266	13315	50	5.23715	23764	23815	23866	23917	23968
13327	13375	13424	13473	13522	13571	51	23887	23936	23987	24038	24089	24140
13481	13529	13578	13627	13676	13725	52	24059	24108	24159	24210	24261	24312
13684	13732	13781	13830	13879	13928	53	24231	24280	24331	24382	24433	24484
13884	13932	13981	14030	14079	14128	54	24403	24452	24503	24554	24605	24656
14089	14137	14186	14235	14284	14333	55	24575	24624	24675	24726	24777	24828
14280	14328	14377	14426	14475	14524	56	24747	24796	24847	24898	24949	25000
14475	14523	14572	14621	14670	14719	57	24919	24968	25019	25070	25121	25172
14660	14708	14757	14806	14855	14904	58	25091	25140	25191	25242	25293	25344
14861	14909	14958	15007	15056	15105	59	25263	25312	25363	25414	25465	25516

TABLE XXIII. For finding the Latitude by two Altitudes of the Sun.

Middle Time.													
4 Hours.							5 Hours.						
M	0'	10'	20'	30'	40'	50'	M	0'	10'	20'	30'	40'	50'
0	5.23856	23874	23892	23911	23929	23947	0	5.28597	28606	28614	28623	28631	28639
1	23965	23983	24001	24019	24037	24055	1	28648	28656	28664	28673	28681	28689
2	24073	24091	24108	24126	24144	24162	2	28697	28705	28713	28722	28730	28738
3	24179	24197	24215	24233	24250	24267	3	28746	28754	28762	28770	28778	28786
4	24285	24303	24320	24338	24355	24372	4	28793	28801	28809	28817	28825	28833
5	24389	24407	24424	24441	24458	24476	5	28840	28848	28856	28863	28871	28879
6	24493	24510	24527	24544	24561	24578	6	28886	28894	28901	28909	28917	28925
7	24595	24612	24629	24646	24663	24680	7	28931	28939	28946	28953	28961	28968
8	24697	24714	24730	24747	24763	24780	8	28975	28983	28990	28997	29004	29012
9	24797	24814	24830	24846	24863	24879	9	29019	29026	29033	29040	29047	29054
10	5.24896	24913	24929	24945	24961	24978	10	5.29061	29068	29075	29082	29089	29096
11	24994	25010	25027	25043	25059	25075	11	2910	29110	29116	29123	29130	29137
12	25091	25107	25123	25139	25155	25171	12	29143	29150	29157	29164	29170	29177
13	25187	25203	25219	25235	25251	25266	13	29181	29189	29196	29203	29209	29216
14	25282	25298	25314	25330	25345	25360	14	29222	29229	29235	29242	29248	29254
15	25376	25392	25407	25423	25438	25454	15	29260	29266	29273	29279	29285	29292
16	25469	25484	25500	25515	25530	25546	16	29299	29304	29310	29316	29322	29328
17	25561	25576	25591	25606	25621	25637	17	29334	29340	29346	29352	29358	29364
18	25652	25667	25682	25697	25712	25727	18	29370	29375	29381	29387	29393	29399
19	25742	25757	25771	25786	25801	25816	19	29404	29410	29416	29421	29427	29433
20	5.25831	25845	25860	25875	25889	25904	20	5.29438	29444	29449	29455	29460	29466
21	25919	25933	25948	25962	25976	25991	21	29471	29477	29482	29487	29493	29498
22	26005	26020	26034	26048	26063	26077	22	29503	29509	29514	29519	29524	29529
23	26091	26105	26120	26134	26148	26162	23	29535	29540	29545	29550	29555	29560
24	26176	26190	26204	26218	26232	26246	24	29565	29570	29575	29580	29585	29590
25	26260	26274	26288	26301	26315	26329	25	29595	29599	29604	29609	29614	29619
26	26343	26357	26370	26384	26397	26411	26	29623	29628	29633	29637	29642	29647
27	26424	26438	26451	26465	26479	26492	27	29651	29656	29660	29665	29669	29674
28	26506	26519	26532	26546	26559	26572	28	29677	29683	29687	29691	29696	29700
29	26586	26599	26612	26625	26638	26651	29	29704	29709	29713	29717	29721	29726
30	5.26655	26668	26681	26694	26707	26720	30	5.29734	29738	29742	29746	29750	29754
31	26743	26755	26768	26781	26794	26807	31	29754	29758	29762	29766	29770	29774
32	26820	26832	26845	26858	26870	26883	32	29773	29777	29781	29785	29789	29793
33	26896	26908	26921	26933	26946	26958	33	29791	29795	29799	29803	29807	29811
34	26971	26983	26996	27008	27020	27033	34	29813	29817	29821	29825	29829	29833
35	27044	27057	27069	27081	27094	27106	35	29844	29848	29852	29856	29860	29864
36	27124	27136	27148	27160	27173	27185	36	29864	29868	29872	29876	29880	29884
37	27190	27202	27214	27226	27238	27250	37	29884	29888	29892	29896	29900	29904
38	27261	27273	27285	27297	27309	27320	38	29903	29907	29911	29915	29919	29923
39	27332	27344	27355	27367	27379	27390	39	29920	29924	29928	29932	29936	29940
40	5.27401	27413	27425	27436	27447	27459	40	5.29937	29941	29945	29949	29953	29957
41	27470	27481	27493	27504	27515	27526	41	29954	29958	29962	29966	29970	29974
42	27535	27546	27557	27568	27579	27590	42	29969	29973	29977	29981	29985	29989
43	27604	27615	27626	27637	27648	27659	43	29982	29986	29990	29994	29998	30002
44	27670	27681	27692	27703	27713	27724	44	29997	29999	30003	30007	30011	30015
45	27735	27746	27757	27767	27778	27789	45	30010	30012	30016	30020	30024	30028
46	27799	27809	27820	27830	27841	27851	46	30023	30025	30029	30033	30037	30041
47	27861	27871	27882	27892	27903	27913	47	30033	30035	30039	30043	30047	30051
48	27924	27934	27944	27954	27964	27974	48	30043	30045	30049	30053	30057	30061
49	27989	27999	28009	28019	28029	28039	49	30053	30055	30059	30063	30067	30071
50	5.28045	28056	28066	28077	28087	28098	50	5.30061	30063	30067	30071	30075	30079
51	28104	28114	28124	28134	28144	28154	51	30070	30072	30076	30080	30084	30088
52	28163	28173	28183	28193	28203	28213	52	30077	30079	30083	30087	30091	30095
53	28220	28230	28240	28250	28260	28270	53	30083	30085	30089	30093	30097	30101
54	28277	28287	28297	28307	28317	28327	54	30088	30090	30094	30098	30102	30106
55	28331	28341	28351	28361	28371	28381	55	30093	30095	30099	30103	30107	30111
56	28387	28396	28406	28416	28426	28436	56	30097	30099	30103	30107	30111	30115
57	28441	28450	28460	28470	28480	28490	57	30099	30101	30105	30109	30113	30117
58	28494	28503	28513	28523	28533	28543	58	30101	30103	30107	30111	30115	30119
59	28546	28555	28565	28575	28585	28595	59	30103	30105	30109	30113	30117	30121

TABLE XXIII For finding the Latitude by two Altitudes of the Sun.

Log Rising.													
0 Hour.							1 Hour.						
M	0'	10'	20'	30'	40'	50'	M	0'	10'	20'	30'	40'	50'
0	8.00000	4223	02416	37654	62643	02024	0	3.53423	53482	53722	53959	54197	54434
1	97860	11250	22348	33079	42230	50504	1	3.54670	54905	55140	55375	55608	55841
2	9.58066	65019	71451	77448	83054	88119	2	56074	56306	56537	56767	56997	57226
3	93284	67980	02430	06671	10714	14575	3	57455	57683	57910	58137	58363	58589
4	0.18271	21817	25224	28502	31660	34708	4	58814	59038	59262	59486	59709	59930
5	37651	40501	43257	45931	48514	51041	5	60152	60373	60593	60813	61032	61251
6	53438	55868	58184	60440	62639	64784	6	61469	61686	61903	62120	62336	62551
7	66877	68920	70917	72869	74778	76646	7	62766	62980	63194	63407	63620	63832
8	78474	80265	82019	83739	85426	87080	8	64043	64254	64465	64675	64885	65094
9	88703	90297	91862	93399	94900	96394	9	65302	65510	65717	65924	66131	66337
10	97854	99289	00699	02091	03454	04805	10	3.66542	66747	66952	67156	67359	67562
11	1.06132	07437	08723	09991	11240	12472	11	67765	67961	68163	68369	68570	68770
12	13687	14885	16066	17223	18362	19517	12	68969	69169	69367	69566	69764	69961
13	20638	21744	22836	23915	24980	26033	13	70157	70354	70550	70745	70940	71135
14	27073	28100	29116	30121	31112	32093	14	71329	71523	71716	71909	72101	72293
15	23063	24083	25092	26091	27080	28058	15	72485	72676	72867	73057	73247	73436
16	29667	29567	40457	41338	42211	43075	16	73625	73813	74001	74189	74376	74563
17	43930	44777	45616	46447	47270	48085	17	74750	74936	75121	75307	75491	75676
18	48893	49693	50481	51271	52050	52822	18	75860	76043	76227	76409	76592	76774
19	53584	54344	55096	55842	56580	57312	19	76955	77137	77318	77498	77678	77858
20	58039	58759	59471	60182	60893	61602	20	3.78037	78216	78395	78573	78750	78928
21	62274	62960	6364	64316	64987	65652	21	79105	79282	79458	79634	79809	79985
22	66312	66967	67611	68262	68903	69538	22	80159	80334	80508	80682	80855	81028
23	70169	70796	71418	72036	72649	73258	23	81201	81373	81545	81717	81888	82059
24	73863	74464	75060	75652	76241	76825	24	82230	82400	82570	82739	82908	83077
25	77405	77982	78555	79124	79689	80251	25	83246	83414	83582	83749	83917	84083
26	80809	81363	81914	82461	83005	83544	26	84250	84416	84582	84748	84913	85078
27	84083	84617	85148	85675	86199	86720	27	85242	85406	85570	85734	85897	86060
28	87238	87753	88265	88773	89279	89782	28	86223	86385	86547	86709	86870	87031
29	90282	90779	91273	91765	92254	92740	29	87192	87352	87513	87672	87832	87991
30	1.93223	93703	94181	94656	95129	95599	30	3.88250	88309	88407	88625	88753	88940
31	96067	96532	96994	97454	97912	98367	31	89097	79254	89411	89567	89723	89879
32	98820	99270	99718	00164	00608	01049	32	90034	90189	90344	90498	90653	90807
33	0.01485	01925	02360	02791	03223	03651	33	90960	91114	91267	91420	91574	91724
34	04077	04501	04922	05341	05760	06176	34	91876	92028	92179	92331	92482	92632
35	06590	07001	07411	07819	08225	08630	35	92782	92932	93081	93232	93381	93530
36	09032	09438	09830	10217	10612	11015	36	93679	93827	93974	94121	94267	94418
37	11406	11796	12184	12570	12954	13337	37	94566	94712	94859	95000	95151	95297
38	13718	14097	14475	14850	15225	15597	38	95443	95588	95733	95878	96023	96167
39	15969	16338	16706	17072	17437	17800	39	96311	96455	96599	96742	96885	97028
40	3.1816	18521	18881	19238	19594	19948	40	97170	97313	97455	97597	97738	97880
41	2030	20653	21003	21351	21698	22044	41	98021	98162	98302	98442	98583	98723
42	22389	22732	23073	23414	23753	24090	42	98862	99002	99141	99280	99419	99557
43	2442	24762	25095	25428	25759	26089	43	99696	99834	99971	00104	00247	00384
44	26416	26745	27072	27396	27710	28024	44	0.00521	00657	00793	00930	01066	01202
45	2836	28683	29002	29320	2963	29952	45	01331	01473	01605	01743	01877	02012
46	30267	30579	30891	31201	31512	31820	46	02140	02280	02414	02547	02681	02814
47	32120	32434	32739	33044	33347	33649	47	02947	03080	03212	03344	03479	03608
48	33950	34250	34549	34847	35144	35439	48	03740	03871	04003	04134	04265	04395
49	35734	36028	36321	36613	36900	37192	49	04520	04656	04786	04916	05045	05175
50	3.37482	37770	3805	38343	38624	38912	50	4.05304	05433	05561	05690	05818	05946
51	39195	39477	39759	40037	40318	40597	51	06074	06202	06330	06457	06584	06711
52	40875	41151	41427	41702	41976	42250	52	06837	06965	07091	07217	07343	07469
53	42523	42794	43064	43334	43603	43871	53	07597	07720	07845	07970	08095	08220
54	44138	44404	44670	44935	45199	45462	54	08344	08468	08592	08716	08840	08964
55	45724	45986	46247	46507	46765	47024	55	0908	09210	09333	09456	09578	09701
56	47282	47539	47795	48050	48305	48559	56	09823	09945	1006	10188	10310	10431
57	48811	49064	49315	49566	49816	50066	57	10552	10673	10794	10915	11035	11155
58	50314	50561	50807	51056	51301	51547	58	11275	11395	11515	11634	11754	11873
59	3.51791	52035	52278	52520	52761	53001	59	4.11992	12111	12229	12347	12465	12582

TABLE XXIII. For finding the Latitude by two Altitudes of the Sun.

Log Rising.											
2 Hours.						3 Hours.					
M	0"	10"	20"	30"	40"	M	0"	10"	20"	30"	40"
1	13038	13051	13064	13077	13090	0	46671	46747	46823	46899	46975
2	13104	13117	13130	13143	13156	1	47112	47188	47264	47340	47416
3	13170	13183	13196	13209	13222	2	47552	47628	47704	47780	47856
4	13236	13249	13262	13275	13288	3	48011	48087	48163	48239	48315
5	13302	13315	13328	13341	13354	4	48479	48555	48631	48707	48783
6	13368	13381	13394	13407	13420	5	48944	49020	49096	49172	49248
7	13434	13447	13460	13473	13486	6	49366	49442	49518	49594	49670
8	13500	13513	13526	13539	13552	7	49806	49882	49958	50034	50110
9	13566	13579	13592	13605	13618	8	50244	50320	50396	50472	50548
10	13632	13645	13658	13671	13684	9	50677	50753	50829	50905	50981
11	13698	13711	13724	13737	13750	10	51104	51180	51256	51332	51408
12	13764	13777	13790	13803	13816	11	51539	51615	51691	51767	51843
13	13830	13843	13856	13869	13882	12	51966	52042	52118	52194	52270
14	13896	13909	13922	13935	13948	13	52390	52466	52542	52618	52694
15	13962	13975	13988	14001	14014	14	52811	52887	52963	53039	53115
16	14028	14041	14054	14067	14080	15	53231	53307	53383	53459	53535
17	14094	14107	14120	14133	14146	16	53645	53721	53797	53873	53949
18	14160	14173	14186	14199	14212	17	54062	54138	54214	54290	54366
19	14226	14239	14252	14265	14278	18	54477	54553	54629	54705	54781
20	14292	14305	14318	14331	14344	19	54892	54968	55044	55120	55196
21	14358	14371	14384	14397	14410	20	55309	55385	55461	55537	55613
22	14424	14437	14450	14463	14476	21	55720	55796	55872	55948	56024
23	14490	14503	14516	14529	14542	22	56131	56207	56283	56359	56435
24	14556	14569	14582	14595	14608	23	56541	56617	56693	56769	56845
25	14622	14635	14648	14661	14674	24	56950	57026	57102	57178	57254
26	14638	14651	14664	14677	14690	25	57359	57435	57511	57587	57663
27	14654	14667	14680	14693	14706	26	57768	57844	57920	57996	58072
28	14670	14683	14696	14709	14722	27	58177	58253	58329	58405	58481
29	14686	14699	14712	14725	14738	28	58586	58662	58738	58814	58890
30	14702	14715	14728	14741	14754	29	58995	59071	59147	59223	59299
31	14718	14731	14744	14757	14770	30	59404	59480	59556	59632	59708
32	14734	14747	14760	14773	14786	31	59813	59889	59965	60041	60117
33	14750	14763	14776	14789	14802	32	60222	60298	60374	60450	60526
34	14766	14779	14792	14805	14818	33	60631	60707	60783	60859	60935
35	14782	14795	14808	14821	14834	34	61040	61116	61192	61268	61344
36	14798	14811	14824	14837	14850	35	61449	61525	61601	61677	61753
37	14814	14827	14840	14853	14866	36	61858	61934	62010	62086	62162
38	14830	14843	14856	14869	14882	37	62267	62343	62419	62495	62571
39	14846	14859	14872	14885	14898	38	62676	62752	62828	62904	62980
40	14862	14875	14888	14901	14914	39	63085	63161	63237	63313	63389
41	14878	14891	14904	14917	14930	40	63494	63570	63646	63722	63798
42	14894	14907	14920	14933	14946	41	63903	63979	64055	64131	64207
43	14910	14923	14936	14949	14962	42	64312	64388	64464	64540	64616
44	14926	14939	14952	14965	14978	43	64721	64797	64873	64949	65025
45	14942	14955	14968	14981	14994	44	65130	65206	65282	65358	65434
46	14958	14971	14984	14997	15010	45	65539	65615	65691	65767	65843
47	14974	14987	14999	15012	15025	46	65948	66024	66100	66176	66252
48	14990	15003	15016	15029	15042	47	66357	66433	66509	66585	66661
49	15006	15019	15032	15045	15058	48	66766	66842	66918	66994	67070
50	15022	15035	15048	15061	15074	49	67175	67251	67327	67403	67479
51	15038	15051	15064	15077	15090	50	67584	67660	67736	67812	67888
52	15054	15067	15080	15093	15106	51	67993	68069	68145	68221	68297
53	15070	15083	15096	15109	15122	52	68402	68478	68554	68630	68706
54	15086	15099	15112	15125	15138	53	68811	68887	68963	69039	69115
55	15102	15115	15128	15141	15154	54	69220	69296	69372	69448	69524
56	15118	15131	15144	15157	15170	55	69629	69705	69781	69857	69933
57	15134	15147	15160	15173	15186	56	70038	70114	70190	70266	70342
58	15150	15163	15176	15189	15202	57	70447	70523	70599	70675	70751
59	15166	15179	15192	15205	15218	58	70856	70932	71008	71084	71160
60	15182	15195	15208	15221	15234	59	71265	71341	71417	71493	71569

TABLE XXIII. For finding the Latitude by two Altitudes of the Sun.

Log Rising.											
4 Hours.						5 Hours.					
Lat.	0°	10°	20°	30°	40°	Lat.	0°	10°	20°	30°	40°
0	698	698	698	698	698	0	4.864	4.864	4.864	4.864	4.864
1	70124	70124	70124	70124	70124	1	87119	87119	87119	87119	87119
2	70350	70350	70350	70350	70350	2	87432	87432	87432	87432	87432
3	70574	70574	70574	70574	70574	3	87745	87745	87745	87745	87745
4	71197	71197	71197	71197	71197	4	88058	88058	88058	88058	88058
5	71518	71518	71518	71518	71518	5	88371	88371	88371	88371	88371
6	71839	71839	71839	71839	71839	6	88684	88684	88684	88684	88684
7	72160	72160	72160	72160	72160	7	89000	89000	89000	89000	89000
8	72481	72481	72481	72481	72481	8	89313	89313	89313	89313	89313
9	72802	72802	72802	72802	72802	9	89626	89626	89626	89626	89626
10	73123	73123	73123	73123	73123	10	89939	89939	89939	89939	89939
11	73444	73444	73444	73444	73444	11	90252	90252	90252	90252	90252
12	73765	73765	73765	73765	73765	12	90565	90565	90565	90565	90565
13	74086	74086	74086	74086	74086	13	90878	90878	90878	90878	90878
14	74407	74407	74407	74407	74407	14	91191	91191	91191	91191	91191
15	74728	74728	74728	74728	74728	15	91504	91504	91504	91504	91504
16	75049	75049	75049	75049	75049	16	91817	91817	91817	91817	91817
17	75370	75370	75370	75370	75370	17	92130	92130	92130	92130	92130
18	75691	75691	75691	75691	75691	18	92443	92443	92443	92443	92443
19	76012	76012	76012	76012	76012	19	92756	92756	92756	92756	92756
20	76333	76333	76333	76333	76333	20	93069	93069	93069	93069	93069
21	76654	76654	76654	76654	76654	21	93382	93382	93382	93382	93382
22	76975	76975	76975	76975	76975	22	93695	93695	93695	93695	93695
23	77296	77296	77296	77296	77296	23	94008	94008	94008	94008	94008
24	77617	77617	77617	77617	77617	24	94321	94321	94321	94321	94321
25	77938	77938	77938	77938	77938	25	94634	94634	94634	94634	94634
26	78259	78259	78259	78259	78259	26	94947	94947	94947	94947	94947
27	78580	78580	78580	78580	78580	27	95260	95260	95260	95260	95260
28	78901	78901	78901	78901	78901	28	95573	95573	95573	95573	95573
29	79222	79222	79222	79222	79222	29	95886	95886	95886	95886	95886
30	79543	79543	79543	79543	79543	30	96199	96199	96199	96199	96199
31	79864	79864	79864	79864	79864	31	96512	96512	96512	96512	96512
32	80185	80185	80185	80185	80185	32	96825	96825	96825	96825	96825
33	80506	80506	80506	80506	80506	33	97138	97138	97138	97138	97138
34	80827	80827	80827	80827	80827	34	97451	97451	97451	97451	97451
35	81148	81148	81148	81148	81148	35	97764	97764	97764	97764	97764
36	81469	81469	81469	81469	81469	36	98077	98077	98077	98077	98077
37	81790	81790	81790	81790	81790	37	98390	98390	98390	98390	98390
38	82111	82111	82111	82111	82111	38	98703	98703	98703	98703	98703
39	82432	82432	82432	82432	82432	39	99016	99016	99016	99016	99016
40	82753	82753	82753	82753	82753	40	99329	99329	99329	99329	99329
41	83074	83074	83074	83074	83074	41	99642	99642	99642	99642	99642
42	83395	83395	83395	83395	83395	42	99955	99955	99955	99955	99955
43	83716	83716	83716	83716	83716	43	100268	100268	100268	100268	100268
44	84037	84037	84037	84037	84037	44	100581	100581	100581	100581	100581
45	84358	84358	84358	84358	84358	45	100894	100894	100894	100894	100894
46	84679	84679	84679	84679	84679	46	101207	101207	101207	101207	101207
47	85000	85000	85000	85000	85000	47	101520	101520	101520	101520	101520
48	85321	85321	85321	85321	85321	48	101833	101833	101833	101833	101833
49	85642	85642	85642	85642	85642	49	102146	102146	102146	102146	102146
50	85963	85963	85963	85963	85963	50	102459	102459	102459	102459	102459
51	86284	86284	86284	86284	86284	51	102772	102772	102772	102772	102772
52	86605	86605	86605	86605	86605	52	103085	103085	103085	103085	103085
53	86926	86926	86926	86926	86926	53	103398	103398	103398	103398	103398
54	87247	87247	87247	87247	87247	54	103711	103711	103711	103711	103711
55	87568	87568	87568	87568	87568	55	104024	104024	104024	104024	104024
56	87889	87889	87889	87889	87889	56	104337	104337	104337	104337	104337
57	88210	88210	88210	88210	88210	57	104650	104650	104650	104650	104650
58	88531	88531	88531	88531	88531	58	104963	104963	104963	104963	104963
59	88852	88852	88852	88852	88852	59	105276	105276	105276	105276	105276

TABLE XXIII. For finding the Latitude by two Altitudes of the Sun.

Log Rising.												
6 Hours.							7 Hours.					
M	0'	10'	20'	30'	40'	50'	M	0'	10'	20'	30'	40'
0	.00000	.00011	.00021	.00031	.00041	.00051	0	.09996	.10010	.10024	.10038	.10052
1	.00182	.00195	.00208	.00221	.00234	.00247	1	.10140	.10164	.10188	.10212	.10236
2	.00370	.00383	.00396	.00409	.00422	.00435	2	.10254	.10278	.10302	.10326	.10350
3	.00503	.00516	.00529	.00542	.00555	.00568	3	.10419	.10443	.10467	.10491	.10515
4	.00731	.00744	.00757	.00770	.00783	.00796	4	.10573	.10597	.10621	.10645	.10669
5	.00936	.00949	.00962	.00975	.00988	.01001	5	.10714	.10738	.10762	.10786	.10810
6	.01121	.01134	.01147	.01160	.01173	.01186	6	.10850	.10874	.10898	.10922	.10946
7	.01306	.01319	.01332	.01345	.01358	.01371	7	.10999	.11023	.11047	.11071	.11095
8	.01490	.01503	.01516	.01529	.01542	.01555	8	.11139	.11163	.11187	.11211	.11235
9	.01671	.01684	.01697	.01710	.01723	.01736	9	.11278	.11302	.11326	.11350	.11374
10	.01851	.01864	.01877	.01890	.01903	.01916	10	.11417	.11441	.11465	.11489	.11513
11	.02034	.02047	.02060	.02073	.02086	.02099	11	.11556	.11580	.11604	.11628	.11652
12	.02113	.02126	.02139	.02152	.02165	.02178	12	.11694	.11718	.11742	.11766	.11790
13	.02198	.02211	.02224	.02237	.02250	.02263	13	.11831	.11855	.11879	.11903	.11927
14	.02278	.02291	.02304	.02317	.02330	.02343	14	.11966	.11990	.12014	.12038	.12062
15	.02363	.02376	.02389	.02402	.02415	.02428	15	.12104	.12128	.12152	.12176	.12200
16	.02448	.02461	.02474	.02487	.02500	.02513	16	.12240	.12264	.12288	.12312	.12336
17	.02533	.02546	.02559	.02572	.02585	.02598	17	.12374	.12398	.12422	.12446	.12470
18	.02618	.02631	.02644	.02657	.02670	.02683	18	.12508	.12532	.12556	.12580	.12604
19	.02703	.02716	.02729	.02742	.02755	.02768	19	.12641	.12665	.12689	.12713	.12737
20	.02803	.02816	.02829	.02842	.02855	.02868	20	.12776	.12800	.12824	.12848	.12872
21	.02888	.02901	.02914	.02927	.02940	.02953	21	.12907	.12931	.12955	.12979	.13003
22	.02973	.02986	.02999	.03012	.03025	.03038	22	.13039	.13063	.13087	.13111	.13135
23	.03058	.03071	.03084	.03097	.03110	.03123	23	.13170	.13194	.13218	.13242	.13266
24	.03143	.03156	.03169	.03182	.03195	.03208	24	.13302	.13326	.13350	.13374	.13398
25	.03228	.03241	.03254	.03267	.03280	.03293	25	.13431	.13455	.13479	.13503	.13527
26	.03313	.03326	.03339	.03352	.03365	.03378	26	.13560	.13584	.13608	.13632	.13656
27	.03398	.03411	.03424	.03437	.03450	.03463	27	.13699	.13723	.13747	.13771	.13795
28	.03483	.03496	.03509	.03522	.03535	.03548	28	.13838	.13862	.13886	.13910	.13934
29	.03568	.03581	.03594	.03607	.03620	.03633	29	.13974	.14000	.14024	.14048	.14072
30	.03653	.03666	.03679	.03692	.03705	.03718	30	.14107	.14131	.14155	.14179	.14203
31	.03738	.03751	.03764	.03777	.03790	.03803	31	.14242	.14266	.14290	.14314	.14338
32	.03823	.03836	.03849	.03862	.03875	.03888	32	.14374	.14398	.14422	.14446	.14470
33	.03908	.03921	.03934	.03947	.03960	.03973	33	.14509	.14533	.14557	.14581	.14605
34	.03993	.04006	.04019	.04032	.04045	.04058	34	.14640	.14664	.14688	.14712	.14736
35	.04078	.04091	.04104	.04117	.04130	.04143	35	.14771	.14795	.14819	.14843	.14867
36	.04163	.04176	.04189	.04202	.04215	.04228	36	.14902	.14926	.14950	.14974	.15000
37	.04248	.04261	.04274	.04287	.04300	.04313	37	.15034	.15058	.15082	.15106	.15130
38	.04333	.04346	.04359	.04372	.04385	.04398	38	.15165	.15189	.15213	.15237	.15261
39	.04418	.04431	.04444	.04457	.04470	.04483	39	.15296	.15320	.15344	.15368	.15392
40	.04503	.04516	.04529	.04542	.04555	.04568	40	.15427	.15451	.15475	.15499	.15523
41	.04588	.04601	.04614	.04627	.04640	.04653	41	.15554	.15578	.15602	.15626	.15650
42	.04673	.04686	.04699	.04712	.04725	.04738	42	.15681	.15705	.15729	.15753	.15777
43	.04758	.04771	.04784	.04797	.04810	.04823	43	.15804	.15828	.15852	.15876	.15900
44	.04843	.04856	.04869	.04882	.04895	.04908	44	.15927	.15951	.15975	.15999	.16023
45	.04928	.04941	.04954	.04967	.04980	.04993	45	.16050	.16074	.16098	.16122	.16146
46	.05013	.05026	.05039	.05052	.05065	.05078	46	.16169	.16193	.16217	.16241	.16265
47	.05098	.05111	.05124	.05137	.05150	.05163	47	.16288	.16312	.16336	.16360	.16384
48	.05183	.05196	.05209	.05222	.05235	.05248	48	.16407	.16431	.16455	.16479	.16503
49	.05268	.05281	.05294	.05307	.05320	.05333	49	.16526	.16550	.16574	.16598	.16622
50	.05353	.05366	.05379	.05392	.05405	.05418	50	.16641	.16665	.16689	.16713	.16737
51	.05438	.05451	.05464	.05477	.05490	.05503	51	.16756	.16780	.16804	.16828	.16852
52	.05523	.05536	.05549	.05562	.05575	.05588	52	.16867	.16891	.16915	.16939	.16963
53	.05608	.05621	.05634	.05647	.05660	.05673	53	.16978	.17002	.17026	.17050	.17074
54	.05693	.05706	.05719	.05732	.05745	.05758	54	.17093	.17117	.17141	.17165	.17189
55	.05778	.05791	.05804	.05817	.05830	.05843	55	.17204	.17228	.17252	.17276	.17300
56	.05863	.05876	.05889	.05902	.05915	.05928	56	.17315	.17339	.17363	.17387	.17411
57	.05948	.05961	.05974	.05987	.06000	.06013	57	.17426	.17450	.17474	.17498	.17522
58	.06033	.06046	.06059	.06072	.06085	.06098	58	.17537	.17561	.17585	.17609	.17633
59	.06118	.06131	.06144	.06157	.06170	.06183	59	.17648	.17672	.17696	.17720	.17744

TABLE XXIII. For finding the Latitude by two Altitudes of the Sun.

Log Rifing.						
6 Hours.						
M.	0"	10"	20"	30"	40"	50"
0	5.17609	5.17627	5.17645	5.17663	5.17681	5.17699
1	5.17717	5.17735	5.17753	5.17772	5.17790	5.17808
2	5.17826	5.17844	5.17862	5.17880	5.17898	5.17916
3	5.17934	5.17952	5.17970	5.17988	5.18006	5.18024
4	5.18042	5.18060	5.18078	5.18095	5.18113	5.18131
5	5.18148	5.18166	5.18184	5.18202	5.18219	5.18237
6	5.18255	5.18272	5.18290	5.18308	5.18325	5.18343
7	5.18361	5.18378	5.18396	5.18414	5.18431	5.18449
8	5.18467	5.18484	5.18501	5.18519	5.18536	5.18553
9	5.18571	5.18588	5.18605	5.18623	5.18640	5.18657
10	5.18675	5.18692	5.18709	5.18727	5.18744	5.18761
11	5.18779	5.18796	5.18813	5.18831	5.18848	5.18865
12	5.18883	5.18900	5.18917	5.18934	5.18951	5.18968
13	5.18985	5.19002	5.19019	5.19035	5.19052	5.19069
14	5.19086	5.19103	5.19120	5.19137	5.19154	5.19171
15	5.19188	5.19205	5.19222	5.19239	5.19256	5.19273
16	5.19290	5.19307	5.19323	5.19340	5.19356	5.19373
17	5.19390	5.19406	5.19423	5.19440	5.19456	5.19473
18	5.19489	5.19506	5.19523	5.19539	5.19556	5.19572
19	5.19589	5.19606	5.19622	5.19639	5.19656	5.19672
20	5.19689	5.19705	5.19721	5.19738	5.19754	5.19770
21	5.19786	5.19803	5.19819	5.19835	5.19851	5.19868
22	5.19884	5.19900	5.19917	5.19933	5.19949	5.19965
23	5.19982	5.19998	5.20014	5.20030	5.20047	5.20063
24	5.20079	5.20095	5.20111	5.20127	5.20143	5.20159
25	5.20175	5.20191	5.20206	5.20222	5.20238	5.20254
26	5.20270	5.20286	5.20302	5.20318	5.20334	5.20350
27	5.20366	5.20382	5.20398	5.20413	5.20429	5.20445
28	5.20461	5.20477	5.20492	5.20508	5.20523	5.20539
29	5.20555	5.20570	5.20586	5.20601	5.20617	5.20633
30	5.20648	5.20664	5.20679	5.20695	5.20710	5.20726
31	5.20742	5.20757	5.20773	5.20788	5.20804	5.20819
32	5.20835	5.20850	5.20865	5.20881	5.20896	5.20912
33	5.20926	5.20943	5.20957	5.20972	5.20987	5.21002
34	5.21018	5.21033	5.21048	5.21063	5.21079	5.21094
35	5.21109	5.21124	5.21140	5.21155	5.21170	5.21185
36	5.21201	5.21215	5.21230	5.21245	5.21260	5.21275
37	5.21290	5.21305	5.21320	5.21335	5.21350	5.21364
38	5.21379	5.21394	5.21409	5.21424	5.21439	5.21454
39	5.21469	5.21484	5.21499	5.21513	5.21528	5.21543
40	5.21558	5.21573	5.21587	5.21602	5.21616	5.21631
41	5.21645	5.21660	5.21675	5.21689	5.21704	5.21718
42	5.21733	5.21747	5.21762	5.21777	5.21791	5.21806
43	5.21820	5.21835	5.21849	5.21864	5.21878	5.21893
44	5.21908	5.21922	5.21936	5.21950	5.21964	5.21979
45	5.21993	5.22007	5.22021	5.22036	5.22050	5.22064
46	5.22078	5.22092	5.22107	5.22121	5.22135	5.22149
47	5.22164	5.22178	5.22192	5.22206	5.22221	5.22235
48	5.22249	5.22263	5.22277	5.22291	5.22305	5.22318
49	5.22332	5.22346	5.22360	5.22374	5.22388	5.22402
50	5.22416	5.22430	5.22444	5.22457	5.22471	5.22485
51	5.22499	5.22513	5.22527	5.22541	5.22555	5.22569
52	5.22583	5.22596	5.22610	5.22623	5.22637	5.22650
53	5.22664	5.22678	5.22691	5.22705	5.22718	5.22732
54	5.22745	5.22759	5.22773	5.22786	5.22800	5.22813
55	5.22827	5.22840	5.22854	5.22868	5.22881	5.22895
56	5.22908	5.22921	5.22935	5.22948	5.22961	5.22974
57	5.22988	5.23001	5.23014	5.23027	5.23040	5.23054
58	5.23067	5.23080	5.23093	5.23107	5.23120	5.23133
59	5.23146	5.23160	5.23173	5.23186	5.23199	5.23213

TABLE XXIV. OF NATURAL SINES.

M.	0°		1°		2°		3°		4°		M.
	N. line	N. col.	N. line	N. col.	N. line	N. col.	N. line	N. col.	N. line	N. col.	
0	00	00000	174	999	3490	99933	5234	99863	697	99756	60
1	1	0000	1774	984	3514	938	5261	861	7005	74	59
2	2	0000	1803	984	3548	937	5292	860	7034	752	58
3	3	0000	1832	983	3577	936	5321	858	7063	750	57
4	4	0000	1862	983	3606	935	5350	857	7092	747	56
5	5	0000	1891	982	3635	934	5379	855	7121	746	55
6	6	0000	1920	982	3664	933	5408	854	7150	744	54
7	7	00000	1949	978	3693	99932	543	99852	7179	99742	53
8	8	0000	1976	980	3723	931	5466	851	7208	740	52
9	9	0000	2007	980	3752	930	5495	849	7237	732	51
10	10	0000	2036	979	3781	929	5524	847	7266	730	50
11	11	99999	2065	979	3810	927	5553	846	7295	734	49
12	12	9999	2094	978	3839	926	5582	844	7324	731	48
13	13	99999	2123	99977	3868	99935	5611	99842	7353	99729	47
14	14	999	2152	977	3897	924	5640	841	7382	727	46
15	15	999	2181	976	3926	923	5669	839	7411	724	45
16	16	999	2211	976	3955	922	5698	838	7440	723	44
17	17	999	2240	975	3984	921	5727	836	7469	721	43
18	18	999	2269	974	4013	919	5756	834	7498	719	42
19	19	99993	2298	99974	4042	99918	5785	99832	7527	99716	41
20	20	9998	2327	973	4071	917	5814	831	7556	714	40
21	21	9998	2356	972	4100	916	5843	829	7585	712	39
22	22	9998	2385	972	4129	915	5872	827	7614	710	38
23	23	9998	2414	971	4158	913	5901	826	7643	708	37
24	24	9998	2443	970	4187	912	5930	824	7672	705	36
25	25	99997	2472	99979	4217	99911	5959	99822	7701	99703	35
26	26	9992	2501	969	4246	910	5989	821	7730	701	34
27	27	999	2530	968	4275	909	6018	819	7759	699	33
28	28	999	2560	967	4304	907	6047	817	7788	696	32
29	29	996	2589	966	4333	906	6076	815	7817	694	31
30	30	996	2618	966	4362	905	6105	813	7846	692	30
31	31	99916	2647	99956	4391	99907	6134	99812	7875	99699	29
32	32	999	2676	965	4420	902	6163	810	7904	687	28
33	33	999	2705	963	4449	901	6192	808	7933	685	27
34	34	999	2734	962	4478	900	6221	806	7962	683	26
35	35	999	2763	96	4507	898	6250	804	7991	680	25
36	36	999	2792	96	4536	897	6279	803	8020	678	24
37	37	99994	2821	99965	4565	99896	6308	99801	8049	99676	23
38	38	994	2850	959	4594	894	6337	799	8078	673	22
39	39	994	2879	959	4623	893	6366	797	8107	671	21
40	40	993	2908	958	4652	892	6395	795	8136	668	20
41	41	993	2937	957	4681	890	6424	793	8165	666	19
42	42	993	2966	957	4710	889	6453	792	8194	664	18
43	43	99991	2995	99955	4740	99888	6482	99890	8223	99661	17
44	44	992	3024	954	4769	886	6511	789	8252	659	16
45	45	991	3053	953	4798	885	6540	786	8281	657	15
46	46	991	3082	952	4827	883	6569	784	8310	654	14
47	47	991	3111	952	4856	882	6598	782	8339	652	13
48	48	990	3140	951	4885	881	6627	780	8368	649	12
49	49	99990	3170	99950	4914	99879	6656	99878	8397	99647	11
50	50	989	3200	949	4943	878	6685	776	8426	644	10
51	51	988	3229	948	4972	877	6714	774	8455	642	9
52	52	986	3258	947	5001	875	6743	772	8484	639	8
53	53	988	3287	946	5030	873	6772	770	8513	637	7
54	54	988	3316	945	5059	872	6801	768	8542	635	6
55	55	99987	3345	99944	5088	870	6830	99866	8571	99622	5
56	56	987	3374	943	5117	869	6859	764	8600	630	4
57	57	986	3403	942	5146	867	6888	762	8629	627	3
58	58	986	3432	941	5175	866	6917	760	8658	625	2
59	59	985	3461	940	5204	864	6946	758	8687	622	1
60	60	985	3490	939	5233	863	6975	756	8716	620	0
M.	N. col.	N. line	N. col.	N. line	N. col.	N. line	N. col.	N. line	N. col.	N. line	M.
		89°		88°		87°		86°		85°	

TABLE XXIV. OF NATURAL SINES.

M.	5°		6°		7°		8°		9°		M.
	N. fine	N. col.	N. fine	N. col.	N. fine	N. col.	N. fine	N. col.	N. fine	N. col.	
0	8710	9619	10452	92452	12187	99255	13917	99027	15643	98769	60
1	8745	617	4 2	449	216	251	646	023	674	764	59
2	8777	614	511	416	245	248	975	019	712	760	58
3	880	612	54	411	274	244	14004	015	730	755	57
4	883	609	560	410	302	240	033	012	758	752	56
5	886	607	57	437	331	237	061	006	787	746	55
6	889	604	62	434	360	233	088	001	816	742	54
7	891	592	1065	92431	12389	99230	14119	8998	15845	98737	53
8	894	599	634	413	417	216	14	994	873	732	52
9	897	596	713	414	447	222	177	990	902	728	51
10	900	594	742	421	476	219	205	986	931	723	50
11	9034	591	771	413	504	215	234	982	959	717	49
12	9067	588	800	415	532	211	261	978	987	712	48
13	909	586	10629	941	560	99108	14292	9873	10017	9869	47
14	912	583	85	417	591	204	320	984	010	714	46
15	915	580	887	406	620	200	349	980	074	700	45
16	917	578	916	402	64	197	377	976	103	695	44
17	920	575	945	399	678	193	407	972	132	690	43
18	923	572	974	396	706	189	436	968	160	686	42
19	926	9570	11002	99393	12715	99186	14464	9848	10189	98631	41
20	929	567	031	390	764	182	493	944	224	677	40
21	932	564	060	346	793	178	522	940	246	671	39
22	935	562	08	353	822	175	551	936	275	667	38
23	938	559	118	350	851	171	580	932	304	662	37
24	941	556	147	377	880	167	608	928	333	657	36
25	944	9553	11176	99377	12908	99053	14587	9822	10361	98652	35
26	946	551	205	370	917	160	666	914	390	648	34
27	949	548	234	367	966	156	695	910	419	643	33
28	952	545	263	364	995	152	723	906	447	638	32
29	955	542	291	360	13024	148	752	902	476	633	31
30	958	540	320	357	053	144	782	901	505	629	30
31	961	9537	11449	99354	13081	99041	14810	98897	10533	98624	29
32	964	534	378	351	110	137	835	892	562	619	28
33	967	531	407	347	139	133	867	889	591	614	27
34	970	529	435	344	169	129	896	884	620	609	26
35	972	526	464	341	197	125	925	880	648	604	25
36	975	523	493	337	226	122	954	876	677	600	24
37	978	99520	11523	99327	13254	99110	14962	98871	10706	98995	23
38	981	517	532	331	283	114	15011	867	734	590	22
39	984	514	560	327	312	110	040	863	763	685	21
40	987	511	609	324	341	106	069	858	792	580	20
41	990	508	618	320	370	102	097	854	820	575	19
42	993	506	667	317	399	098	126	849	849	570	18
43	996	99503	11696	99314	13427	99094	15155	98845	10878	98569	17
44	999	500	725	310	458	091	154	821	906	562	16
45	1001	497	754	307	485	087	212	836	935	558	15
46	013	494	783	303	514	083	241	832	964	551	14
47	07	491	812	300	543	079	270	827	992	546	13
48	106	488	840	297	572	075	299	823	1027	541	12
49	10135	99485	11869	99293	13600	99072	15327	98815	11050	98536	11
50	164	484	898	290	629	067	356	814	075	531	10
51	192	479	927	286	658	063	385	809	107	526	9
52	221	476	956	283	687	059	414	805	136	521	8
53	250	473	985	279	716	055	442	800	165	516	7
54	279	470	12014	276	744	051	471	796	193	511	6
55	10308	99467	12043	99272	13771	99047	15500	98791	11232	98506	5
56	337	464	071	269	802	047	529	787	250	502	4
57	366	461	100	265	831	039	557	782	279	496	3
58	395	458	129	262	860	035	586	778	308	491	2
59	424	455	158	258	889	031	615	773	336	486	1
60	453	452	187	255	917	027	643	769	365	481	0
M.	N. col.	N. fine	N. col.	N. fine	N. col.	N. fine	N. col.	N. fine	N. col.	N. fine	M.
	84°		83°		82°		81°		80°		

TABLE XXIV. OF NATURAL SINES.

	10°		11°		12°		13°		14°		
M	N fine	N col.	N fine	N col.	N fine	N col.	N fine	N col.	N fine	N col.	M
0	1736	481	1902	516	2079	541	2249	563	2419	583	60
1	39	470	109	157	80	80	523	430	220	023	59
2	411	471	138	172	848	803	552	424	249	015	58
3	451	460	167	146	877	797	580	417	277	006	57
4	479	461	19	14	905	791	608	411	305	001	56
5	508	45	224	13	931	784	637	404	333	994	55
6	537	45	25	120	956	775	665	398	362	987	54
7	565	444	1928	812	990	772	693	739	243	980	53
8	594	44	30	11	1019	766	722	724	418	973	52
9	62	43	37	112	047	76	75	70	446	966	51
10	63	43	36	10	076	754	78	69	474	959	50
11	66	42	34	103	104	74	81	68	503	952	49
12	70	42	42	00	132	74	83	67	531	945	48
13	773	414	1945	00	1161	9735	2163	931	459	937	47
14	76	404	481	08	119	72	802	34	487	930	46
15	79	404	509	07	218	723	920	338	615	923	45
16	828	399	537	07	246	717	948	331	644	916	44
17	85	394	566	06	275	711	977	325	672	909	43
18	880	38	595	06	303	705	1005	318	700	902	42
19	1790	37	19623	05	21221	9748	1303	1311	24728	90894	41
20	93	37	658	05	330	692	053	304	756	887	40
21	966	37	686	04	358	686	070	297	784	880	39
22	995	36	71	03	41	67	11	291	813	87	38
23	18023	362	737	03	445	67	14	284	841	860	37
24	05	357	765	02	474	667	17	278	869	858	36
25	1801	352	794	02	21502	9765	1302	1271	24397	90851	35
26	10	347	823	01	530	655	231	264	925	842	34
27	126	341	851	01	558	647	25	257	953	837	33
28	16	336	879	00	587	639	28	251	981	829	32
29	19	331	908	799	616	630	31	244	1009	822	31
30	222	32	937	7	644	621	34	237	1038	815	30
31	18252	8120	1996	97987	21572	9712	132	927	5066	807	29
32	2	315	964	981	701	617	40	212	094	800	28
33	30	310	10022	974	729	611	43	217	122	793	27
34	32	304	01	969	758	604	45	210	151	786	26
35	3	297	07	963	786	598	48	203	179	779	25
36	7	294	108	957	814	591	51	196	20	771	24
37	104	288	2076	97952	21843	9758	1354	7188	5225	6764	23
38	42	283	165	946	871	575	571	182	251	756	22
39	48	277	193	940	899	572	59	176	291	749	21
40	5	272	222	934	928	566	62	169	320	742	20
41	55	267	250	928	956	560	65	162	349	734	19
42	567	261	279	922	985	553	68	155	376	727	18
43	18595	256	20307	97916	22013	97547	13712	7145	25404	6719	17
44	624	250	316	910	041	541	74	141	422	712	16
45	652	245	364	905	070	534	76	134	450	705	15
46	681	240	393	899	098	528	79	127	479	697	14
47	710	235	421	892	126	521	82	120	508	690	13
48	738	229	450	887	155	515	85	113	537	682	12
49	18767	98213	10478	97881	22182	9750	1370	97106	25570	667	11
50	795	218	507	875	212	502	91	100	611	667	10
51	824	212	53	869	240	495	938	093	629	660	9
52	852	207	562	863	268	488	966	086	647	653	8
53	881	201	592	857	297	481	99	079	665	645	7
54	910	195	62	851	325	474	102	072	683	638	6
55	18938	114	2064	97845	22353	97470	14051	7005	25741	6670	5
56	96	18	677	83	382	463	07	056	700	623	4
57	995	17	706	82	410	455	108	051	729	615	3
58	1024	174	734	82	438	447	116	044	758	608	2
59	1052	168	763	81	467	439	124	037	787	600	1
60	1081	162	791	81	495	431	132	030	816	593	0
M	N col.	N fine	N col.	N fine	N col.	N fine	N col.	N fine	N col.	N fine	M
	79°		78°		77°		76°		75°		

TABLE XXIV. OF NATURAL SINES.

	15°		16°		17°		18°		19°		
M	N. line	N. col.	N. line	N. col.	N. line	N. col.	N. line	N. col.	N. line	N. col.	M
0	5282	6593	5364	6626	5443	6659	5520	6691	5597	6723	60
1	91	58	592	11	265	622	92	09	55	54	59
2	53	578	620	11	293	613	95	05	51	53	58
3	9	570	64	202	321	605	98	02	63	52	57
4	99	362	6	09	348	596	3101	67	66	51	56
5	260	555	70	05	376	588	64	06	69	50	55
6	05	547	73	67	404	579	068	05	72	49	54
7	2007	540	775	607	432	571	5102	4043	32149	448	53
8	10	53	78	01	460	56	123	033	777	471	52
9	13	524	815	054	48	55	13	024	802	46	51
10	16	517	843	01	51	54	175	015	832	457	50
11	19	50	871	01	54	536	206	006	859	447	49
12	21	50	899	02	572	528	22	9499	887	438	48
13	26247	6414	92	6021	599	519	126	9498	2124	3442	47
14	27	486	95	11	620	511	20	979	44	410	46
15	30	474	97	00	65	503	31	970	967	400	45
16	331	47	1001	7529	68	492	34	96	99	390	44
17	35	47	03	980	71	4	37	9	1324	380	43
18	35	466	05	981	737	47	39	94	01	380	42
19	2641	644	205	75977	765	546	3142	94973	33079	94270	41
20	41	440	12	963	792	459	454	924	106	361	40
21	471	433	15	956	821	450	48	91	174	351	39
22	500	425	17	948	84	441	510	90	161	342	38
23	52	417	20	94	870	433	53	897	18	332	37
24	55	410	23	931	904	424	565	88	21	321	36
25	16584	6402	2502	33923	9432	95415	31592	94872	53240	94317	35
26	612	374	24	915	950	407	620	86	271	302	34
27	64	386	315	907	97	398	648	860	248	29	33
28	66	379	346	898	3001	374	67	851	320	284	32
29	696	371	374	890	042	380	703	84	353	274	31
30	724	362	402	88	01	372	730	832	381	264	30
31	26752	95355	28429	95874	30098	95363	31755	9482	33408	94250	29
32	70	347	457	865	126	35	74	810	436	24	28
33	808	34	455	857	154	34	81	805	451	230	27
34	816	332	513	849	182	337	84	79	490	220	26
35	864	324	541	841	209	328	86	78	510	210	25
36	892	316	560	832	237	310	896	77	54	206	24
37	26920	96308	28497	95824	30265	95310	1923	9476	1257	4196	23
38	94	301	624	816	29	301	951	75	60	176	22
39	970	293	652	807	324	293	979	74	62	176	21
40	2700	285	680	799	348	284	32006	740	605	167	20
41	032	277	708	791	376	275	034	73	68	157	19
42	060	269	736	782	403	267	061	74	71	147	18
43	27038	46201	28764	95774	30431	95257	3208	9471	1073	41137	17
44	116	253	792	760	42	24	116	702	76	12	16
45	144	240	820	757	450	240	144	672	75	11	15
46	172	238	847	74	514	231	171	64	81	105	14
47	200	230	876	740	542	222	199	67	84	09	13
48	225	222	903	732	570	213	227	66	8	088	12
49	27256	96214	28931	95724	30597	9524	32254	94656	1390	407	11
50	284	206	959	71	625	19	282	646	9	00	10
51	312	195	987	707	653	18	30	6	9	058	9
52	340	190	1015	698	680	177	31	627	95	049	8
53	368	182	043	690	708	16	300	610	140	039	7
54	396	174	070	681	736	159	30	600	05	029	6
55	17424	6160	19018	95673	30763	95150	32415	94500	3401	401	5
56	452	158	126	664	791	142	41	59	69	00	4
57	480	150	154	655	819	133	47	58	120	379	3
58	508	142	182	645	846	124	50	57	147	98	2
59	536	134	209	635	874	115	52	56	174	979	1
60	56	126	237	625	902	106	517	55	202	96	0
M	N. col.	N. line	N. col.	N. line	N. col.	N. line	N. col.	N. line	N. col.	N. line	M
	74°		73°		72°		71°		70°		

TABLE XKIV. OF NATURAL SINES.

	20°		21°		22°		23°		24°		
M	N fine	N col.	N fine	N col.	N fine	N col.	N fine	N col.	N fine	N col.	M
0	34402	33969	33837	93359	17461	9173	19073	92050	40674	91355	60
1	229	959	864	348	488	70	100	087	700	343	59
2	257	949	891	337	515	697	127	027	727	331	58
3	284	939	918	327	542	686	153	016	753	319	57
4	311	929	645	316	569	675	180	005	780	307	56
5	336	919	971	306	595	664	207	91994	806	295	55
6	366	909	16000	295	622	653	234	983	833	283	54
7	14399	93899	30287	93283	17649	92642	19260	91971	40860	91272	53
8	421	889	054	274	676	631	287	959	886	260	52
9	448	879	081	264	703	620	314	948	913	248	51
10	475	869	108	253	730	609	341	936	939	236	50
11	502	859	135	243	757	598	367	925	966	224	49
12	530	849	162	232	784	587	394	914	992	212	48
13	34557	75339	36190	93222	17811	9276	19421	9190	41039	91200	47
14	584	829	217	211	818	565	448	891	045	188	46
15	612	819	244	201	845	554	474	879	072	176	45
16	639	809	271	190	872	543	501	868	098	164	44
17	666	799	298	180	900	532	528	856	125	152	43
18	694	789	325	169	926	521	555	845	151	140	42
19	14721	3779	36352	93159	17973	2510	19512	9183	4118	91228	41
20	748	769	379	148	995	409	608	822	204	116	40
21	775	759	406	137	38026	458	635	810	231	104	39
22	802	749	434	127	052	477	661	799	257	092	38
23	830	739	461	116	080	466	688	787	284	080	37
24	857	728	488	106	107	455	715	775	310	068	36
25	14884	93718	36571	93095	18134	2244	19741	91764	41347	91056	35
26	912	708	542	084	163	492	768	752	363	044	34
27	93	698	569	074	181	481	795	741	390	032	33
28	966	688	596	063	21	47	822	729	416	020	32
29	992	677	623	052	241	391	848	717	443	008	31
30	15021	667	65	042	268	380	875	706	469	99996	30
31	35048	93657	36677	93031	18215	2377	9902	91694	41446	90984	29
32	075	647	704	030	322	366	928	683	522	972	28
33	101	637	731	010	346	355	955	671	549	96	27
34	129	626	758	32999	370	343	982	660	575	948	26
35	157	616	785	948	403	332	40008	648	602	936	25
36	184	606	812	978	430	321	035	636	629	924	24
37	19271	93596	36819	92967	18356	2410	10060	91624	41659	90911	23
38	239	585	867	959	46	299	088	612	681	899	22
39	266	575	894	945	510	287	115	601	707	887	21
40	292	565	921	935	547	276	141	590	734	875	20
41	320	555	948	924	584	265	168	579	760	863	19
42	347	544	975	913	621	254	195	566	787	851	18
43	15375	93434	37004	92902	18617	2224	10221	91554	41813	90839	17
44	402	524	020	892	644	231	245	543	840	826	16
45	429	514	056	881	671	220	272	531	866	814	15
46	456	503	083	870	698	209	301	519	892	802	14
47	484	493	110	859	725	198	328	508	919	790	13
48	511	483	137	848	752	186	355	496	945	778	12
49	35538	33472	37164	92837	18778	2175	10381	91424	41972	90766	11
50	575	462	191	817	805	164	408	472	998	753	10
51	592	452	218	816	832	152	434	461	42024	741	9
52	610	441	245	805	859	141	461	449	051	729	8
53	647	431	272	794	886	130	488	437	077	717	7
54	674	420	299	783	912	119	514	425	104	704	6
55	35701	93410	37316	92773	18999	2107	10541	91434	42130	90692	5
56	728	402	323	762	966	096	567	402	156	682	4
57	755	389	380	751	993	085	594	390	183	669	3
58	782	379	407	740	1020	073	621	378	209	656	2
59	810	368	434	729	1046	062	647	366	235	644	1
60	837	358	461	718	1073	051	674	355	262	631	0
M	N col.	N fine	N col.	N fine	N col.	N fine	N col.	N fine	N col.	N fine	M
	69°		68°		67°		66°		65°		

TABLE XXIV. OF NATURAL SINES.

M.	25°		26°		27°		28°		29°		M.
	N sine	N cos.	N sine	N cos.	N sine	N cos.	N sine	N cos.	N sine	N cos.	
0	42262	90631	43871	89579	45370	89101	46947	88295	48481	87462	60
1	283	618	863	867	425	887	973	281	506	447	59
2	315	601	849	854	451	874	999	267	532	434	58
3	341	594	911	841	477	861	47014	254	557	420	57
4	367	582	942	828	503	848	050	240	583	406	56
5	394	567	968	816	529	835	076	226	608	391	55
6	420	557	994	803	554	821	101	213	634	377	54
7	4446	90545	44016	9798	45580	89003	47127	88199	48659	87363	53
8	473	534	046	777	606	8995	153	183	687	349	52
9	499	520	072	764	632	981	178	172	710	337	51
10	525	507	098	752	657	968	204	158	735	321	50
11	552	495	124	739	684	953	229	144	761	307	49
12	578	481	151	726	710	942	255	130	786	292	48
13	604	4670	4417	70713	45736	88918	47281	88117	48311	87277	47
14	631	453	203	700	762	915	306	103	837	284	46
15	657	441	229	687	787	902	332	089	862	250	45
16	681	43	255	674	813	885	358	075	888	234	44
17	709	421	281	662	839	875	381	062	913	221	43
18	736	407	307	649	865	862	400	048	938	207	42
19	762	396	333	636	891	848	424	034	962	193	41
20	788	383	359	623	917	835	450	020	986	178	40
21	815	372	385	610	941	822	476	006	1014	164	39
22	841	358	411	597	967	808	511	87993	040	151	38
23	867	347	437	584	994	79	537	979	064	136	37
24	894	333	464	571	1020	782	562	965	090	121	36
25	920	321	490	558	1046	876	588	951	116	107	35
26	946	309	516	545	072	75	614	937	141	093	34
27	972	296	542	532	097	731	640	922	166	079	33
28	999	284	568	519	123	718	66	909	192	064	32
29	1025	271	594	506	149	705	690	896	217	050	31
30	051	259	621	493	175	701	71	887	242	036	30
31	1077	90246	44646	10480	46201	88087	47741	87868	49269	87021	29
32	104	233	672	467	226	674	767	854	29	00	28
33	130	221	698	454	252	661	793	840	318	099	27
34	157	208	724	441	278	647	818	826	344	978	26
35	182	196	750	428	304	634	844	812	369	964	25
36	209	182	776	415	330	620	869	798	394	949	24
37	233	171	802	402	356	607	894	784	419	935	23
38	261	158	828	389	382	593	920	770	445	921	22
39	287	146	854	376	407	580	946	756	470	907	21
40	313	133	880	363	433	566	971	743	495	892	20
41	340	121	906	350	458	553	997	729	521	878	19
42	366	108	932	337	484	539	1022	715	547	864	18
43	43392	70097	44954	89324	46510	88226	49047	87701	497	8647	17
44	418	082	954	314	531	517	077	687	591	837	16
45	445	070	1010	296	561	49	094	673	622	812	15
46	471	057	036	283	587	47	12	650	647	787	14
47	497	045	062	272	613	47	14	64	672	761	13
48	523	032	088	25	639	458	17	631	697	737	12
49	43549	90019	45114	8924	46664	8844	4201	7617	972	870	11
50	575	007	140	232	690	431	22	60	74	741	10
51	602	89994	166	210	716	417	25	58	77	73	9
52	628	981	192	206	742	403	277	57	79	71	8
53	654	968	217	193	767	390	302	56	824	70	7
54	680	956	243	180	793	377	327	546	84	686	6
55	706	944	269	167	818	364	352	533	87	667	5
56	733	930	295	153	844	349	379	518	89	648	4
57	759	918	321	140	870	336	405	504	92	629	3
58	785	905	347	127	896	322	430	49	950	610	2
59	811	892	373	114	921	308	456	476	975	591	1
60	837	879	399	101	947	295	481	462	1000	572	0
M.	N cos.	N sine	N cos.	N sine	N cos.	N sine	N cos.	N sine	N cos.	N sine	M.
	64°		63°		62°		61°		60°		

TABLE XXIV. OF NATURAL SINES.

M.	30°		31°		32°		33°		34°		M.
	N fine	N col.	N fine	N col.	N fine	N col.	N fine	N col.	N fine	N col.	
0	5000	0660	5150	5717	5299	8480	5446	8386	5519	3290	60
1	02	588	529	702	5301	781	48	85	943	887	59
2	050	573	554	68	041	774	512	83	968	871	58
3	076	559	579	672	061	759	537	819	992	855	57
4	101	541	604	657	091	743	561	804	56010	837	56
5	126	530	623	642	115	728	586	788	040	822	55
6	151	515	633	627	140	712	610	772	064	80	54
7	50176	0501	51670	55612	53104	469	54635	3750	56088	52790	53
8	201	436	703	597	189	681	65	740	112	773	52
9	227	471	728	582	214	663	683	724	136	757	51
10	252	457	753	56	23	650	703	703	160	741	50
11	277	442	778	551	263	635	732	692	184	724	49
12	302	427	803	536	288	619	756	676	208	708	48
13	50327	86413	51828	5521	53312	4604	54781	83660	56232	82692	47
14	352	398	852	501	337	585	805	645	256	675	46
15	377	384	877	491	361	573	829	629	280	659	45
16	403	369	902	471	386	557	854	613	305	643	44
17	428	354	927	461	411	542	878	597	329	626	43
18	453	340	952	44	435	526	902	581	353	610	42
19	50478	86325	51977	55431	53460	4511	4927	33565	56377	82593	41
20	503	310	52002	414	484	495	951	549	401	577	40
21	528	295	026	401	509	480	975	533	425	561	39
22	553	281	051	385	534	464	999	517	449	544	38
23	578	266	076	370	558	448	55024	501	473	528	37
24	603	251	101	355	583	433	048	485	497	511	36
25	50628	8627	52126	55340	53007	4417	55072	3469	56521	82495	35
26	654	222	151	325	632	402	097	453	545	478	34
27	679	207	175	310	657	386	121	437	569	462	33
28	704	192	200	294	681	370	145	421	593	446	32
29	729	178	225	279	705	355	169	405	617	429	31
30	754	163	250	264	729	339	194	389	641	413	30
31	50779	86143	52275	55249	53754	4324	55218	83373	56665	82396	29
32	804	137	299	234	779	308	242	356	689	380	28
33	829	119	324	218	804	292	266	340	713	363	27
34	854	104	349	203	828	277	291	324	736	347	26
35	879	089	374	188	853	261	315	308	760	330	25
36	904	074	399	173	877	245	339	292	784	314	24
37	50929	86059	52423	55157	53902	4230	55363	3276	56508	82297	23
38	954	045	448	142	926	214	388	260	832	281	22
39	979	030	473	127	951	198	412	244	856	264	21
40	51004	015	498	112	975	182	436	228	880	248	20
41	029	000	522	096	54000	167	460	212	904	231	19
42	054	85985	547	081	024	151	484	195	928	214	18
43	51079	85970	52572	55066	54049	84135	55509	3174	56952	82198	17
44	104	956	597	051	073	120	53	163	976	181	16
45	129	941	621	035	097	104	55	147	57000	165	15
46	154	926	646	020	121	088	58	131	024	148	14
47	179	911	671	005	146	073	609	115	047	132	13
48	204	896	696	84980	171	057	630	098	071	115	12
49	51229	85881	52720	54974	4195	84041	55654	83082	57095	82098	11
50	254	866	745	959	220	025	678	060	114	082	10
51	279	851	770	943	244	009	702	05	143	065	9
52	304	836	794	927	268	33994	726	03	167	048	8
53	329	821	819	911	293	928	750	017	191	032	7
54	354	806	844	895	317	062	77	001	215	015	6
55	51379	85792	52869	54822	54342	84041	55709	82355	57235	81999	5
56	404	777	893	866	366	950	82	95	262	952	4
57	429	762	918	851	391	915	84	95	286	965	3
58	454	747	943	836	415	890	87	95	310	947	2
59	479	732	968	821	440	883	89	95	334	932	1
60	504	717	993	806	464	867	91	95	358	915	0
M.	N col.	N fine	N col.	N fine	N col.	N fine	N col.	N fine	N col.	N fine	M.
	59°		50°		57°		56°		55°		

TABLE XXIV. OF NATURAL SINES.

M.	35°		30		25		20		15		M.
	N. fine	N. co.	N. fine	N. co.	N. fine	N. co.	N. fine	N. co.	N. fine	N. co.	
0	735	915	777	890	810	840	870	895	915	930	0
1	351	899	802	855	205	841	589	723	955	696	59
2	41	865	821	867	200	81	612	765	977	678	58
3	42	865	841	850	211	81	63	741	65000	660	57
4	453	848	874	835	214	793	658	729	022	641	56
5	477	832	896	816	219	776	681	711	045	623	55
6	501	815	920	799	221	753	704	693	068	605	54
7	52524	799	58943	782	344	74741	726	6676	3040	77506	53
8	548	781	56	765	367	723	749	653	313	578	52
9	572	765	990	745	390	706	772	640	315	550	51
10	596	747	100	730	414	685	795	622	318	531	50
11	619	729	037	713	437	671	818	604	318	513	49
12	643	711	071	696	460	653	841	586	313	494	48
13	666	693	104	679	483	635	864	568	312	77477	47
14	691	681	1	662	506	617	887	550	310	458	46
15	715	664	131	644	529	600	909	532	271	439	45
16	738	647	152	627	553	583	932	514	271	421	44
17	762	631	173	610	576	565	955	496	316	402	43
18	786	614	201	593	599	547	978	478	314	384	42
19	8109	597	224	576	622	530	1001	460	33	7366	41
20	832	580	246	559	645	512	1024	442	313	347	40
21	857	563	272	541	668	494	1046	424	40	329	39
22	881	546	295	524	691	477	1069	405	421	310	38
23	902	530	318	507	714	459	1091	387	421	292	37
24	928	513	347	490	737	441	1113	369	477	273	36
25	952	496	375	472	760	424	1135	351	349	255	35
26	977	479	403	455	784	406	1157	333	518	236	34
27	999	462	431	438	807	388	1179	315	540	217	33
28	1021	445	459	420	830	371	1201	297	56	199	32
29	1044	428	487	403	853	353	1223	279	585	181	31
30	1067	411	515	386	876	335	1245	261	603	163	30
31	1090	394	540	368	900	318	1267	243	3	77144	29
32	1113	378	569	351	922	300	1289	225	613	145	28
33	1137	361	592	334	945	282	1311	207	675	107	27
34	1161	344	616	316	968	264	1333	189	698	89	26
35	1185	327	640	299	991	247	1355	171	720	70	25
36	1210	310	662	282	1015	229	1377	153	742	51	24
37	1236	293	684	264	1038	211	1400	135	837	7033	23
38	1262	276	706	247	1061	193	1422	117	787	614	22
39	1288	259	728	230	1084	175	1444	99	810	7091	21
40	1314	242	750	212	1107	157	1466	81	832	9	20
41	1340	225	772	195	1130	139	1488	63	854	959	19
42	1367	208	794	178	1153	122	1510	45	877	940	18
43	1393	191	816	160	1176	104	1532	27	899	76923	17
44	1419	174	838	143	1199	88	1554	9	922	607	16
45	1445	157	860	125	1222	71	1576	9	944	84	15
46	1471	140	882	108	1245	54	1598	9	966	860	14
47	1497	123	904	91	1268	37	1620	9	989	847	13
48	1523	106	926	73	1291	20	1642	9	1011	829	12
49	1549	89	948	56	1314	3	1664	9	1033	76310	11
50	1575	72	970	38	1337	15	1686	9	1055	791	10
51	1601	55	992	21	1360	28	1708	9	1077	772	9
52	1627	38	1014	4	1383	41	1730	9	1100	754	8
53	1653	21	1036	13	1406	54	1752	9	1122	735	7
54	1679	4	1058	0	1429	67	1774	9	1145	717	6
55	1705	13	1080	17	1451	80	1796	9	1167	76698	5
56	1731	26	1102	34	1474	93	1818	9	1190	679	4
57	1757	39	1124	51	1497	106	1840	9	1212	661	3
58	1783	52	1146	68	1520	119	1862	9	1234	642	2
59	1809	65	1168	85	1543	132	1884	9	1256	623	1
60	1835	78	1190	102	1566	145	1906	9	1279	604	0
M.	N. fine	N. co.	N. fine	N. co.	N. fine	N. co.	N. fine	N. co.	N. fine	N. co.	M.

TABLE XXIV. OF NATURAL SINES.

	43°		41°		42°		41°		44°		
M	N line	N col.	N line	N col.	N line	N col.	N line	N col.	N line	N col.	M
0	64279	76604	65600	75471	66917	74314	68200	73113	69456	71934	60
1	203	516	628	452	935	295	221	116	417	914	59
2	322	567	650	433	956	276	242	096	503	894	58
3	346	548	672	415	978	256	264	076	523	872	57
4	369	510	694	394	66999	237	285	056	544	853	56
5	390	511	716	374	67021	217	306	036	570	833	55
6	41	492	738	356	047	198	327	016	591	812	54
7	64437	76473	65749	75337	67064	74171	68347	72994	69612	71792	53
8	457	455	751	318	086	159	370	976	633	772	52
9	479	431	803	290	107	139	391	957	654	752	51
10	501	41	825	261	126	116	412	937	675	732	50
11	524	394	847	241	151	100	433	917	696	711	49
12	546	38	869	221	172	080	455	897	717	691	48
13	64568	76361	65891	75222	67194	74061	68476	72877	69717	71671	47
14	590	342	913	202	215	041	497	857	758	650	46
15	612	323	934	184	237	022	518	837	779	630	45
16	635	304	956	165	258	002	539	817	800	610	44
17	657	281	978	146	280	73983	561	797	821	590	43
18	679	267	66000	126	301	963	582	777	842	569	42
19	64701	76248	66022	75107	6732	73944	68602	72757	69862	71549	41
20	722	229	044	088	342	924	624	737	852	529	40
21	748	210	066	069	361	904	644	717	904	508	39
22	778	192	088	050	38	885	664	697	924	488	38
23	790	172	104	030	409	865	684	677	946	468	37
24	812	154	121	011	430	846	704	657	966	447	36
25	64134	76135	66153	74992	67452	73821	68730	72637	69987	71427	35
26	826	116	175	972	47	806	751	617	70008	407	34
27	878	037	197	952	49	787	772	597	029	386	33
28	907	078	218	934	511	767	793	577	049	366	32
29	927	059	240	915	538	747	814	557	070	345	31
30	945	041	262	896	550	728	834	537	091	325	30
31	6496	70022	66184	74876	67580	73704	68557	72517	70112	71305	29
32	969	023	306	857	608	688	878	497	132	284	28
33	64011	75944	327	839	623	669	899	472	153	264	27
34	013	964	345	818	645	649	920	457	174	243	26
35	055	946	372	799	666	629	941	437	195	223	25
36	077	927	394	780	688	610	962	417	215	203	24
37	64044	75908	66414	74760	67709	73500	68943	72397	70236	71182	23
38	122	889	436	742	730	570	69004	377	257	162	22
39	144	870	458	722	752	551	025	357	277	141	21
40	166	851	480	703	773	531	046	337	298	121	20
41	188	832	501	683	795	511	067	317	319	100	19
42	210	812	523	664	816	491	088	297	339	080	18
43	65237	75794	66544	74644	67837	73472	69109	72277	70360	71059	17
44	254	774	566	624	859	452	130	257	381	039	16
45	276	756	588	606	880	432	151	236	401	019	15
46	298	738	610	586	901	412	172	216	422	70998	14
47	320	719	632	567	923	393	193	196	443	978	13
48	342	690	653	548	944	373	214	176	463	957	12
49	65364	75680	66675	74528	67965	73352	69233	72156	70484	70937	11
50	386	661	697	509	987	333	256	136	505	916	10
51	408	642	718	489	68008	314	277	116	525	896	9
52	430	623	740	470	029	294	298	095	546	875	8
53	452	604	762	451	051	274	319	075	567	855	7
54	474	585	783	431	072	254	340	055	587	834	6
55	65496	75566	66805	74412	69093	73234	69361	72035	70608	70813	5
56	518	547	827	392	115	215	382	015	628	793	4
57	540	528	848	373	136	195	403	71995	649	772	3
58	562	509	870	353	157	175	424	974	670	752	2
59	584	490	891	334	179	155	445	954	690	731	1
60	606	471	911	314	200	135	466	934	711	711	0
M	N col.	N line	N col.	N line	N col.	N line	N col.	N line	N col.	N line	M
	49°		48°		47°		46°		45°		

TABLE XXV. PROPORTIONAL LOGARITHMS.

S.	h m 0° 0'	h m 0° 1'	h m 0° 2'	h m 0° 3'	h m 0° 4'	h m 0° 5'	h m 1° 0'	h m 1° 1'	h m 1° 2'
0	4 334	1.2553	1.9542	1.7742	1.653	1.550	1.4771	1.412	1.3522
1	4.0334	2481	9506	7757	6524	5549	4759	4091	3513
2	1.7314	2410	9471	7734	646	5534	474	4081	3504
3	3.5563	2341	9435	7710	6478	5520	4733	4071	3495
4	3.4314	2272	9400	7686	6460	5506	4723	4061	3486
5	3 3345	2205	9365	7663	6443	5491	4711	4050	3477
6	3.2553	2139	9331	7639	6425	5477	4699	4040	3468
7	3 1883	2073	9296	7616	6407	5463	4688	4030	3459
8	3.1303	2009	9262	7593	6390	5449	4676	4020	3450
9	3.0792	1946	9228	7570	6372	5435	4664	4010	3441
10	3 0334	1883	9195	1.7547	1.6355	1.5421	1.452	1.400	1.3432
11	2.9920	1812	9161	7524	6338	5407	4640	3989	3423
12	9542	1761	9128	7501	6320	5393	4629	3979	3415
13	9195	1701	9096	7479	6303	5379	4617	3969	3406
14	8873	1642	9063	7456	6286	5365	4606	3959	3397
15	8573	1584	9031	7434	6269	5351	4594	3949	3388
16	8293	1526	8999	7412	6252	5337	4582	3939	3379
17	8030	1469	8967	7390	6235	5324	4571	3929	3371
18	7782	1413	8935	7368	6218	5310	4559	3919	3362
19	7547	1355	8904	7346	6201	5296	4548	3910	3353
20	1.7324	2 1303	1.8473	7324	1.6175	1.5283	1.4536	1.3900	1.3345
21	7112	1249	8842	7301	6168	5269	4525	3890	3336
22	6910	1190	8811	7281	6151	5256	4514	3880	3327
23	6717	1143	8781	7259	6135	5242	4502	3870	3319
24	6532	1091	8751	7238	6118	5229	4491	3860	3310
25	6355	1040	8721	7217	6102	5215	4480	3851	3301
26	6105	0989	8691	7196	6085	5202	4468	3841	3293
27	6021	0939	8661	7175	6069	5189	4457	3831	3284
28	5863	0889	8632	7154	6053	5175	4446	3821	3276
29	5710	0840	8601	7136	6037	5166	4435	3812	3267
30	2.5563	2.0792	1.8573	1.7112	1.6021	1.5149	1.4424	1.3802	1.3259
31	5421	0744	8544	7091	6005	5136	4412	3792	3250
32	5283	0696	8516	7071	5989	5123	4401	3783	3242
33	5145	0649	8487	7050	5973	5110	4390	3773	3233
34	5019	0603	8459	7030	5957	5097	4379	3764	3225
35	4894	0557	8431	7010	5941	5084	4368	3754	3216
36	4771	0512	8403	6990	5925	5071	4357	3745	3208
37	4652	0467	8375	6970	5909	5058	4346	3735	3199
38	4536	0422	8348	6950	5894	5045	4335	3726	3191
39	4424	0375	8320	6930	5878	5032	4325	3716	3183
40	2.4314	2.0334	1.8293	1.6910	1.5863	1.5019	1.4314	1.3707	1.3174
41	4206	0291	8266	6890	5847	5007	4303	3697	3166
42	4102	0248	8239	6871	5832	4994	4292	3688	3158
43	4000	0206	8212	6851	5816	4981	4281	3678	3149
44	3900	0164	8186	6832	5801	4969	4270	3669	3141
45	3802	0122	8159	6812	5786	4956	4260	3660	3133
46	3707	0081	8133	6793	5771	4943	4249	3650	3124
47	3613	0040	8107	6774	5755	4929	4238	3641	3116
48	3522	0000	8081	6755	5740	4918	4228	3632	3108
49	3432	1.9960	8055	6736	5725	4906	4217	3623	3100
50	1.3345	1.9910	1.8030	1.6717	1.5710	1.4894	1.4206	1.3613	1.3091
51	3259	9881	8004	6698	5695	4881	4196	3604	3083
52	3174	9842	7979	6679	5680	4869	4185	3595	3075
53	3091	9803	7954	6661	5666	4856	4175	3586	3067
54	3010	9765	7929	6642	5651	4844	4164	3576	3059
55	2931	9727	7904	6624	5636	4832	4154	3567	3051
56	2852	9690	7879	6605	5621	4820	4143	3558	3043
57	2775	9652	7855	6587	5607	4808	4133	3549	3034
58	2700	9615	7830	6568	5592	4795	4122	3540	3026
59	2626	9579	7806	6550	5578	4783	4112	3531	3018
60	2 2553	1.9542	1.7782	1.6532	1.553	1.4771	1.4102	1.3522	1.3010
S.	h m 0° 0'	h m 0° 1'	h m 0° 2'	h m 0° 3'	h m 0° 4'	h m 0° 5'	h m 1° 0'	h m 1° 1'	h m 1° 2'

TABLE XXV. PROPORTIONAL LOGARITHMS.

S.	h m ° 9'	h m ° 10'	h m ° 11'	h m ° 12'	h m ° 13'	h m ° 14'	h m ° 15'	h m ° 16'	h m ° 17'
0	1.3010	1.2553	1.2136	1.1761	1.1413	1.1091	1.0792	1.0512	1.0248
1	3002	2045	2132	1755	1408	1086	0787	0507	0244
2	2994	2538	2121	1749	1402	1081	0782	0502	0240
3	2986	2531	2119	1743	1397	1076	0777	0498	0235
4	2978	2524	2113	1737	1391	1071	0773	0493	0231
5	2970	2517	2106	1731	1386	1066	0768	0489	0227
6	2962	2510	2099	1725	1380	1061	0763	0484	0224
7	2954	2502	2093	1719	1374	1055	0758	0480	0219
8	2946	2495	2086	1713	1369	1050	0753	0475	0214
9	2939	2488	2080	1707	1363	1045	0749	0471	0210
10	1.2931	1.2481	1.2073	1.1701	1.1352	1.1040	1.0744	1.0467	1.0206
11	2923	2474	2067	1695	1352	1035	0739	0462	0202
12	2915	2467	2061	1689	1347	1030	0734	0458	0197
13	2907	2460	2054	1683	1342	1025	0730	0453	0193
14	2899	2453	2048	1677	1336	1020	0725	0449	0189
15	2891	2445	2041	1671	1331	1015	0720	0444	0185
16	2883	2438	2035	1665	1325	1009	0715	0440	0181
17	2876	2431	2028	1660	1320	1004	0711	0435	0176
18	2868	2424	2022	1654	1314	0999	0706	0431	0172
19	2860	2417	2016	1648	1309	0994	0701	0426	0168
20	1.2852	1.2410	1.2009	1.1642	1.1303	1.0989	1.0696	1.0422	1.0164
21	2845	2403	2003	1636	1298	0984	0692	0418	0160
22	2837	2396	1996	1630	1292	0979	0687	0413	0156
23	2829	2389	1990	1624	1287	0974	0682	0409	0151
24	2821	2382	1984	1619	1282	0969	0678	0404	0147
25	2814	2375	1977	1613	1276	0964	0673	0400	0143
26	2806	2368	1971	1607	1271	0959	0668	0395	0139
27	2798	2362	1965	1601	1266	0954	0663	0391	0135
28	2791	2355	1958	1595	1260	0949	0659	0387	0131
29	2783	2348	1952	1589	1255	0944	0654	0382	0126
30	1.2775	1.2341	1.1946	1.1584	1.1249	1.0939	1.0649	1.0378	1.0122
31	2768	2334	1939	1578	1244	0934	0645	0374	0118
32	2760	2327	1933	1572	1239	0929	0640	0369	0114
33	2753	2320	1927	1566	1233	0924	0635	0365	0110
34	2745	2313	1921	1561	1228	0919	0631	0360	0106
35	2738	2307	1914	1555	1223	0914	0626	0356	0102
36	2730	2300	1908	1549	1217	0909	0621	0352	0098
37	2722	2293	1902	1543	1212	0904	0617	0347	0093
38	2715	2286	1896	1538	1207	0899	0612	0343	0089
39	2707	2279	1889	1532	1201	0894	0608	0339	0085
40	1.2700	1.2272	1.1883	1.1526	1.1196	1.0889	1.0603	1.0334	1.0081
41	2692	2266	1877	1520	1191	0884	0598	0330	0077
42	2685	2259	1871	1515	1186	0880	0594	0326	0073
43	2678	2252	1865	1509	1180	0875	0589	0321	0069
44	2670	2245	1858	1503	1175	0870	0585	0317	0065
45	2663	2239	1852	1498	1170	0865	0580	0313	0061
46	2655	2232	1846	1492	1164	0860	0575	0308	0057
47	2648	2225	1840	1486	1159	0855	0571	0304	0053
48	2640	2218	1834	1481	1154	0850	0566	0300	0049
49	2633	2212	1828	1475	1149	0845	0562	0295	0044
50	1.2626	1.2205	1.1822	1.1469	1.1143	1.0840	1.0557	1.0293	1.0040
51	2618	2198	1816	1464	1138	0835	0552	0287	0036
52	2611	2192	1809	1458	1133	0831	0548	0282	0032
53	2604	2185	1803	1452	1128	0826	0543	0278	0028
54	2596	2178	1797	1447	1123	0821	0539	0274	0024
55	2589	2172	1791	1441	1117	0816	0534	0270	0020
56	2582	2165	1785	1436	1112	0811	0530	0265	0016
57	2574	2159	1779	1430	1107	0806	0525	0261	0012
58	2567	2152	1773	1424	1102	0801	0520	0257	0008
59	2560	2145	1767	1419	1097	0797	0516	0252	0004
60	1.2553	1.2139	1.1761	1.1413	1.1091	1.0792	1.0512	1.0248	1.0000
S.	h m ° 9'	h m ° 10'	h m ° 11'	h m ° 12'	h m ° 13'	h m ° 14'	h m ° 15'	h m ° 16'	h m ° 17'

TABLE XXV. PROPORTIONAL LOGARITHMS.

M	0° 1'	0° 2'	0° 3'	0° 4'	0° 5'	0° 10'	0° 15'	0° 20'	0° 25'	0° 30'	0° 35'	0° 40'	0° 45'	0° 50'
0	1000	9705	9410	9115	8820	8525	8230	7935	7640	7345	7050	6755	6460	6165
1	9899	9704	9409	9114	8819	8524	8229	7934	7639	7344	7049	6754	6459	6164
2	9798	9603	9308	9013	8718	8423	8128	7833	7538	7243	6948	6653	6358	6063
3	9697	9502	9207	8912	8617	8322	8027	7732	7437	7142	6847	6552	6257	5962
4	9596	9401	9106	8811	8516	8221	7926	7631	7336	7041	6746	6451	6156	5861
5	9495	9300	9005	8710	8415	8120	7825	7530	7235	6940	6645	6350	6055	5760
6	9394	9200	8905	8610	8315	8020	7725	7430	7135	6840	6545	6250	5955	5660
7	9293	9100	8805	8510	8215	7920	7625	7330	7035	6740	6445	6150	5855	5560
8	9192	9000	8705	8410	8115	7820	7525	7230	6935	6640	6345	6050	5755	5460
9	9091	8900	8605	8310	8015	7720	7425	7130	6835	6540	6245	5950	5655	5360
10	8990	8800	8505	8210	7915	7620	7325	7030	6735	6440	6145	5850	5555	5260
11	8889	8700	8405	8110	7815	7520	7225	6930	6635	6340	6045	5750	5455	5160
12	8788	8600	8305	8010	7715	7420	7125	6830	6535	6240	5945	5650	5355	5060
13	8687	8500	8205	7910	7615	7320	7025	6730	6435	6140	5845	5550	5255	4960
14	8586	8400	8105	7810	7515	7220	6925	6630	6335	6040	5745	5450	5155	4860
15	8485	8300	8005	7710	7415	7120	6825	6530	6235	5940	5645	5350	5055	4760
16	8384	8200	7905	7610	7315	7020	6725	6430	6135	5840	5545	5250	4955	4660
17	8283	8100	7805	7510	7215	6920	6625	6330	6035	5740	5445	5150	4855	4560
18	8182	8000	7705	7410	7115	6820	6525	6230	5935	5640	5345	5050	4755	4460
19	8081	7900	7605	7310	7015	6720	6425	6130	5835	5540	5245	4950	4655	4360
20	7980	7800	7505	7210	6915	6620	6325	6030	5735	5440	5145	4850	4555	4260
21	7879	7700	7405	7110	6815	6520	6225	5930	5635	5340	5045	4750	4455	4160
22	7778	7600	7305	7010	6715	6420	6125	5830	5535	5240	4945	4650	4355	4060
23	7677	7500	7205	6910	6615	6320	6025	5730	5435	5140	4845	4550	4255	3960
24	7576	7400	7105	6810	6515	6220	5925	5630	5335	5040	4745	4450	4155	3860
25	7475	7300	7005	6710	6415	6120	5825	5530	5235	4940	4645	4350	4055	3760
26	7374	7200	6905	6610	6315	6020	5725	5430	5135	4840	4545	4250	3955	3660
27	7273	7100	6805	6510	6215	5920	5625	5330	5035	4740	4445	4150	3855	3560
28	7172	7000	6705	6410	6115	5820	5525	5230	4935	4640	4345	4050	3755	3460
29	7071	6900	6605	6310	6015	5720	5425	5130	4835	4540	4245	3950	3655	3360
30	6970	6800	6505	6210	5915	5620	5325	5030	4735	4440	4145	3850	3555	3260
31	6869	6700	6405	6110	5815	5520	5225	4930	4635	4340	4045	3750	3455	3160
32	6768	6600	6305	6010	5715	5420	5125	4830	4535	4240	3945	3650	3355	3060
33	6667	6500	6205	5910	5615	5320	5025	4730	4435	4140	3845	3550	3255	2960
34	6566	6400	6105	5810	5515	5220	4925	4630	4335	4040	3745	3450	3155	2860
35	6465	6300	6005	5710	5415	5120	4825	4530	4235	3940	3645	3350	3055	2760
36	6364	6200	5905	5610	5315	5020	4725	4430	4135	3840	3545	3250	2955	2660
37	6263	6100	5805	5510	5215	4920	4625	4330	4035	3740	3445	3150	2855	2560
38	6162	6000	5705	5410	5115	4820	4525	4230	3935	3640	3345	3050	2755	2460
39	6061	5900	5605	5310	5015	4720	4425	4130	3835	3540	3245	2950	2655	2360
40	5960	5800	5505	5210	4915	4620	4325	4030	3735	3440	3145	2850	2555	2260
41	5859	5700	5405	5110	4815	4520	4225	3930	3635	3340	3045	2750	2455	2160
42	5758	5600	5305	5010	4715	4420	4125	3830	3535	3240	2945	2650	2355	2060
43	5657	5500	5205	4910	4615	4320	4025	3730	3435	3140	2845	2550	2255	1960
44	5556	5400	5105	4810	4515	4220	3925	3630	3335	3040	2745	2450	2155	1860
45	5455	5300	5005	4710	4415	4120	3825	3530	3235	2940	2645	2350	2055	1760
46	5354	5200	4905	4610	4315	4020	3725	3430	3135	2840	2545	2250	1955	1660
47	5253	5100	4805	4510	4215	3920	3625	3330	3035	2740	2445	2150	1855	1560
48	5152	5000	4705	4410	4115	3820	3525	3230	2935	2640	2345	2050	1755	1460
49	5051	4900	4605	4310	4015	3720	3425	3130	2835	2540	2245	1950	1655	1360
50	4950	4800	4505	4210	3915	3620	3325	3030	2735	2440	2145	1850	1555	1260
51	4849	4700	4405	4110	3815	3520	3225	2930	2635	2340	2045	1750	1455	1160
52	4748	4600	4305	4010	3715	3420	3125	2830	2535	2240	1945	1650	1355	1060
53	4647	4500	4205	3910	3615	3320	3025	2730	2435	2140	1845	1550	1255	960
54	4546	4400	4105	3810	3515	3220	2925	2630	2335	2040	1745	1450	1155	860
55	4445	4300	4005	3710	3415	3120	2825	2530	2235	1940	1645	1350	1055	760
56	4344	4200	3905	3610	3315	3020	2725	2430	2135	1840	1545	1250	955	660
57	4243	4100	3805	3510	3215	2920	2625	2330	2035	1740	1445	1150	855	560
58	4142	4000	3705	3410	3115	2820	2525	2230	1935	1640	1345	1050	755	460
59	4041	3900	3605	3310	3015	2720	2425	2130	1835	1540	1245	950	655	360
60	3940	3800	3505	3210	2915	2620	2325	2030	1735	1440	1145	850	555	260
S.	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
	0° 15'	0° 19'	0° 20'	0° 21'	0° 22'	0° 23'	0° 24'	0° 25'	0° 26'	0° 27'	0° 28'	0° 29'	0° 30'	0° 31'

TABLE XXV. PROPORTIONAL LOGARITHMS.

S	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0	30'	31'	32'	33'	34'	35'	36'	37'	38'	39'	40'	41'	42'	43'	44'
0	7782	7631	7491	7364	7238	7112	6990	6873	6761	6652	6547	6445	6345	6247	6151
1	7771	7637	7499	7366	7236	7110	6988	6870	6758	6649	6544	6442	6342	6244	6148
2	7777	7634	7497	7363	7234	7108	6986	6868	6756	6647	6542	6440	6340	6242	6146
3	7774	7632	7494	7361	7232	7106	6984	6866	6754	6645	6540	6438	6338	6240	6144
4	7772	7630	7492	7359	7229	7104	6982	6864	6752	6643	6538	6436	6336	6238	6142
5	7770	7628	7490	7357	7227	7102	6980	6862	6750	6641	6536	6434	6334	6236	6140
6	7768	7626	7488	7355	7225	7100	6978	6860	6748	6639	6534	6432	6332	6234	6138
7	7766	7624	7486	7353	7223	7098	6976	6858	6746	6637	6532	6430	6330	6232	6136
8	7764	7622	7484	7351	7221	7096	6974	6856	6744	6635	6530	6428	6328	6230	6134
9	7762	7620	7482	7349	7219	7094	6972	6854	6742	6633	6528	6426	6326	6228	6132
10	7760	7618	7480	7346	7217	7092	6970	6852	6740	6631	6526	6424	6324	6226	6130
11	7758	7616	7478	7344	7215	7090	6968	6850	6738	6629	6524	6422	6322	6224	6128
12	7756	7614	7476	7341	7212	7087	6966	6848	6736	6627	6522	6420	6320	6222	6126
13	7754	7612	7474	7339	7210	7085	6964	6846	6734	6625	6520	6418	6318	6220	6124
14	7752	7610	7472	7337	7208	7083	6962	6844	6732	6623	6518	6416	6316	6218	6122
15	7750	7608	7470	7335	7206	7081	6960	6842	6730	6621	6516	6414	6314	6216	6120
16	7748	7606	7468	7333	7204	7079	6958	6840	6728	6619	6514	6412	6312	6214	6118
17	7746	7604	7466	7331	7202	7077	6956	6838	6726	6617	6512	6410	6310	6212	6116
18	7744	7602	7464	7329	7200	7075	6954	6836	6724	6615	6510	6408	6308	6210	6114
19	7742	7600	7462	7327	7198	7073	6952	6834	6722	6613	6508	6406	6306	6208	6112
20	7740	7598	7460	7324	7196	7071	6950	6832	6720	6611	6506	6404	6304	6206	6110
21	7738	7596	7458	7322	7194	7069	6948	6830	6718	6609	6504	6402	6302	6204	6108
22	7736	7594	7456	7320	7192	7067	6946	6828	6716	6607	6502	6400	6300	6202	6106
23	7734	7592	7454	7317	7190	7065	6944	6826	6714	6605	6500	6398	6298	6200	6104
24	7732	7590	7452	7315	7188	7063	6942	6824	6712	6603	6498	6396	6296	6198	6102
25	7730	7588	7450	7313	7186	7061	6940	6822	6710	6601	6496	6394	6294	6196	6100
26	7728	7586	7448	7311	7184	7059	6938	6820	6708	6599	6494	6392	6292	6194	6098
27	7726	7584	7446	7309	7182	7057	6936	6818	6706	6597	6492	6390	6290	6192	6096
28	7724	7582	7444	7307	7180	7055	6934	6816	6704	6595	6490	6388	6288	6190	6094
29	7722	7580	7442	7304	7177	7052	6931	6814	6702	6593	6488	6386	6286	6188	6092
30	7720	7578	7440	7302	7175	7050	6929	6812	6700	6591	6486	6384	6284	6186	6090
31	7718	7576	7438	7300	7172	7047	6926	6809	6697	6588	6483	6381	6281	6183	6087
32	7716	7574	7436	7298	7170	7045	6924	6807	6695	6586	6481	6379	6279	6181	6085
33	7714	7572	7434	7296	7168	7043	6922	6805	6693	6584	6479	6377	6277	6179	6083
34	7712	7570	7432	7294	7166	7041	6920	6803	6691	6582	6477	6375	6275	6177	6081
35	7710	7568	7430	7292	7164	7039	6918	6801	6689	6580	6475	6373	6273	6175	6079
36	7708	7566	7428	7290	7162	7037	6916	6799	6687	6578	6473	6371	6271	6173	6077
37	7706	7564	7426	7288	7160	7035	6914	6797	6685	6576	6471	6369	6269	6171	6075
38	7704	7562	7424	7286	7158	7033	6912	6795	6683	6574	6469	6367	6267	6169	6073
39	7702	7560	7422	7284	7156	7031	6910	6793	6681	6572	6467	6365	6265	6167	6071
40	7700	7558	7420	7282	7154	7029	6908	6791	6679	6570	6465	6363	6263	6165	6069
41	7698	7556	7418	7280	7152	7027	6906	6789	6677	6568	6463	6361	6261	6163	6067
42	7696	7554	7416	7278	7150	7025	6904	6787	6675	6566	6461	6359	6259	6161	6065
43	7694	7552	7414	7276	7148	7023	6902	6785	6673	6564	6459	6357	6257	6159	6063
44	7692	7550	7412	7274	7146	7021	6900	6783	6671	6562	6457	6355	6255	6157	6061
45	7690	7548	7410	7272	7144	7019	6898	6781	6669	6560	6455	6353	6253	6155	6059
46	7688	7546	7408	7270	7142	7017	6896	6779	6667	6558	6453	6351	6251	6153	6057
47	7686	7544	7406	7268	7140	7015	6894	6777	6665	6556	6451	6349	6249	6151	6055
48	7684	7542	7404	7266	7138	7013	6892	6775	6663	6554	6449	6347	6247	6149	6053
49	7682	7540	7402	7264	7136	7011	6890	6773	6661	6552	6447	6345	6245	6147	6051
50	7680	7538	7400	7262	7134	7009	6888	6771	6659	6550	6445	6343	6243	6145	6049
51	7678	7536	7398	7260	7132	7007	6886	6769	6657	6548	6443	6341	6241	6143	6047
52	7676	7534	7396	7258	7130	7005	6884	6767	6655	6546	6441	6339	6239	6141	6045
53	7674	7532	7394	7256	7128	7003	6882	6765	6653	6544	6439	6337	6237	6139	6043
54	7672	7530	7392	7254	7126	7001	6880	6763	6651	6542	6437	6335	6235	6137	6041
55	7670	7528	7390	7252	7124	6999	6878	6761	6649	6540	6435	6333	6233	6135	6039
56	7668	7526	7388	7250	7122	6997	6876	6759	6647	6538	6433	6331	6231	6133	6037
57	7666	7524	7386	7248	7120	6995	6874	6757	6645	6536	6431	6329	6229	6131	6035
58	7664	7522	7384	7246	7118	6993	6872	6755	6643	6534	6429	6327	6227	6129	6033
59	7662	7520	7382	7244	7116	6991	6870	6753	6641	6532	6427	6325	6225	6127	6031
60	7660	7518	7380	7242	7114	6989	6868	6751	6639	6530	6425	6323	6223	6125	6029
61	7658	7516	7378	7240	7112	6987	6866	6749	6637	6528	6423	6321	6221	6123	6027
62	7656	7514	7376	7238	7110	6985	6864	6747	6635	6526	6421	6319	6219	6121	6025
63	7654	7512	7374	7236	7108	6983	6862	6745	6633	6524	6419	6317	6217	6119	6023
64	7652	7510	7372	7234	7106	6981	6860	6743	6631	6522	6417	6315	6215	6117	6021
65	7650	7508	7370	7232	7104	6979	6858	6741	6629	6520	6415	6313	6213	6115	6019
66	7648	7506	7368	7230	7102	6977	6856	6739	6627	6518	6413	6311	6211	6113	6017
67	7646	7504	7366	7228	7100	6975	6854	6737	6625	6516	6411	6309	6209	6111	6015
68	7644	7502	7364	7226	7098	6973	6852	6735	6623	6514	6409	6307	6207	6109	6013
69	7642	7500	7362	7224	7096	6971	6850	6733	6621	6512	6407	6305	6205	6107	6011
70	7640	7498	7360	7222	7094	6969	6848	6731	6619	6510	6405	6303	6203	6105	6009
71	7638	7496	7358	7220	7092	6967	6846	6729	6617	6508	6403	6301	6201	6103	6007
72	7636	7494	7356	7218	7090	6965	6844	6727	6615	6506	6401	6299	6199	6101	6005
73	7634	7492	7354	7216	7088	6963	6842	6725	6613	6504	6399	6297	6197	6099	6003
74	7632	7490	7352	7214	7086	6961	6840	6723	6611	6502	6397	6295	6195	6097	6001
75	7630	7488	7350	7212	7084	6959	6838	6721	6609	6500	6395	6293	6193	6095	5999
76	7628	7486	7348	7210	7082	6957	6836	6719	6607	6498	6393	6291	6191	6093	5997
77	7626	7484	7346	7208	7080	6955	6834	6717	6605	6496	6391	6289	6189	6091	5995
78	7624	7482	7344	7206	7078	6953	6832	6715	6603	6494	6389	6287	6187	6089	5993
79	7622	7480	7342	7204	7076	6951	6830	6713	6601	6492	6387	6285	6185	6087	5991
80	7620	7478	7340	7202	7074	6949	6828	6711	6599	6490	6385	6283	6183	6085	5989
81	7618	7476	7338	7200	7072	6947	6826	6709	6597	6488	6383	6281	6181	6083	5987
82	7616	7474	7336												

TABLE XXV. PROPORTIONAL LOGARITHMS.

S.	h m 0° 42'	h m 0° 43'	h m 0° 44'	h m 0° 45'	h m 0° 46'	h m 0° 47'	h m 0° 48'	h m 0° 49'	h m 0° 50'	h m 0° 51'	h m 0° 52'	h m 0° 53'
0	6320	6218	6114	6011	5925	5832	5740	5651	5561	547	5393	5310
1	6319	6216	6117	6019	5924	583	5739	5649	5560	547	5392	5309
2	6317	6215	6115	6017	5922	5829	5737	5648	5560	547	5390	5307
3	6315	6213	6113	6016	5920	5827	5736	5646	5559	547	5389	5306
4	6313	6211	6112	6014	5919	5826	5734	5645	5557	547	5387	5305
5	6312	6210	6110	6013	5917	5824	5733	5643	5556	547	5386	5303
6	6310	6208	6108	6011	5916	5823	5731	5642	5554	546	5384	5302
7	6308	6206	6107	6009	5914	5821	5730	5640	5553	546	5383	5300
8	6306	6205	6105	6008	5913	5820	5729	5639	5551	546	5382	5299
9	6305	6203	6103	6006	5911	5818	5727	5637	5550	546	5380	5298
10	6303	6201	6101	6004	5909	5816	5725	5636	5548	547	5379	5296
11	6301	6200	6100	6003	5908	5815	5724	5635	5547	546	5377	5295
12	6300	6198	6099	6001	5906	5813	5722	5633	5546	546	5376	5294
13	6298	6196	6097	6000	5905	5812	5721	5632	5544	546	5375	5292
14	6296	6195	6095	5998	5903	5810	5719	5630	5543	547	5373	5291
15	6294	6193	6094	5997	5902	5809	5718	5629	5541	546	5372	5290
16	6293	6191	6092	5996	5901	5808	5716	5627	5540	546	5370	5288
17	6291	6190	6090	5995	5899	5806	5715	5626	5538	546	5369	5287
18	6289	6188	6089	5992	5897	5804	5713	5624	5537	546	5368	5285
19	6288	6186	6087	5990	5895	5803	5712	5623	5536	546	5366	5284
20	6286	6185	6085	5989	5894	5801	5710	5621	5534	544	5365	5283
21	6284	6183	6084	5987	5892	5800	5709	5620	5533	544	5364	5281
22	6282	6181	6082	5985	5891	5798	5707	5618	5531	544	5362	5280
23	6281	6179	6081	5984	5889	5796	5706	5617	5530	544	5361	5279
24	6279	6178	6079	5982	5888	5795	5704	5615	5528	544	5359	5277
25	6277	6176	6077	5981	5886	5793	5703	5614	5527	544	5358	5276
26	6276	6174	6076	5979	5884	5792	5701	5613	5526	544	5357	5275
27	6274	6173	6074	5977	5883	5790	5700	5611	5524	543	5356	5273
28	6272	6171	6072	5976	5881	5789	5698	5610	5523	543	5354	5272
29	6271	6169	6071	5974	5880	5787	5697	5608	5521	543	5353	5271
30	6269	6168	6069	5973	5878	5786	5695	5607	5520	543	5351	5269
31	6267	6166	6067	5971	5877	5784	5694	5605	5518	543	5350	5268
32	6265	6165	6066	5969	5875	5783	5692	5604	5517	542	5348	5266
33	6264	6163	6064	5968	5874	5781	5691	5602	5516	543	5347	5265
34	6262	6161	6063	5966	5872	5779	5689	5601	5514	542	5346	5264
35	6260	6160	6061	5965	5870	5778	5688	5599	5513	542	5344	5262
36	6259	6158	6060	5963	5869	5777	5686	5598	5512	542	5343	5261
37	6257	6156	6058	5961	5867	5775	5685	5596	5510	542	5341	5260
38	6255	6155	6056	5960	5866	5774	5684	5595	5508	542	5340	5258
39	6254	6153	6055	5958	5864	5772	5682	5594	5507	542	5339	5257
40	6252	6151	6053	5957	5863	5771	5680	5592	5506	541	5337	5256
41	6250	6150	6051	5955	5861	5769	5679	5591	5504	541	5336	5254
42	6248	6149	6050	5954	5860	5768	5677	5589	5503	541	5335	5253
43	6247	6146	6048	5952	5858	5766	5676	5588	5501	541	5334	5252
44	6245	6145	6046	5950	5856	5765	5674	5586	5500	541	5332	5250
45	6243	6143	6045	5949	5855	5763	5673	5585	5498	541	5331	5249
46	6242	6141	6043	5947	5853	5761	5671	5583	5497	541	5329	5248
47	6240	6140	6042	5946	5852	5760	5670	5582	5496	541	5328	5246
48	6238	6138	6040	5944	5850	5758	5669	5580	5494	540	5326	5245
49	6237	6136	6038	5942	5849	5757	5667	5579	5493	540	5325	5244
50	6235	6135	6037	5941	5847	5755	5666	5578	5491	540	5324	5242
51	6233	6133	6035	5939	5846	5754	5664	5576	5490	540	5322	5241
52	6232	6131	6033	5938	5844	5752	5663	5575	5488	540	5321	5240
53	6230	6130	6032	5936	5843	5751	5662	5573	5487	540	5320	5238
54	6228	6128	6030	5935	5841	5749	5660	5572	5486	540	5318	5237
55	6226	6126	6029	5933	5839	5748	5658	5570	5484	540	5317	5235
56	6225	6125	6027	5931	5838	5746	5657	5569	5483	540	5315	5234
57	6223	6123	6025	5930	5836	5745	5655	5567	5481	539	5314	5233
58	6221	6121	6024	5928	5835	5743	5654	5566	5480	539	5313	5231
59	6220	6120	6022	5927	5833	5742	5652	5564	5478	539	5311	5230
60	6218	6118	6021	5925	5832	5740	5651	5563	5477	539	5310	229
S.	h m 0° 42'	h m 0° 43'	h m 0° 44'	h m 0° 45'	h m 0° 46'	h m 0° 47'	h m 0° 48'	h m 0° 49'	h m 0° 50'	h m 0° 51'	h m 0° 52'	h m 0° 53'

TABLE XXV. PROPORTIONAL LOGARITHMS.

S.	h m 0° 54'	h m 0° 55'	h m 0° 56'	h m 0° 57'	h m 0° 58'	h m 0° 59'	h m 1° 0'	h m 1° 1'	h m 1° 2'	h m 1° 3'	h m 1° 4'	h m 1° 5'
0	5229	5149	5071	4994	4918	4844	4771	4696	4629	4559	4491	4424
1	5227	5148	5070	4993	4917	4843	4770	4698	4628	4558	4490	4422
2	5226	5146	5068	4991	4916	4842	4769	4697	4626	4557	4489	4421
3	5225	5145	5067	4990	4915	4841	4768	4696	4625	4556	4488	4420
4	5223	5144	5066	4989	4913	4839	4766	4695	4624	4555	4486	4419
5	5222	5143	5064	4988	4912	4838	4765	4693	4623	4554	4485	4418
6	5221	5141	5063	4986	4911	4837	4764	4692	4622	4552	4484	4417
7	5219	5140	5062	4985	4910	4836	4763	4691	4621	4551	4483	4416
8	5218	5139	5061	4984	4909	4834	4762	4690	4619	4550	4482	4415
9	5217	5137	5059	4983	4907	4833	4760	4689	4618	4549	4481	4414
10	5215	5136	5058	4981	4906	4832	4759	4688	4617	4548	4480	4412
11	5214	5135	5057	4980	4905	4831	4758	4686	4616	4547	4479	4411
12	5213	5133	5055	4979	4903	4830	4757	4685	4615	4546	4477	4410
13	5211	5132	5054	4977	4902	4828	4756	4684	4614	4544	4476	4409
14	5210	5131	5053	4976	4901	4827	4754	4683	4612	4543	4475	4408
15	5209	5129	5051	4975	4900	4826	4753	4682	4611	4542	4474	4407
16	5207	5128	5050	4974	4899	4825	4752	4680	4610	4541	4473	4406
17	5206	5127	5049	4972	4897	4823	4751	4679	4609	4540	4472	4405
18	5205	5125	5048	4971	4896	4822	4750	4678	4608	4539	4471	4404
19	5203	5124	5046	4970	4895	4821	4748	4677	4607	4538	4469	4402
20	5202	5123	5045	4969	4894	4820	4747	4676	4606	4536	4468	4401
21	5201	5122	5044	4967	4892	4819	4746	4675	4604	4535	4467	4400
22	5199	5120	5043	4966	4891	4817	4745	4673	4603	4534	4466	4399
23	5198	5119	5041	4965	4890	4816	4744	4672	4602	4533	4465	4398
24	5197	5118	5040	4964	4889	4815	4742	4671	4601	4532	4464	4397
25	5195	5116	5039	4962	4887	4814	4741	4670	4600	4531	4463	4396
26	5194	5115	5037	4961	4886	4812	4740	4669	4599	4530	4462	4395
27	5193	5114	5036	4960	4885	4811	4739	4668	4597	4528	4460	4394
28	5191	5112	5035	4959	4884	4810	4738	4666	4596	4527	4459	4393
29	5190	5111	5034	4957	4882	4809	4736	4665	4595	4526	4458	4391
30	5189	5110	5032	4956	4881	4808	4735	4664	4594	4525	4457	4390
31	5187	5108	5031	4955	4880	4806	4734	4663	4593	4524	4456	4389
32	5186	5107	5030	4954	4879	4805	4733	4662	4592	4523	4455	4388
33	5185	5106	5028	4952	4877	4804	4732	4660	4590	4522	4454	4387
34	5183	5105	5027	4951	4876	4803	4730	4659	4589	4520	4453	4386
35	5182	5103	5026	4950	4875	4801	4729	4658	4588	4519	4452	4385
36	5181	5102	5025	4949	4874	4800	4728	4657	4587	4518	4450	4384
37	5179	5101	5023	4947	4873	4799	4727	4656	4586	4517	4449	4383
38	5178	5099	5022	4946	4871	4797	4726	4655	4585	4516	4448	4381
39	5177	5098	5021	4945	4870	4797	4724	4653	4584	4515	4447	4380
40	5175	5097	5019	4943	4869	4795	4723	4652	4582	4514	4446	4379
41	5174	5095	5018	4942	4868	4794	4722	4651	4581	4512	4445	4378
42	5173	5094	5017	4941	4866	4793	4721	4650	4580	4511	4444	4377
43	5172	5093	5016	4940	4865	4792	4720	4649	4579	4510	4443	4376
44	5170	5092	5014	4938	4864	4791	4718	4648	4578	4509	4441	4375
45	5169	5090	5013	4937	4863	4789	4717	4646	4577	4508	4440	4374
46	5168	5089	5012	4936	4861	4788	4716	4645	4575	4507	4439	4373
47	5166	5088	5011	4935	4860	4787	4715	4644	4574	4506	4438	4372
48	5165	5086	5009	4933	4859	4786	4714	4643	4573	4505	4437	4370
49	5164	5085	5008	4932	4858	4784	4712	4642	4572	4503	4436	4369
50	5162	5084	5007	4931	4856	4783	4711	4640	4571	4502	4435	4368
51	5161	5082	5005	4930	4855	4782	4710	4639	4570	4501	4434	4367
52	5160	5081	5004	4928	4854	4781	4706	4638	4569	4500	4433	4366
53	5158	5080	5003	4927	4853	4780	4705	4637	4567	4499	4431	4365
54	5157	5079	5002	4926	4852	4778	4707	4636	4566	4498	4430	4364
55	5156	5077	5000	4925	4850	4777	4705	4635	4565	4497	4429	4363
56	5154	5076	4999	4923	4849	4776	4704	4633	4564	4495	4428	4362
57	5153	5075	4998	4922	4848	4775	4703	4632	4563	4494	4427	4361
58	5152	5073	4997	4921	4847	4774	4702	4631	4562	4493	4426	4359
59	5150	5072	4995	4920	4845	4772	4701	4630	4560	4492	4425	4358
60	5149	5071	4994	4918	4844	4771	4699	4692	4559	4491	4424	4357
S.	h m 0° 54'	h m 0° 55'	h m 0° 56'	h m 0° 57'	h m 0° 58'	h m 0° 59'	h m 1° 0'	h m 1° 1'	h m 1° 2'	h m 1° 3'	h m 1° 4'	h m 1° 5'

TABLE XXV. PROPORTIONAL LOGARITHMS.

S	h m 1° 6'	h m 1° 7'	h m 1° 8'	h m 1° 9'	h m 1° 10'	h m 1° 11'	h m 1° 12'	h m 1° 13'	h m 1° 14'	h m 1° 15'	h m 1° 16'	h m 1° 17'
0	4357	4292	4228	4164	4101	4038	3974	3910	3846	3782	3718	3655
1	4356	4291	4227	4163	4100	4037	3973	3909	3845	3781	3717	3654
2	4355	4290	4226	4162	4099	4036	3972	3908	3844	3780	3716	3653
3	4354	4289	4225	4161	4098	4035	3971	3907	3843	3779	3715	3652
4	4353	4288	4224	4160	4097	4034	3970	3906	3842	3778	3714	3651
5	4352	4287	4223	4159	4096	4033	3969	3905	3841	3777	3713	3650
6	4351	4286	4222	4158	4095	4032	3968	3904	3840	3776	3712	3649
7	4350	4285	4221	4157	4094	4031	3967	3903	3839	3775	3711	3648
8	4349	4284	4220	4156	4093	4030	3966	3902	3838	3774	3710	3647
9	4347	4282	4218	4155	4092	4029	3965	3901	3837	3773	3709	3646
10	4346	4281	4217	4154	4091	4028	3964	3900	3836	3772	3708	3645
11	4345	4280	4216	4153	4090	4027	3963	3899	3835	3771	3707	3644
12	4344	4279	4215	4152	4089	4026	3962	3898	3834	3770	3706	3643
13	4343	4278	4214	4151	4088	4025	3961	3897	3833	3769	3705	3642
14	4342	4277	4213	4150	4087	4024	3960	3896	3832	3768	3704	3641
15	4341	4276	4212	4149	4086	4023	3959	3895	3831	3767	3703	3640
16	4340	4275	4211	4147	4085	4022	3958	3894	3830	3766	3702	3639
17	4339	4274	4210	4146	4084	4021	3957	3893	3829	3765	3701	3638
18	4338	4273	4209	4145	4083	4020	3956	3892	3828	3764	3700	3637
19	4336	4271	4207	4144	4082	4019	3955	3891	3827	3763	3699	3636
20	4335	4270	4206	4143	4081	4018	3954	3890	3826	3762	3698	3635
21	4334	4269	4205	4142	4080	4017	3953	3889	3825	3761	3697	3634
22	4333	4268	4204	4141	4079	4016	3952	3888	3824	3760	3696	3633
23	4332	4267	4203	4140	4078	4015	3951	3887	3823	3759	3695	3632
24	4331	4266	4202	4139	4077	4014	3950	3886	3822	3758	3694	3631
25	4330	4265	4201	4138	4076	4013	3949	3885	3821	3757	3693	3630
26	4329	4264	4200	4137	4075	4012	3948	3884	3820	3756	3692	3629
27	4328	4263	4199	4136	4074	4011	3947	3883	3819	3755	3691	3628
28	4327	4262	4198	4135	4073	4010	3946	3882	3818	3754	3690	3627
29	4326	4261	4197	4134	4072	4009	3945	3881	3817	3753	3689	3626
30	4325	4260	4196	4133	4071	4008	3944	3880	3816	3752	3688	3625
31	4324	4259	4195	4132	4070	4007	3943	3879	3815	3751	3687	3624
32	4322	4258	4194	4131	4069	4006	3942	3878	3814	3750	3686	3623
33	4321	4256	4193	4130	4068	4005	3941	3877	3813	3749	3685	3622
34	4320	4255	4192	4129	4067	4004	3940	3876	3812	3748	3684	3621
35	4319	4254	4191	4128	4066	4003	3939	3875	3811	3747	3683	3620
36	4318	4253	4190	4127	4065	4002	3938	3874	3810	3746	3682	3619
37	4317	4252	4189	4126	4064	4001	3937	3873	3809	3745	3681	3618
38	4316	4251	4187	4125	4063	4000	3936	3872	3808	3744	3680	3617
39	4315	4250	4186	4124	4062	3999	3935	3871	3807	3743	3679	3616
40	4314	4249	4185	4122	4061	3998	3934	3870	3806	3742	3678	3615
41	4313	4248	4184	4121	4060	3997	3933	3869	3805	3741	3677	3614
42	4311	4247	4183	4120	4059	3996	3932	3868	3804	3740	3676	3613
43	4310	4246	4182	4119	4058	3995	3931	3867	3803	3739	3675	3612
44	4309	4245	4181	4118	4056	3994	3930	3866	3802	3738	3674	3611
45	4308	4244	4180	4117	4055	3993	3929	3865	3801	3737	3673	3610
46	4307	4243	4179	4116	4054	3992	3928	3864	3800	3736	3672	3609
47	4306	4241	4178	4115	4053	3991	3927	3863	3799	3735	3671	3608
48	4305	4240	4177	4114	4052	3990	3926	3862	3798	3734	3670	3607
49	4304	4239	4176	4113	4051	3989	3925	3861	3797	3733	3669	3606
50	4303	4238	4175	4112	4050	3988	3924	3860	3796	3732	3668	3605
51	4301	4237	4174	4111	4049	3987	3923	3859	3795	3731	3667	3604
52	4300	4236	4173	4110	4048	3986	3922	3858	3794	3730	3666	3603
53	4300	4235	4172	4109	4047	3985	3921	3857	3793	3729	3665	3602
54	4298	4234	4171	4108	4046	3984	3920	3856	3792	3728	3664	3601
55	4297	4233	4169	4107	4045	3983	3919	3855	3791	3727	3663	3600
56	4296	4232	4168	4106	4044	3982	3918	3854	3790	3726	3662	3599
57	4295	4231	4167	4105	4043	3981	3917	3853	3789	3725	3661	3598
58	4294	4230	4166	4104	4042	3980	3916	3852	3788	3724	3660	3597
59	4293	4229	4165	4103	4041	3979	3915	3851	3787	3723	3659	3596
60	4292	4228	4164	4102	4040	3979	3914	3850	3786	3722	3658	3595
S	h m 1° 6'	h m 1° 7'	h m 1° 8'	h m 1° 9'	h m 1° 10'	h m 1° 11'	h m 1° 12'	h m 1° 13'	h m 1° 14'	h m 1° 15'	h m 1° 16'	h m 1° 17'

TABLE XXV. PROPORTIONAL LOGARITHMS.

S	h m 1° 18'	h m 1° 19'	h m 1° 20'	h m 1° 21'	h m 1° 22'	h m 1° 23'	h m 1° 24'	h m 1° 25'	h m 1° 26'	h m 1° 27'	h m 1° 28'	h m 1° 29'
0	3632	3576	3522	3468	3415	3362	3310	3259	3205	3158	3103	3059
1	3631	3576	3521	3467	3414	3361	3309	3258	3207	3157	3107	3058
2	3630	3575	3520	3466	3413	3360	3308	3257	3206	3156	3106	3057
3	3629	3574	3519	3465	3412	3359	3307	3256	3205	3155	3105	3056
4	3628	3573	3518	3464	3411	3358	3306	3255	3204	3154	3105	3056
5	3627	3572	3517	3463	3410	3358	3306	3254	3204	3153	3104	3055
6	3626	3571	3516	3463	3409	3357	3305	3253	3203	3153	3103	3054
7	3625	3570	3515	3462	3408	3356	3304	3253	3202	3152	3102	3053
8	3624	3569	3514	3461	3408	3355	3303	3252	3201	3151	3101	3052
9	3623	3568	3514	3460	3407	3354	3302	3251	3200	3150	3101	3052
10	3623	3567	3513	3459	3406	3353	3301	3250	3199	3149	3100	3051
11	3622	3566	3512	3458	3405	3352	3300	3249	3198	3148	3099	3050
12	3621	3565	3511	3457	3404	3351	3300	3248	3198	3148	3098	3049
13	3620	3565	3510	3456	3403	3351	3299	3247	3197	3147	3097	3048
14	3619	3564	3509	3455	3402	3350	3298	3247	3196	3146	3096	3047
15	3618	3563	3508	3454	3401	3349	3297	3246	3195	3145	3096	3047
16	3617	3562	3507	3454	3400	3348	3296	3245	3194	3144	3095	3046
17	3616	3561	3506	3453	3400	3347	3295	3244	3193	3143	3094	3045
18	3615	3560	3506	3452	3399	3346	3294	3243	3193	3143	3093	3044
19	3614	3559	3505	3451	3398	3345	3293	3242	3192	3142	3092	3043
20	3613	3558	3504	3450	3397	3345	3293	3242	3191	3141	3091	3043
21	3612	3557	3503	3449	3396	3344	3292	3241	319	3140	3091	3042
22	3611	3556	3502	3448	3395	3343	3291	3240	3189	3139	3090	3041
23	3610	3555	3501	3447	3394	3342	3290	3239	3188	3138	3089	3040
24	3610	3555	3500	3446	3393	3341	3289	3238	3187	3138	3088	3039
25	3609	3554	3499	3446	3393	3340	3288	3237	3187	3137	3087	3039
26	3608	3553	3498	3445	3392	3339	3288	3236	3186	3136	3087	3038
27	3607	3552	3497	3444	3391	3338	3287	3236	3185	3135	3086	3037
28	3606	3551	3497	3443	3390	3338	3286	3235	3184	3134	3085	3036
29	3605	3550	3496	3442	3389	3337	3285	3234	3183	3133	3084	3035
30	3604	3549	3495	3441	3388	3336	3284	3233	3183	3133	3083	3034
31	3603	3548	3494	3440	3387	3335	3283	3232	3182	3132	3082	3034
32	3602	3547	3493	3439	3386	3334	3282	3231	3181	3131	3082	3033
33	3601	3546	3492	3438	3385	3333	3282	3231	3180	3130	3081	3032
34	3600	3545	3491	3438	3385	3332	3281	3230	3179	3129	3080	3031
35	3599	3545	3490	3437	3384	3332	3280	3229	3178	3129	3079	3030
36	3598	3544	3489	3436	3383	3331	3279	3228	3178	3128	3078	3030
37	3598	3543	3488	3435	3382	3330	3278	3227	3177	3127	3077	3029
38	3597	3542	3488	3434	3381	3329	3277	3226	3176	3126	3077	3028
39	3596	3541	3487	3433	3380	3328	3276	3225	3175	3125	3076	3027
40	3595	3540	3486	3432	3379	3327	3276	3225	3174	3124	3075	3026
41	3594	3539	3485	3431	3379	3326	3275	3224	3173	3124	3074	3026
42	3593	3538	3484	3431	3378	3325	3274	3223	3173	3123	3073	3025
43	3592	3537	3483	3430	3377	3325	3273	3222	3172	3122	3073	3024
44	3591	3536	3482	3429	3376	3324	3272	3221	3171	3121	3072	3023
45	3590	3535	3481	3428	3375	3323	3271	3220	3170	3120	3071	3022
46	3589	3535	3480	3427	3374	3322	3270	3220	3169	3119	3070	3022
47	3588	3534	3480	3426	3373	3321	3270	3219	3168	3119	3069	3021
48	3587	3533	3479	3425	3372	3320	3269	3218	3168	3118	3069	3020
49	3587	3532	3478	3424	3371	3319	3268	3217	3167	3117	3068	3019
50	3586	3531	3477	3423	3371	3319	3267	3216	3166	3116	3067	3018
51	3585	3530	3476	3422	3370	3318	3266	3215	3165	3115	3066	3018
52	3584	3529	3475	3422	3369	3317	3265	3214	3164	3114	3065	3017
53	3583	3528	3474	3421	3368	3316	3265	3214	3163	3114	3065	3016
54	3582	3527	3473	3420	3367	3315	3264	3213	3163	3113	3064	3015
55	3581	3526	3472	3419	3366	3314	3263	3212	3162	3112	3063	3014
56	3580	3525	3471	3418	3365	3313	3262	3211	3161	3111	3062	3014
57	3579	3524	3471	3417	3365	3312	3261	3210	3160	3110	3061	3013
58	3578	3523	3470	3416	3364	3311	3260	3209	3159	3110	3060	3012
59	3577	3523	3469	3415	3363	3311	3259	3208	3158	3109	3060	3011
60	3576	3522	3468	3415	3362	3310	3258	3207	3157	3108	3059	3010
S	h m 1° 18'	h m 1° 19'	h m 1° 20'	h m 1° 21'	h m 1° 22'	h m 1° 23'	h m 1° 24'	h m 1° 25'	h m 1° 26'	h m 1° 27'	h m 1° 28'	h m 1° 29'

TABLE XXV. PROPORTIONAL LOGARITHMS.

S	h m 1° 30'	h m 1° 31'	h m 1° 32'	h m 1° 33'	h m 1° 34'	h m 1° 35'	h m 1° 36'	h m 1° 37'	h m 1° 38'	h m 1° 39'	h m 1° 40'	h m 1° 41'
0	3010	2952	2915	2868	2821	2775	2730	2685	2640	2596	2552	2510
1	3009	2962	2914	2867	2821	2775	2729	2684	2640	2597	2552	2509
2	3009	2961	2913	2866	2820	2774	2729	2683	2639	2595	2551	2508
3	3008	2960	2912	2865	2819	2773	2728	2683	2638	2594	2550	2507
4	3007	2959	2912	2865	2818	2772	2727	2682	2638	2593	2549	2506
5	3006	2958	2911	2864	2817	2771	2726	2681	2637	2592	2548	2505
6	3005	2957	2910	2863	2816	2770	2725	2680	2636	2591	2547	2504
7	3005	2957	2909	2862	2815	2769	2724	2679	2635	2590	2546	2503
8	3004	2956	2908	2861	2814	2768	2723	2678	2634	2589	2545	2502
9	3003	2955	2907	2860	2813	2767	2722	2677	2633	2588	2544	2501
10	3002	2954	2906	2859	2812	2766	2721	2676	2632	2587	2543	2500
11	3001	2954	2906	2859	2812	2766	2721	2676	2632	2587	2543	2500
12	3001	2953	2905	2858	2811	2765	2720	2675	2631	2586	2542	2499
13	3000	2952	2905	2858	2811	2765	2720	2675	2631	2586	2542	2499
14	2999	2951	2904	2857	2810	2764	2719	2674	2630	2585	2541	2498
15	2998	2950	2903	2856	2809	2763	2718	2673	2629	2584	2540	2497
16	2997	2950	2902	2855	2808	2763	2718	2673	2629	2584	2540	2497
17	2997	2949	2901	2855	2808	2763	2717	2672	2628	2583	2539	2496
18	2996	2948	2901	2854	2807	2762	2716	2671	2627	2582	2538	2495
19	2995	2947	2900	2853	2806	2761	2715	2670	2626	2581	2537	2494
20	2994	2946	2899	2852	2805	2760	2714	2669	2625	2580	2536	2493
21	2993	2946	2898	2852	2805	2760	2714	2669	2625	2580	2536	2493
22	2993	2945	2897	2851	2804	2759	2713	2668	2624	2579	2535	2492
23	2992	2944	2897	2850	2804	2758	2712	2667	2623	2578	2534	2491
24	2991	2943	2896	2849	2803	2757	2711	2666	2622	2577	2533	2490
25	2990	2942	2895	2848	2802	2756	2710	2665	2621	2576	2532	2489
26	2989	2941	2894	2847	2801	2755	2709	2664	2620	2575	2531	2488
27	2988	2940	2893	2846	2800	2754	2708	2663	2619	2574	2530	2487
28	2987	2939	2892	2845	2799	2753	2707	2662	2618	2573	2529	2486
29	2986	2938	2891	2844	2798	2752	2706	2661	2617	2572	2528	2485
30	2985	2937	2890	2843	2797	2751	2705	2660	2616	2571	2527	2484
31	2984	2936	2889	2842	2796	2750	2704	2659	2615	2570	2526	2483
32	2983	2935	2888	2841	2795	2749	2703	2658	2614	2569	2525	2482
33	2982	2934	2887	2840	2794	2748	2702	2657	2613	2568	2524	2481
34	2981	2933	2886	2839	2793	2747	2701	2656	2612	2567	2523	2480
35	2980	2932	2885	2838	2792	2746	2700	2655	2611	2566	2522	2479
36	2979	2931	2884	2837	2791	2745	2699	2654	2610	2565	2521	2478
37	2978	2930	2883	2836	2790	2744	2698	2653	2609	2564	2520	2477
38	2977	2929	2882	2835	2789	2743	2697	2652	2608	2563	2519	2476
39	2976	2928	2881	2834	2788	2742	2696	2651	2607	2562	2518	2475
40	2975	2927	2880	2833	2787	2741	2695	2650	2606	2561	2517	2474
41	2974	2926	2879	2832	2786	2740	2694	2649	2605	2560	2516	2473
42	2973	2925	2878	2831	2785	2739	2693	2648	2604	2559	2515	2472
43	2972	2924	2877	2830	2784	2738	2692	2647	2603	2558	2514	2471
44	2971	2923	2876	2829	2783	2737	2691	2646	2602	2557	2513	2470
45	2970	2922	2875	2828	2782	2736	2690	2645	2601	2556	2512	2469
46	2969	2921	2874	2827	2781	2735	2689	2644	2600	2555	2511	2468
47	2968	2920	2873	2826	2780	2734	2688	2643	2599	2554	2510	2467
48	2967	2919	2872	2825	2779	2733	2687	2642	2598	2553	2509	2466
49	2966	2918	2871	2824	2778	2732	2686	2641	2597	2552	2508	2465
50	2965	2917	2870	2823	2777	2731	2685	2640	2596	2551	2507	2464
51	2964	2916	2869	2822	2776	2730	2684	2639	2595	2550	2506	2463
52	2963	2915	2868	2821	2775	2729	2683	2638	2594	2549	2505	2462
53	2962	2914	2867	2820	2774	2728	2682	2637	2593	2548	2504	2461
54	2961	2913	2866	2819	2773	2727	2681	2636	2592	2547	2503	2460
55	2960	2912	2865	2818	2772	2726	2680	2635	2591	2546	2502	2459
56	2959	2911	2864	2817	2771	2725	2679	2634	2590	2545	2501	2458
57	2958	2910	2863	2816	2770	2724	2678	2633	2589	2544	2500	2457
58	2957	2909	2862	2815	2769	2723	2677	2632	2588	2543	2499	2456
59	2956	2908	2861	2814	2768	2722	2676	2631	2587	2542	2498	2455
60	2955	2907	2860	2813	2767	2721	2675	2630	2586	2541	2497	2454
S	h m 1° 30'	h m 1° 31'	h m 1° 32'	h m 1° 33'	h m 1° 34'	h m 1° 35'	h m 1° 36'	h m 1° 37'	h m 1° 38'	h m 1° 39'	h m 1° 40'	h m 1° 41'

TABLE XXV. PROPORTIONAL LOGARITHMS.

S.	h m 1° 42'	h m 1° 43'	h m 1° 44'	h m 1° 45'	h m 1° 46'	h m 1° 47'	h m 1° 48'	h m 1° 49'	h m 1° 50'	h m 1° 51'	h m 1° 52'	h m 1° 53'
0	2467	2424	2382	2341	2300	2254	2218	2178	2139	2099	2061	2022
1	2466	2424	2382	2340	2299	2258	2218	2178	2138	2099	2060	2021
2	2465	2423	2381	2339	2298	2258	2217	2177	2137	2098	2059	2021
3	2465	2422	2380	2339	2298	2257	2216	2176	2137	2098	2059	2020
4	2464	2422	2380	2338	2297	2256	2216	2176	2136	2097	2058	2019
5	2462	2421	2379	2337	2296	2256	2215	2175	2136	2096	2057	2019
6	2462	2420	2378	2337	2296	2255	2214	2174	2135	2096	2057	2018
7	2462	2419	2378	2336	2295	2254	2214	2174	2134	2095	2056	2017
8	2461	2419	2377	2335	2294	2253	2213	2173	2134	2094	2055	2017
9	2460	2418	2376	2335	2294	2253	2212	2172	2133	2094	2055	2016
10	2460	2417	2375	2334	2293	2252	2212	2172	2132	2093	2054	2016
11	2459	2417	2375	2333	2292	2251	2211	2171	2132	2092	2053	2015
12	2458	2416	2374	2333	2291	2251	2210	2170	2131	2092	2053	2014
13	2458	2415	2373	2332	2291	2250	2210	2170	2130	2091	2052	2014
14	2457	2415	2373	2331	2290	2249	2209	2169	2130	2090	2052	2013
15	2456	2414	2372	2331	2289	2249	2208	2169	2129	2090	2051	2012
16	2455	2413	2371	2330	2289	2248	2208	2168	2128	2089	2050	2012
17	2455	2412	2371	2329	2288	2247	2207	2167	2128	2088	2050	2011
18	2454	2412	2370	2328	2287	2247	2206	2167	2127	2088	2049	2010
19	2453	2411	2369	2328	2287	2246	2206	2166	2126	2087	2048	2010
20	2453	2410	2368	2327	2286	2245	2205	2165	2126	2086	2048	2009
21	2452	2410	2368	2326	2285	2245	2204	2165	2125	2086	2047	2009
22	2451	2409	2367	2326	2285	2244	2204	2164	2124	2085	2046	2008
23	2450	2408	2366	2325	2284	2243	2203	2163	2124	2085	2046	2007
24	2450	2408	2366	2324	2283	2243	2202	2162	2123	2084	2045	2007
25	2449	2407	2365	2324	2283	2242	2202	2162	2122	2083	2044	2006
26	2448	2406	2364	2323	2282	2241	2201	2161	2122	2083	2044	2005
27	2448	2405	2364	2322	2281	2241	2200	2161	2121	2082	2043	2005
28	2447	2405	2363	2322	2281	2240	2200	2160	2120	2081	2042	2004
29	2446	2404	2362	2321	2280	2239	2199	2159	2120	2081	2042	2003
30	2445	2403	2362	2320	2279	2239	2198	2159	2119	2080	2041	2003
31	2445	2403	2361	2320	2279	2238	2198	2158	2118	2079	2041	2002
32	2444	2402	2360	2319	2278	2237	2197	2157	2118	2079	2040	2001
33	2443	2401	2359	2318	2277	2237	2196	2157	2117	2078	2039	2001
34	2443	2401	2359	2317	2277	2236	2196	2156	2116	2077	2039	2000
35	2442	2400	2358	2317	2276	2235	2195	2155	2116	2077	2038	2000
36	2441	2399	2357	2316	2275	2235	2194	2155	2115	2076	2037	1999
37	2441	2398	2357	2315	2274	2234	2194	2154	2115	2075	2037	1998
38	2440	2398	2356	2315	2274	2233	2193	2153	2114	2075	2036	1998
39	2439	2397	2355	2314	2273	2233	2192	2152	2113	2074	2035	1997
40	2438	2396	2355	2313	2272	2232	2192	2152	2113	2073	2035	1996
41	2438	2396	2354	2313	2272	2231	2191	2151	2112	2073	2034	1996
42	2437	2395	2353	2312	2271	2231	2190	2151	2111	2072	2033	1995
43	2436	2394	2353	2311	2270	2230	2190	2150	2111	2072	2033	1994
44	2436	2394	2352	2311	2270	2229	2189	2149	2110	2071	2032	1994
45	2435	2393	2351	2310	2269	2229	2188	2149	2109	2070	2032	1993
46	2434	2392	2350	2309	2268	2228	2188	2148	2109	2070	2031	1993
47	2433	2391	2350	2309	2268	2227	2187	2147	2108	2069	2030	1992
48	2433	2391	2349	2308	2267	2227	2186	2147	2107	2068	2030	1991
49	2432	2390	2348	2307	2266	2226	2186	2146	2107	2068	2029	1991
50	2431	2389	2348	2307	2266	2225	2185	2145	2106	2067	2028	1990
51	2431	2389	2347	2306	2265	2225	2184	2145	2105	2066	2028	1989
52	2430	2388	2346	2305	2264	2224	2184	2144	2105	2066	2027	1989
53	2429	2387	2346	2304	2264	2223	2183	2143	2104	2065	2026	1988
54	2429	2387	2345	2304	2263	2223	2182	2143	2103	2064	2026	1987
55	2428	2386	2344	2303	2262	2222	2182	2142	2103	2064	2025	1987
56	2427	2385	2344	2302	2262	2221	2181	2141	2102	2063	2025	1986
57	2426	2384	2343	2302	2261	2220	2180	2141	2101	2062	2024	1986
58	2426	2384	2342	2301	2260	2220	2180	2140	2101	2062	2023	1985
59	2425	2383	2342	2300	2260	2219	2179	2139	2100	2061	2023	1984
60	2424	2382	2341	2300	2259	2218	2178	2139	2099	2061	2022	1984
S.	h m 1° 42'	h m 1° 43'	h m 1° 44'	h m 1° 45'	h m 1° 46'	h m 1° 47'	h m 1° 48'	h m 1° 49'	h m 1° 50'	h m 1° 51'	h m 1° 52'	h m 1° 53'

TABLE XXV. PROPORTIONAL LOGARITHMS.

S	h m 1° 54'	h m 1° 55'	h m 1° 56'	h m 1° 57'	h m 1° 58'	h m 1° 59'	h m 2° 0'	h m 2° 1'	h m 2° 2'	h m 2° 3'	h m 2° 4'
0	1954	1946	1908	1871	1834	1797	1761	1725	1689	1654	1619
1	1983	1945	1908	1870	1833	1797	1760	1724	1689	1653	1618
2	1982	1944	1907	1870	1833	1796	1760	1724	1688	1652	1617
3	1982	1944	1906	1869	1832	1795	1759	1723	1687	1652	1617
4	1981	194	1906	1868	1831	1795	1759	1722	1687	1651	1616
5	1981	1943	1905	1868	1831	1794	1758	1722	1686	1651	1616
6	1980	1944	1904	1867	1830	1794	1757	1721	1686	1650	1615
7	1979	1941	1904	1867	1830	1793	1757	1721	1685	1650	1615
8	1979	1941	1903	1866	1829	1792	1756	1720	1684	1649	1614
9	1978	1940	1903	1865	1828	1792	1755	1719	1684	1648	1613
10	1977	1939	1902	1865	1828	1791	1755	1719	1683	1645	1613
11	1977	1939	1901	1864	1827	1791	1754	1718	1683	1647	1612
12	1976	1938	1901	1863	1827	1790	1754	1718	1682	1647	1612
13	1975	1938	1900	1863	1826	1789	1753	1717	1681	1646	1611
14	1975	1937	1899	1862	1825	1789	1752	1717	1681	1645	1610
15	1974	1936	1899	1862	1825	1788	1752	1716	1680	1645	1610
16	1974	1936	1898	1861	1824	1788	1751	1715	1680	1644	1609
17	1973	1935	1898	1860	1823	1787	1751	1715	1679	1644	1609
18	1972	1934	1897	1860	1823	1786	1750	1714	1678	1643	1608
19	1972	1934	1896	1859	1822	1786	1749	1714	1678	1643	1607
20	1971	1933	1896	1859	1822	1785	1749	1713	1677	1642	1607
21	1970	1933	1895	1858	1821	1785	1748	1712	1677	1641	1606
22	1970	1932	1894	1857	1820	1784	1748	1712	1676	1641	1606
23	1969	1931	1894	1857	1820	1783	1747	1711	1676	1640	1605
24	1968	1931	1893	1856	1819	1783	1746	1711	1675	1640	1605
25	1968	1930	1893	1855	1819	1782	1746	1710	1674	1639	1604
26	1967	1929	1892	1855	1818	1781	1745	1709	1674	1638	1603
27	1967	1929	1891	1854	1817	1781	1745	1709	1673	1638	1603
28	1966	1928	1891	1854	1817	1780	1744	1708	1673	1637	1602
29	1965	1928	1890	1853	1816	1780	1743	1708	1672	1637	1602
30	1965	1927	1889	1852	1816	1779	1743	1707	1671	1636	1601
31	1964	1926	1889	1852	1815	1778	1742	1706	1671	1635	1600
32	1963	1926	1888	1851	1814	1778	1742	1706	1670	1635	1600
33	1963	1925	1888	1850	1814	1777	1741	1705	1670	1634	1599
34	1962	1924	1887	1850	1813	1777	1740	1705	1669	1634	1599
35	1962	1924	1886	1849	1812	1776	1740	1704	1668	1633	1598
36	1961	1923	1886	1849	1812	1775	1739	1703	1668	1633	1598
37	1960	1923	1885	1848	1811	1775	1739	1703	1667	1632	1597
38	1960	1922	1884	1847	1811	1774	1738	1702	1667	1631	1596
39	1959	1921	1884	1847	1810	1774	1737	1702	1666	1631	1596
40	1958	1921	1883	1846	1809	1773	1737	1701	1665	1630	1595
41	1958	1920	1883	1846	1809	1772	1736	1700	1665	1630	1595
42	1957	1919	1882	1845	1808	1772	1736	1700	1664	1629	1594
43	1956	1919	1881	1844	1808	1771	1735	1699	1664	1628	1593
44	1956	1918	1881	1844	1807	1771	1734	1699	1663	1628	1593
45	1955	1918	1880	1843	1806	1770	1734	1698	1663	1627	1592
46	1955	1917	1880	1843	1806	1769	1733	1697	1662	1627	1592
47	1954	1916	1879	1842	1805	1769	1733	1697	1661	1626	1591
48	1953	1916	1878	1841	1805	1768	1732	1696	1661	1626	1591
49	1953	1915	1878	1841	1804	1768	1731	1696	1660	1625	1590
50	1952	1914	1877	1840	1803	1767	1731	1695	1660	1624	1589
51	1951	1914	1876	1839	1803	1766	1730	1694	1659	1624	1589
52	1951	1913	1876	1839	1802	1766	1730	1694	1658	1623	1588
53	1950	1913	1875	1838	1802	1765	1729	1694	1658	1623	1588
54	1950	1912	1875	1838	1801	1765	1728	1693	1657	1622	1587
55	1949	1911	1874	1837	1800	1764	1728	1692	1657	1621	1587
56	1948	1911	1873	1836	1800	1763	1727	1692	1656	1621	1586
57	1948	1910	1873	1836	1799	1763	1727	1691	1655	1620	1585
58	1947	1909	1872	1835	1798	1762	1726	1690	1655	1620	1585
59	1946	1909	1871	1835	1798	1762	1725	1690	1654	1619	1584
60	1946	1908	1871	1834	1797	1761	1725	1689	1654	1619	1584
S	h m 1° 54'	h m 1° 55'	h m 1° 56'	h m 1° 57'	h m 1° 58'	h m 1° 59'	h m 2° 0'	h m 2° 1'	h m 2° 2'	h m 2° 3'	h m 2° 4'

TABLE XXV. PROPORTIONAL LOGARITHMS.

S.	h m 2° 5'	h m 2° 6'	h m 2° 7'	h m 2° 8'	h m 2° 9'	h m 2° 10'	h m 2° 11'	h m 2° 12'	h m 2° 13'	h m 2° 14'	h m 2° 15'
0	1544	1549	1553	1558	1562	1567	1570	1574	1578	1582	1586
1	1583	1587	1591	1595	1599	1603	1607	1611	1615	1619	1623
2	1624	1628	1632	1636	1640	1644	1648	1652	1656	1660	1664
3	1668	1672	1676	1680	1684	1688	1692	1696	1700	1704	1708
4	1712	1716	1720	1724	1728	1732	1736	1740	1744	1748	1752
5	1756	1760	1764	1768	1772	1776	1780	1784	1788	1792	1796
6	1800	1804	1808	1812	1816	1820	1824	1828	1832	1836	1840
7	1844	1848	1852	1856	1860	1864	1868	1872	1876	1880	1884
8	1888	1892	1896	1900	1904	1908	1912	1916	1920	1924	1928
9	1932	1936	1940	1944	1948	1952	1956	1960	1964	1968	1972
10	1976	1980	1984	1988	1992	1996	2000	2004	2008	2012	2016
11	2020	2024	2028	2032	2036	2040	2044	2048	2052	2056	2060
12	2064	2068	2072	2076	2080	2084	2088	2092	2096	2100	2104
13	2108	2112	2116	2120	2124	2128	2132	2136	2140	2144	2148
14	2152	2156	2160	2164	2168	2172	2176	2180	2184	2188	2192
15	2196	2200	2204	2208	2212	2216	2220	2224	2228	2232	2236
16	2240	2244	2248	2252	2256	2260	2264	2268	2272	2276	2280
17	2284	2288	2292	2296	2300	2304	2308	2312	2316	2320	2324
18	2328	2332	2336	2340	2344	2348	2352	2356	2360	2364	2368
19	2372	2376	2380	2384	2388	2392	2396	2400	2404	2408	2412
20	2416	2420	2424	2428	2432	2436	2440	2444	2448	2452	2456
21	2460	2464	2468	2472	2476	2480	2484	2488	2492	2496	2500
22	2504	2508	2512	2516	2520	2524	2528	2532	2536	2540	2544
23	2548	2552	2556	2560	2564	2568	2572	2576	2580	2584	2588
24	2592	2596	2600	2604	2608	2612	2616	2620	2624	2628	2632
25	2636	2640	2644	2648	2652	2656	2660	2664	2668	2672	2676
26	2680	2684	2688	2692	2696	2700	2704	2708	2712	2716	2720
27	2724	2728	2732	2736	2740	2744	2748	2752	2756	2760	2764
28	2768	2772	2776	2780	2784	2788	2792	2796	2800	2804	2808
29	2812	2816	2820	2824	2828	2832	2836	2840	2844	2848	2852
30	2856	2860	2864	2868	2872	2876	2880	2884	2888	2892	2896
31	2900	2904	2908	2912	2916	2920	2924	2928	2932	2936	2940
32	2944	2948	2952	2956	2960	2964	2968	2972	2976	2980	2984
33	2988	2992	2996	3000	3004	3008	3012	3016	3020	3024	3028
34	3032	3036	3040	3044	3048	3052	3056	3060	3064	3068	3072
35	3076	3080	3084	3088	3092	3096	3100	3104	3108	3112	3116
36	3120	3124	3128	3132	3136	3140	3144	3148	3152	3156	3160
37	3164	3168	3172	3176	3180	3184	3188	3192	3196	3200	3204
38	3208	3212	3216	3220	3224	3228	3232	3236	3240	3244	3248
39	3252	3256	3260	3264	3268	3272	3276	3280	3284	3288	3292
40	3296	3300	3304	3308	3312	3316	3320	3324	3328	3332	3336
41	3340	3344	3348	3352	3356	3360	3364	3368	3372	3376	3380
42	3384	3388	3392	3396	3400	3404	3408	3412	3416	3420	3424
43	3428	3432	3436	3440	3444	3448	3452	3456	3460	3464	3468
44	3472	3476	3480	3484	3488	3492	3496	3500	3504	3508	3512
45	3516	3520	3524	3528	3532	3536	3540	3544	3548	3552	3556
46	3560	3564	3568	3572	3576	3580	3584	3588	3592	3596	3600
47	3604	3608	3612	3616	3620	3624	3628	3632	3636	3640	3644
48	3648	3652	3656	3660	3664	3668	3672	3676	3680	3684	3688
49	3692	3696	3700	3704	3708	3712	3716	3720	3724	3728	3732
50	3736	3740	3744	3748	3752	3756	3760	3764	3768	3772	3776
51	3780	3784	3788	3792	3796	3800	3804	3808	3812	3816	3820
52	3824	3828	3832	3836	3840	3844	3848	3852	3856	3860	3864
53	3868	3872	3876	3880	3884	3888	3892	3896	3900	3904	3908
54	3912	3916	3920	3924	3928	3932	3936	3940	3944	3948	3952
55	3956	3960	3964	3968	3972	3976	3980	3984	3988	3992	3996
56	4000	4004	4008	4012	4016	4020	4024	4028	4032	4036	4040
57	4044	4048	4052	4056	4060	4064	4068	4072	4076	4080	4084
58	4088	4092	4096	4100	4104	4108	4112	4116	4120	4124	4128
59	4132	4136	4140	4144	4148	4152	4156	4160	4164	4168	4172
60	4176	4180	4184	4188	4192	4196	4200	4204	4208	4212	4216
S.	h m 2° 5'	h m 2° 6'	h m 2° 7'	h m 2° 8'	h m 2° 9'	h m 2° 10'	h m 2° 11'	h m 2° 12'	h m 2° 13'	h m 2° 14'	h m 2° 15'

TABLE XXV. PROPORTIONAL LOGARITHMS.

S.	h m 2° 16'	h m 2° 17'	h m 2° 18'	h m 2° 19'	h m 2° 20'	h m 2° 21'	h m 2° 22'	h m 2° 23'	h m 2° 24'	h m 2° 25'	h m 2° 26'
0	1217	1186	1154	1123	1091	1061	1030	0999	0969	0939	0909
1	1217	1185	1152	1122	1091	1060	1029	999	969	939	909
2	1216	1184	1153	1122	1090	1060	1029	998	968	938	908
3	1216	1184	1152	1121	1090	1059	1028	998	968	938	908
4	1215	1183	1152	1121	1089	1058	1028	997	967	937	907
5	1215	1183	1151	1120	1089	1058	1027	997	967	937	907
6	1214	1182	1151	1119	1088	1057	1027	996	966	936	906
7	1214	1182	1150	1119	1088	1057	1026	996	966	936	906
8	1213	1181	1150	1118	1087	1056	1026	995	965	935	905
9	1213	1181	1149	1118	1087	1056	1025	995	965	935	905
10	1212	1180	1149	1117	1086	1055	1025	994	964	934	904
11	1211	1180	1148	1117	1086	1055	1024	994	964	934	904
12	1211	1179	1148	1116	1085	1054	1024	993	963	933	903
13	1210	1179	1147	1116	1085	1054	1023	993	963	933	903
14	1210	1178	1147	1115	1084	1053	1023	992	962	932	902
15	1209	1178	1146	1115	1084	1053	1022	992	962	932	902
16	1209	1177	1146	1114	1083	1052	1022	991	961	931	901
17	1208	1177	1145	1114	1083	1052	1021	991	961	931	901
18	1208	1176	1145	1113	1082	1051	1021	990	960	930	900
19	1207	1175	1144	1113	1082	1051	1020	990	960	930	900
20	1207	1175	1143	1112	1081	1050	1020	989	959	929	899
21	1206	1174	1143	1112	1081	1050	1019	989	959	929	899
22	1206	1174	1142	1111	1080	1049	1019	988	958	928	898
23	1205	1173	1142	1111	1080	1049	1018	988	958	928	898
24	1205	1173	1141	1110	1079	1048	1018	987	957	927	897
25	1204	1172	1141	1110	1079	1048	1017	987	957	927	897
26	1204	1172	1140	1109	1078	1047	1017	986	956	926	896
27	1203	1171	1140	1109	1078	1047	1016	986	956	926	896
28	1202	1171	1139	1108	1077	1046	1016	985	955	925	895
29	1202	1170	1139	1108	1076	1046	1015	985	955	925	895
30	1201	1170	1138	1107	1076	1045	1015	984	954	924	894
31	1201	1169	1138	1106	1075	1045	1014	984	954	924	894
32	1200	1169	1137	1106	1075	1044	1014	983	953	923	893
33	1200	1168	1137	1105	1074	1044	1013	983	953	923	893
34	1199	1168	1136	1105	1074	1043	1013	982	952	922	892
35	1199	1167	1136	1104	1073	1043	1012	982	952	922	892
36	1198	1167	1135	1104	1073	1042	1012	981	951	921	891
37	1198	1166	1135	1103	1072	1042	1011	981	951	921	891
38	1197	1165	1134	1103	1072	1041	1011	980	950	920	890
39	1197	1165	1134	1102	1071	1041	1010	980	950	920	890
40	1196	1164	1133	1102	1071	1040	1009	979	949	919	889
41	1196	1164	1132	1101	1070	1040	1009	979	949	919	889
42	1195	1163	1132	1101	1070	1039	1008	978	948	918	888
43	1195	1163	1131	1100	1069	1039	1008	978	948	918	888
44	1194	1162	1131	1100	1069	1038	1007	977	947	917	887
45	1193	1162	1130	1099	1068	1037	1007	977	947	917	887
46	1193	1161	1130	1099	1068	1037	1006	976	946	916	886
47	1192	1161	1129	1098	1067	1036	1006	976	946	916	886
48	1192	1160	1129	1098	1067	1036	1005	975	945	915	885
49	1191	1160	1128	1097	1066	1035	1005	975	945	915	885
50	1190	1159	1128	1097	1066	1035	1004	974	944	914	884
51	1190	1159	1127	1096	1065	1034	1004	974	944	914	884
52	1190	1158	1127	1096	1065	1034	1003	973	943	913	883
53	1189	1158	1126	1095	1064	1033	1003	973	943	913	883
54	1189	1157	1126	1095	1064	1033	1002	972	942	912	883
55	1188	1157	1125	1094	1063	1032	1002	972	942	912	882
56	1188	1156	1125	1094	1063	1032	1001	971	941	911	882
57	1187	1156	1124	1093	1062	1031	1001	971	941	911	881
58	1187	1155	1124	1092	1062	1031	1000	970	940	910	881
59	1186	1154	1123	1092	1061	1030	1000	970	940	910	880
60	1186	1154	1123	1091	1061	1030	0999	969	939	909	880
S.	h m 2° 16'	h m 2° 17'	h m 2° 18'	h m 2° 19'	h m 2° 20'	h m 2° 21'	h m 2° 22'	h m 2° 23'	h m 2° 24'	h m 2° 25'	h m 2° 26'

TABLE XXV. PROPORTIONAL LOGARITHMS.

S.	h m ° 27'	h m ° 28'	h m ° 29'	h m ° 30'	h m ° 31'	h m ° 32'	h m ° 33'	h m ° 34'	h m ° 35'	h m ° 36'	h m ° 37'
0	0850	0850	0851	0852	0853	0854	0855	0856	0857	0858	0859
1	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889
2	879	849	819	791	762	733	705	677	649	621	593
3	879	849	819	790	762	733	704	676	648	620	592
4	879	848	819	790	761	732	703	675	647	619	591
5	877	848	818	789	760	731	702	674	646	618	590
6	877	847	818	789	760	731	702	674	646	618	590
7	876	847	817	788	759	730	701	673	645	617	589
8	876	846	817	788	759	730	701	673	645	617	589
9	875	846	816	787	759	730	701	673	645	617	589
10	0875	0845	0816	0787	0758	0730	0701	0673	0645	0617	0589
11	874	845	816	787	758	729	701	672	644	616	588
12	874	844	815	786	757	729	700	672	644	616	588
13	873	844	815	786	757	728	700	671	643	615	588
14	873	843	814	785	756	728	699	671	643	615	587
15	872	843	814	785	756	727	699	670	642	615	587
16	872	842	813	784	755	727	698	670	642	614	586
17	871	842	813	784	755	726	697	670	641	614	586
18	871	841	812	783	754	726	697	669	641	613	585
19	870	841	812	783	754	725	697	669	641	613	585
20	0870	0840	0811	0782	0753	0724	0695	0666	0637	0608	0579
21	869	840	811	782	753	724	695	666	637	608	579
22	869	839	810	781	752	724	695	667	639	611	584
23	868	839	810	781	752	723	695	667	639	611	583
24	868	838	809	780	751	723	695	666	638	610	583
25	867	838	809	780	751	722	694	666	638	610	582
26	867	837	808	779	751	722	694	665	637	609	582
27	866	837	808	779	750	721	693	665	637	609	581
28	866	836	807	778	750	721	693	664	636	609	581
29	865	836	807	778	749	721	692	664	636	608	580
30	0865	0835	0806	0777	0748	0720	0691	0662	0633	0604	0575
31	864	835	806	777	748	720	691	663	635	607	579
32	864	834	805	776	748	719	691	663	635	607	579
33	863	834	805	776	747	719	690	662	634	606	579
34	862	834	804	775	747	718	690	662	634	606	578
35	862	833	804	775	746	718	689	661	633	605	578
36	862	833	803	774	746	717	689	661	633	605	577
37	861	832	803	774	745	717	688	660	632	604	577
38	861	832	802	774	745	716	688	660	632	604	576
39	860	831	802	773	744	716	687	659	631	603	576
40	0860	0831	0801	0773	0744	0715	0687	0659	0631	0603	0575
41	859	830	801	772	743	715	686	658	630	602	575
42	859	830	801	772	743	714	686	658	630	602	574
43	858	829	800	771	742	714	686	657	629	602	574
44	858	829	800	771	741	713	685	657	629	601	573
45	857	828	799	770	741	713	685	656	628	601	573
46	857	828	799	770	741	712	684	656	628	600	573
47	856	827	798	769	740	712	683	655	628	600	572
48	856	827	798	769	740	711	683	655	627	599	572
49	855	826	797	768	740	711	682	654	627	599	571
50	0855	0826	0797	0768	0739	0711	0682	0654	0626	0598	0571
51	854	825	796	767	739	710	682	654	626	598	570
52	854	825	796	767	738	710	681	653	625	597	570
53	854	824	795	766	737	709	681	653	625	597	569
54	853	824	795	765	737	709	680	652	624	596	569
55	853	823	794	765	737	708	680	652	624	596	568
56	852	823	794	765	736	708	679	651	623	595	568
57	852	822	793	764	736	707	679	651	623	595	567
58	851	822	793	764	735	707	678	650	622	594	567
59	851	821	792	763	735	706	678	650	622	594	567
60	0850	0821	0792	0763	0734	0705	0676	0647	0618	0589	0560
S.	h m ° 27'	h m ° 28'	h m ° 29'	h m ° 30'	h m ° 31'	h m ° 32'	h m ° 33'	h m ° 34'	h m ° 35'	h m ° 36'	h m ° 37'

TABLE XXV. PROPORTIONAL LOGARITHMS.

S.	h m 2° 38'	h m 2° 39'	h m 2° 40'	h m 2° 41'	h m 2° 42'	h m 2° 43'	h m 2° 44'	h m 2° 45'	h m 2° 46'	h m 2° 47'	h m 2° 48'
0	0566	0539	0517	0484	0452	0431	0404	0378	0352	0326	0300
1	566	538	511	484	457	430	404	377	351	325	299
2	565	537	510	483	456	430	403	377	351	325	298
3	565	537	510	483	456	429	403	376	350	324	298
4	564	536	509	482	455	429	402	376	349	323	297
5	564	536	509	482	455	428	401	375	349	323	297
6	563	536	508	481	454	428	401	375	349	323	297
7	563	535	508	481	454	427	401	374	348	322	296
8	562	535	507	480	454	427	400	374	348	322	296
9	562	535	507	480	454	427	400	374	348	322	296
10	0562	0534	0507	0480	0453	0426	0400	0374	0347	0321	0295
11	562	534	507	480	453	426	399	373	347	321	295
12	561	533	506	479	452	426	399	373	346	320	294
13	560	533	506	479	452	425	399	372	346	320	294
14	560	532	505	478	451	425	398	372	346	319	294
15	559	532	505	478	451	424	398	371	345	319	293
16	559	531	504	477	450	424	397	371	345	319	293
17	558	531	504	477	450	423	397	370	344	318	292
18	558	531	503	476	450	423	396	370	344	318	292
19	557	530	503	476	449	422	396	370	344	317	291
20	0557	0529	0502	0475	0448	0422	0395	0369	0343	0317	0291
21	557	529	502	475	448	422	395	369	342	316	291
22	556	529	502	475	448	421	395	368	342	316	290
23	556	528	501	474	447	421	394	368	342	316	290
24	555	528	501	474	447	420	394	367	341	315	289
25	555	527	500	473	446	420	393	367	341	315	289
26	554	527	500	473	446	419	393	366	340	314	288
27	554	526	499	472	446	419	392	366	340	314	288
28	553	526	499	472	445	418	392	366	339	313	288
29	553	526	498	471	445	418	391	365	339	313	287
30	0552	0525	0498	0471	0444	0418	0391	0365	0339	0313	0287
31	552	525	498	471	444	417	391	364	338	312	286
32	552	524	497	470	443	417	390	364	338	312	286
33	551	524	497	470	443	416	390	363	337	311	285
34	551	523	496	469	442	416	389	363	337	311	285
35	550	523	496	469	442	415	389	363	336	310	285
36	550	522	495	468	442	415	388	362	336	310	284
37	549	522	495	468	441	414	388	362	336	310	284
38	549	521	494	467	441	414	388	362	335	309	283
39	548	521	494	467	440	414	387	361	335	309	283
40	0545	0518	0493	0467	0440	0413	0387	0360	0334	0308	0282
41	547	520	493	466	439	413	386	360	334	308	282
42	547	520	493	466	439	412	386	360	333	307	282
43	546	519	492	465	438	412	385	359	333	307	281
44	546	519	492	465	438	411	385	359	333	307	281
45	546	518	491	464	438	411	384	358	332	306	280
46	545	518	491	464	437	410	384	358	332	306	280
47	545	517	490	463	437	410	384	357	331	305	279
48	544	517	490	463	436	410	383	357	331	305	279
49	544	517	489	462	436	409	383	356	330	304	279
50	0543	0516	0489	0462	0435	0409	0382	0356	0330	0304	0278
51	543	516	489	462	435	408	382	356	329	304	278
52	542	515	488	461	434	408	381	355	329	303	277
53	542	515	488	461	434	407	381	355	329	303	277
54	541	514	487	460	434	407	381	354	328	302	276
55	541	514	487	460	433	406	380	354	328	302	276
56	541	513	486	459	432	406	380	353	327	301	275
57	540	513	486	459	432	406	379	353	326	301	275
58	540	512	485	458	431	405	379	352	326	300	275
59	539	512	485	458	431	405	378	352	326	300	274
6	0539	0512	0484	0458	0431	0404	0378	0352	0326	0300	0274
S.	h m 2° 38'	h m 2° 39'	h m 2° 40'	h m 2° 41'	h m 2° 42'	h m 2° 43'	h m 2° 44'	h m 2° 45'	h m 2° 46'	h m 2° 47'	h m 2° 48'

TABLE XXV. PROPORTIONAL LOGARITHMS.

S	h m 2° 49'	h m 2° 50'	h m 2° 51'	h m 2° 52'	h m 2° 53'	h m 2° 54'	h m 2° 55'	h m 2° 56'	h m 2° 57'	h m 2° 58'	h m 2° 59'
0	0174	0148	0223	0197	0172	0147	0122	0097	0072	0049	0024
1	273	248	223	197	172	147	122	97	73	48	24
2	273	247	222	197	171	146	122	97	72	48	23
3	273	247	221	196	171	146	121	96	72	47	23
4	272	247	221	196	171	146	121	96	71	47	23
5	272	246	221	195	170	145	120	96	71	46	22
6	271	246	220	195	170	145	120	95	71	46	21
7	271	245	220	194	169	144	119	95	70	46	21
8	270	245	219	194	169	144	119	94	70	45	21
9	270	244	219	194	169	143	119	94	69	45	21
10	0170	0244	0219	0193	0168	0143	0118	0093	0069	0044	0020
11	269	244	218	193	168	143	117	93	68	44	20
12	269	243	218	192	167	142	117	93	68	44	19
13	268	243	217	192	167	142	117	92	68	43	19
14	268	242	217	192	166	141	117	92	67	43	19
15	267	242	216	191	166	141	116	91	67	42	18
16	267	242	216	191	166	141	116	91	66	42	18
17	267	241	216	190	165	140	115	91	66	42	17
18	266	241	215	190	165	140	115	90	66	41	17
19	266	240	215	189	164	139	114	90	65	41	17
20	0265	0240	0214	0189	0164	0139	0114	0089	0065	0040	0016
21	265	239	214	189	163	139	114	89	64	40	16
22	264	239	213	188	163	138	113	89	64	40	15
23	264	238	213	188	163	138	113	88	64	39	15
24	264	238	213	187	162	137	112	88	63	39	15
25	263	238	212	187	162	137	112	87	63	38	14
26	263	237	212	187	161	136	112	87	62	38	14
27	262	237	211	186	161	136	111	87	62	38	13
28	262	236	211	186	161	136	111	86	62	37	13
29	261	236	211	185	160	135	110	86	61	37	12
30	0261	0235	0210	0185	0160	0135	0110	0085	0061	0036	0012
31	261	235	210	184	159	134	110	85	60	36	12
32	260	235	209	184	159	134	109	84	60	36	11
33	260	234	209	184	158	134	109	84	60	35	11
34	259	234	208	183	158	133	108	84	59	35	10
35	259	233	208	183	158	133	108	83	59	34	10
36	258	233	208	182	157	132	107	83	58	34	10
37	258	233	207	182	157	132	107	82	58	34	9
38	258	232	207	181	156	131	107	82	57	33	9
39	257	232	206	181	156	131	106	82	57	33	8
40	0257	0231	0206	0181	0156	0131	0106	0081	0057	0032	0008
41	256	231	205	180	155	130	105	81	56	32	8
42	256	230	205	180	155	130	104	80	56	31	7
43	255	230	205	179	154	129	105	80	55	31	7
44	255	230	204	179	154	129	104	80	55	31	6
45	255	229	204	179	153	129	104	79	55	30	6
46	254	229	203	178	153	128	103	79	54	30	6
47	254	228	203	178	153	128	103	78	54	29	5
48	253	228	202	177	152	127	103	78	53	29	5
49	253	227	202	177	152	127	102	77	53	29	4
50	0251	0217	0202	0176	0151	0126	0102	0077	0053	0028	0004
51	252	217	201	176	151	126	101	77	52	28	4
52	252	216	201	176	151	126	101	76	52	27	3
53	251	216	200	175	150	125	100	76	51	27	3
54	251	215	200	175	150	125	100	75	51	27	2
55	250	215	200	174	149	124	100	75	51	26	2
56	250	214	199	174	149	124	99	74	50	26	2
57	250	214	199	174	148	123	99	74	50	25	1
58	249	214	199	173	148	123	98	74	49	25	1
59	249	213	198	173	147	122	98	73	49	24	0
60	0245	0223	0197	0172	0147	0122	0097	0072	0049	0024	0000
S	h m 2° 49'	h m 2° 50'	h m 2° 51'	h m 2° 52'	h m 2° 53'	h m 2° 54'	h m 2° 55'	h m 2° 56'	h m 2° 57'	h m 2° 58'	h m 2° 59'

TABLE XXVI. For computing the Effects of Parallax on the Moon's Distance from the SUN or a STAR.

Parallax in Alt. or Dist.		Apparent Distance.																							
		Add the Difference of the two Numbers out of this Table, if the Appa- rent Distance is less than 90°, and subtract it if above																							
		10°	11°	12°	13°	14°	15°	16°	17°	18°	19°	20°	21°	22°	23°	24°	25°	26°	27°	28°	29°	30°			
M.																									
5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
8	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			
10	5	5	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			
11	6	5	5	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			
12	7	6	6	5	5	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2			
13	8	8	7	6	6	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3			
14	10	9	8	7	7	6	6	6	6	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3			
15	11	10	9	8	8	7	7	6	6	6	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3			
16	11	11	10	9	9	8	8	7	7	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4			
17	14	12	12	11	10	9	9	8	8	7	7	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	4			
18	16	14	13	12	11	10	10	9	9	8	8	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5			
19	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	10	9	8	8	8	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	5			
20	20	18	16	15	14	13	12	11	11	10	9	9	9	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	6	6			
21	22	20	18	17	15	14	13	12	12	11	10	10	10	9	9	8	8	7	7	7	7	7			
22	24	22	20	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	12	11	11	10	10	9	9	8	8	7	7	7			
23	26	24	22	20	18	17	16	15	14	14	13	13	11	11	10	10	9	9	9	8	8	8			
24	29	26	24	22	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	11	10	10	9	9	9	9	9			
25	31	28	26	24	22	21	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	11	11	10	10	10	9	9			
26	34	31	28	26	24	22	21	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	12	12	11	11	10	10	10			
27	36	33	30	28	26	24	22	21	19	17	17	16	15	15	14	13	13	12	12	11	11	11			
28	38	35	32	30	28	26	24	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	14	13	13	12	12	12			
29	42	38	34	32	30	28	25	24	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	15	14	14	13	13	13			
30	45	41	37	34	32	29	27	25	24	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	16	15	15	14	14	14			
31	47	44	39	37	34	31	29	27	25	24	23	22	21	19	18	18	17	16	16	15	15	15			
32	51	46	42	39	36	33	31	29	27	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	17	16	16	16			
33	54	49	44	41	38	35	33	31	29	27	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	19	18	17	17	17			
34	57	52	47	44	41	38	35	33	31	29	27	25	24	23	22	21	21	20	19	18	18	18			
35	60	55	50	46	43	40	37	35	33	31	29	27	25	24	23	22	22	21	20	19	19	19			
36	64	58	53	49	45	42	40	37	35	33	31	29	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	20	20			
37	67	61	56	52	48	45	42	38	37	35	32	31	29	28	26	25	24	23	22	21	21	21			
38	71	65	59	55	51	47	44	41	39	36	34	32	31	29	28	27	26	24	23	22	22	22			
39	74	68	62	58	53	50	46	43	41	38	36	34	32	31	29	28	27	26	24	24	23	23			
40	77	72	66	61	57	52	49	46	43	40	38	36	34	32	31	30	29	27	26	25	24	24			
41	83	76	69	64	59	55	51	48	45	42	40	38	36	34	33	32	30	29	27	26	25	25			
42	87	80	73	67	62	58	54	50	47	44	42	40	38	36	35	33	32	30	29	28	27	27			
43	91	84	76	70	64	60	56	53	49	47	44	42	39	38	36	35	33	32	30	29	28	28			
44	96	88	80	73	67	63	59	55	52	49	46	43	41	39	38	36	35	33	32	30	29	29			
45	100	92	83	77	70	66	61	57	54	51	48	46	43	41	40	38	36	35	33	32	30	30			
46	105	96	87	80	74	69	64	60	57	54	51	48	45	43	42	40	38	36	35	33	32	32			
47	109	100	91	84	77	72	67	63	59	56	53	49	47	45	43	42	40	38	36	35	33	33			
48	114	104	95	87	80	75	70	65	61	58	55	52	50	47	45	43	42	40	38	36	35	35			
49	119	109	99	91	83	78	73	69	64	61	57	55	52	49	46	45	43	41	39	38	36	36			
50	124	113	103	95	87	81	76	71	66	63	60	57	54	51	48	46	45	43	41	39	38	38			
51	129	117	107	99	91	85	79	74	69	66	62	59	56	53	50	49	47	45	43	41	39	39			
52	134	121	111	102	94	87	81	77	72	68	65	61	58	55	53	51	49	47	45	43	41	41			
53	139	126	115	106	98	92	86	80	74	71	67	64	60	58	55	53	50	48	46	44	42	42			
54	144	131	120	110	102	95	89	83	77	73	70	66	63	60	57	54	52	50	48	46	44	44			
55	149	136	124	114	106	99	92	86	80	76	72	69	65	62	59	57	54	52	49	47	45	45			
56	155	141	129	119	110	103	96	89	83	79	75	71	68	65	62	59	56	53	51	49	47	47			
57	160	146	133	123	114	107	99	93	86	82	77	74	70	67	64	61	58	55	53	51	49	49			
58	166	151	138	127	118	110	103	96	90	85	80	76	73	69	66	63	60	57	55	53	51	51			
59	172	156	143	133	123	115	106	100	93	88	83	79	75	72	68	65	62	59	57	55	53	53			
60	178	162	148	137	128	119	110	103	97	91	86	82	77	74	70	67	64	61	59	56	54	54			
61	184	167	153	141	131	122	113	107	100	94	89	85	80	76	72	69	66	63	61	59	56	56			
62	190	172	158	145	135	125	117	110	103	97	92	87	82	78	74	71	68	65	63	60	58	58			
10°	11°	12°	13°	14°	15°	16°	17°	18°	19°	20°	21°	22°	23°	24°	25°	26°	27°	28°	29°	30°					

TABLE XXVI.

In working by the method shown in page 238, should the distance of the objects be above 90 degrees, you must look in Table 26, with the Apparent Distance at the top, and the Moon's Correction on the left hand side column, the number found subtracted from 20, leaves the third correction.

In the same column, and corresponding to the difference of corrections, is another number, which, when subtracted from 20, leaves the fourth correction.

N. B. The different numbers found under 95°, 100°, 105°, 110°, 115°, 120°, &c. subtracted from 20, will leave the numbers as are in the little Table annexed.

TABLE XIII.—The first page contains the Proportional Parts of the Declination of the Sun to every five Minutes of Time, and every Degree and 15 Minutes of Longitude; and to every Minute, and every six Seconds of the daily Variation of the Sun's Declination.

The second and third page of the Table contains the Proportional Parts of the Sun's Declination to every Hour in the Day, and to every 15 Degrees of Longitude, and to every Minute and every six Seconds of the daily Variation of the Sun's Declination.

Ex. 1. I demand the proportional Part answering to six Hours, (or 90° of Longitude) when the Sun's daily Variation in Declination is 13 Minutes 24".

Under six Hours (or 90°) and opposite 13' in left hand col. is..... 3' 15", 0

Under six Hours (or 90°) and opposite 24", in left hand col. is 0 6, 0

Answer.....3 21, 0

Which is to be added or subtracted, according as the Sun's Declination is either increasing or decreasing.

Ex. 2. What is the proportional Part answering to eight Hours 40', (or 130° of Longitude, when the Sun's daily Variation in Declination) is 18 minutes and 42 seconds.

Under 8 Hours, & opposite to 18' is 6' 0", 0

..... 42" is 0' 14", 0

..... 40 minutes..... 18' is 0' 30", 0

..... 42" is 0' 1", 2

Answer6' 45", 2

Applicable as the first Example.

	95°	100°	105°	110°	115°	120°
M	"	"	"	"	"	"
5	20	20	20	20	20	20
8	20	20	20	20	20	20
10	20	20	20	20	20	20
11	20	20	20	20	20	20
12	20	20	20	20	20	20
13	20	20	20	20	20	20
14	20	20	20	20	19	19
15	20	20	20	20	19	19
16	20	20	20	20	19	19
17	20	20	20	20	19	19
18	20	20	20	19	19	18
19	20	20	20	19	19	18
20	20	20	19	19	19	18
21	20	20	19	19	19	18
22	20	20	19	19	18	18
23	20	20	19	19	18	18
24	20	19	19	19	18	17
25	20	19	19	19	18	17
26	20	19	19	18	17	17
27	20	19	19	18	17	17
28	20	19	18	18	17	16
29	20	19	18	18	17	16
30	20	19	18	17	16	16
31	20	19	18	17	16	16
32	20	19	18	17	16	15
33	20	19	18	17	16	15
34	20	19	18	16	16	15
35	20	19	18	16	16	15
36	19	18	17	16	15	14
37	19	18	17	16	15	14
38	19	18	17	16	15	13
39	19	18	17	16	15	13
40	19	18	17	15	14	12
41	19	18	17	15	14	12
42	19	18	16	15	13	11
43	19	18	16	15	13	11
44	19	18	16	14	13	11
45	19	18	16	14	13	11
46	19	17	15	13	12	10
47	19	17	15	13	12	10
48	18	17	15	13	11	9
49	18	17	15	13	11	9
50	18	16	14	12	10	8
51	18	16	14	12	10	8
52	18	16	14	12	10	7
53	18	16	14	12	10	7
54	18	16	13	11	9	6
55	18	16	13	11	9	6
56	18	15	13	11	8	5
57	18	15	13	11	8	5
58	18	15	13	10	7	4
59	18	15	13	10	7	3
60	17	15	12	9	6	2
61	17	15	12	9	5	2
62	17	14	11	8	4	1
M.	95°	100°	105°	110°	115°	120°

TABLE XXVII.

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES

OF THE

PRINCIPAL PORTS, HARBOURS, CAPES, SHOALS, ROCKS, &c.
IN THE WORLD;

Deduced from the Observations of the most celebrated Navigators and Astronomers; compared with the latest and most accurate Charts, Maps, &c.

The Longitudes are reckoned from the Meridian of Greenwich.

Coasts of Great Britain and Islands adjacent.

<i>South Coast of England.</i>			<i>West Coast of England.</i>		
Places.	Lat. D. M. S.	Long. D. M.	Places.	Lat. D. M. S.	Long. D. M.
London (St. Paul's)	51 30 49N.	0 5 47W.	Blackhead, F. S.	50 1 12N.	5 4 0W.
Greenwich Obs.	51 28 40	0 0 0	Lizard Point	49 57 40	5 11 46
Nore	51 28 0	0 46 0 E.	Mount's B. (Penz)	50 7 40	5 31 0
No Foreland Light	51 22 40	1 26 22	Runnel Stone	50 1 20	5 39 0
Deal Castle	51 13 5	1 23 59	Wolf Rock	49 57 20	5 47 45
S. Foreland Lighth.	51 8 26	1 22 6	Land's End (Stone)	50 4 7	5 41 32
Dover Castle	51 7 47	1 19 7	Longships Lighth.	50 4 20	5 44 30
Dungeness Lighth.	50 55 1	0 57 43	S. Martin's Day-mark	49 58 29	6 14 39
Hastings	50 52 0	0 35 0	St. Agnes Lighth.	49 53 37	6 19 23
Beachy Head	50 44 23	0 15 12	Seven Stones	50 6 20	5 47 20
Seaford	50 47 20	0 7 0			
Brighton Church	50 49 32	0 11 55W.			
Shoreham	50 49 59	0 16 19			
Arundel	50 49 0	0 35 15			
Owers Light	50 39 57	0 39 15			
Selfey Bill	50 44 5	0 48 0			
Portsmouth Church	50 47 26	1 5 57			
<i>Isle of Wight.</i>					
Bembridge Point	50 40 59N.	1 4 25W.	Cape Cornwall	50 7 50N.	5 42 0W.
Princessa Shoal, S.B.	50 39 30	1 4 25	St. Ives Point	50 13 20	5 26 0
Dunnoose Point	50 37 7	1 11 36	Cow and Calf	50 32 45	5 2 22
St. Catherine's Tower	50 35 33	1 17 51	Port Isaac	50 36 0	4 16 0
Needles Light	50 39 53	1 33 55	Harland Point	51 1 0	4 25 0
Cowes	50 45 37	1 16 15	Barnstable	50 7 20	4 3 0
Murst Lighthouse	50 42 23	1 32 50	Mort Pt. So. Entrance		
Christ Church Head	50 43 57	1 45 10	of Bristol Channel	51 12 0	4 7 0
Branksea Cast. (Pool)	50 41 19	1 57 1	Lundy Island	51 13 0	4 32 0
St. Alban's Head	50 33 30	2 2 0	Flatholm Lighthouse	51 25 0	3 7 0
Weymouth	50 36 15	2 26 40	*Bristol	51 27 6	2 35 29
Shambles Shoal, Mid.	50 32 0	2 22 0	Nefs Point	51 29 30	3 31 50
Portland Uplight	50 31 32	2 26 50	Mumble's Light	51 36 45	3 55 0
Lyme Cob	50 43 10	2 55 29	Worms Head	51 35 25	4 13 0
Berry Head, F. S.	50 24 0	3 20 14	Caldy Island	51 44 20	4 26 30
Dartmouth	50 22 0	3 34 0	St. Gowan's Point	51 40 10	4 47 0
Start Point, F. S.	50 13 26	3 38 0	St. Ann's Lights	51 43 45	5 1 0
Bolt Head, F. S.	50 13 15	3 48 3	Small's Lighthouse	51 45 40	5 28 0
Rame Head	50 18 52	4 12 29	Hatts and Barrels	51 45 15	5 20 15
Plymouth Old Ch.	50 22 13	4 7 32	St. David's Head	51 55 0	5 8 0
Eddystone Lighth.	50 10 54	4 15 2	Strumble's Head	52 1 15	5 0 0
Deadman's Pt. F. S.	50 13 20	4 47 8	Dinas Point	52 1 10	1 50 0
Pendennis Castle	50 8 49	5 1 44	Cardigan Island	52 7 45	1 11 0
			New Key Head	52 10 40	4 19 0
			Aberystwith	52 21 30	3 59 0
			Aberduvey	52 33 0	4 0 0
			Barmouth	52 42 30	4 0 0
			Penkellon Head	52 47 30	4 32 0
			Bardsey Island, no Pt	52 44 30	4 46 30
			Porthdinlleyn Head	52 56 30	4 34 0

TABLE XXVII. OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

Names of Places.	Lat.		Long.	
	D.	M. S.	D. M.	
Holyhead Isl. W. P.	53	18 45N.	4 40 30W.	
Skerries Lighthouse	53	24 50	4 36 30	
Point Linas Light	53	24 30	4 17 45	
Great Orms Head	53	20 0	3 50 20	
Point of Ayr Lighth.	53	21 0	3 16 0	
Lake Lights	53	23 0	3 8 0	
Liverpool	53	23 30	2 27 0	
Formby Point	53	35 45	3 5 0	
Lancaster	54	3 0	2 51 0	
Selker Rock	54	16 30	3 27 0	
St Bees Head Lighth.	54	30 15	3 42 15	
Whitehaven	54	32 30	3 34 45	
Workington	54	38 0	3 30 0	
Mary Port	54	43 0	3 27 0	
Carlisle	54	55 45	2 55 30	

Isle of Man.

Calf of Man	54	2 0N.	4 50 0W.
Point of Air	54	24 30	4 22 30
Ramsey	54	19 30	4 26 0
Douglaf	54	8 30	4 30 0

West and North Coast of Scotland.

Rofs	54	46 30N.	4 8 0W.
Burrow Head	54	41 30	4 27 0
Great Scar Island	54	40 30	4 46 0
Mull of Galloway	54	37 45	4 56 0
Port Patrick Lighth.	54	48 0	5 8 0
Elfa Island	55	16 15	5 22 8
Air Lighthouse	55	26 30	4 44 0
Pladda Island Lights	55	27 0	5 11 0
North Point Arran Isl.	55	40 0	5 20 0
Cumry Island Light	55	46 20	5 16 0
Greenock	55	58 0	5 6 0
M. of Cantire Lighth.	55	18 30	6 0 0
Gia Island, North End	55	45 0	6 1 0
Run's Point, La Isl.	55	47 0	6 44 0
Touvoe Head, Ditto	55	54 0	6 41 0
Skerryvore Rocks	56	15 45	7 24 0
Duskier Rock	56	34 0	7 20 0
Tire-ey. Isle, N.W.P.	56	33 0	7 16 0
Helisker Islands	56	56 0	6 59 0
Sunk Rocks, to the westward of Helisker	56	55 0	7 8 0
Coll Island, East End	56	41 0	6 43 0
Rum Island, East End	57	0 0	6 30 0
Cana Island, East Pt.	57	3 0	6 44 0
Dunvegan Head	57	32 0	7 4 0
Valarnesh Point	57	35 20	6 54 0
Rea Head	57	50 0	6 2 0
More Head	58	4 40	5 39 0
Stower Head	58	13 30	5 37 0
Cape Wrath	58	36 0	5 19 0
Rona Island	58	54 45	6 16 0
Bara, or Sulisker Is.	58	54 0	6 28 0
Far-out Head	58	39 0	4 55 0
Dannet Head	58	42 0	3 27 0
Duncansley Head	58	40 0	3 8 0

Lewis Islands.

Names of Places.	Lat.		Long.	
	D.	M. S.	D. M.	
Bernera Island	56	48 0N.	7 56W	
Grien Head, Bara Island	57	0 0	7 53	
Buardvula, So. Uist Isl.	57	12 0	7 49	
Hyiskere Island, W. P.	57	28 30	8 0	
Casamul Island	57	34 20	8 0	
Rengish Head	57	42 0	7 16	
Toe Head	57	49 30	7 25	
Glash Island Light	57	50 0	6 56	
Gallen Head	58	20 30	7 24	
Flannan Isles	58	14 0	7 51	
St. Kilda Isle	57	50 0	8 18	
Aird Point	58	15 0	6 24	
*But of the Lewis	58	28 30	6 34	

The Orkney Islands.

Pentland Skerries	58	42 30N.	3 2W
Stroma Island, S. End	58	43 0	3 12
South Ronoldsha, S. Po.	58	45 0	3 4
Copinslaw	58	56 0	2 46
Stronsa Island, Lamb H.	59	6 30	2 38
Tressness, Sanda Isle	59	15 30	
Start, .. Ditto	50	19 0	
North Ronoldsha Light	59	25 30	2 36
Mould Head, Pappa Westra Island	59	23 0	3 1
Noup Head, Westra Isle	59	20 30	3 9
Marwick H. Pomona I.	59	6 0	3 12
Stromness, Pomona Isle	58	58 30	3 18
Hoyhead Head, Hoywalls Island	58	57 0	3 22
The Stack	59	2 0	
Sule Skerry	59	3 10	
Fair Island	59	29 30	1 45

Shetland Isles.

Suenburgh Head	59	52 0N.	1 25W
Hang Cliff	60	7 0	0 50
Brassa Sound, Lerwick	60	10 0	0 53
Whalsay Island	60	25 0	0 39
Unst Island, N. E. Point	60	42 30	0 0
Foul Island	60	25 0	1 22

Ferro Isles.

Monk Rock, which appears like a Sail	61	18 0N.	6 31W
Fulac Island	62	14 30	6 10
Mygencis Island, E. Po.	62	4 30	7 10

East Coast of Scotland and England.

Nofs Head	58	32 30N.	3 2W
Clythness	58	23 0	3 15
Ord Head	58	12 30	3 37
Tarbet Ness	57	55 45	3 49

TABLE XXVII. OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

Names of Places.	Lat.			Long.			Names of Places.	Lat.			Long.		
	D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.		D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.
Martry ...	57	42	30N.	4	1	0W	Mizen Head ...	51	27	0N.	9	47	0W
Arncliffe ...	57	32	0	4	8	0	Bantry B. Sheep's H. ...	51	34	0	9	49	0
George ...	57	38	0	4	6	0	Grelagh Rocks ...	51	31	30	10	8	0
gh Head ...	57	44	30	3	31	0	Dursey Isle, W. end ...	51	36	0	10	12	0
Inauid's Head Lt. ...	57	39	30	2	1	0	Bull Rock ...	51	37	0	10	16	0
er Head ...	57	32	0	1	47	0	Cod's Head ...	51	42	0	10	5	0
han Ness ...	7	29	30	1	47	0	Hog Islands ...	51	47	0	10	14	0
Aberdeen ...	57	9	0	2	9	0	Bolus Head ...	51	50	45	10	18	45
itrose ...	56	12	45	2	29	0	Skelling's Rock ...	51	50	0	10	31	0
head ...	56	37	30	2	31	0	Lemon Rock ...	51	52	0	10	25	0
roath ...	56	34	30	2	38	0	— Bray Head ...	51	57	0	10	24	0
Rocks Light ...	56	26	30	2	27	0	— Dunmore Head ...	52	10	0	10	24	0
ton's Lights ...	56	29	15	2	46	0	Foze Rock ...	52	5	0	10	37	0
ide ...	56	29	0	2	59	0	Ferriter's Island ...	52	7	0	10	32	0
Andrew's ...	56	21	0	1	0	0	Tiraght Rocks ...	52	8	30	10	25	0
Ness ...	56	17	0	2	38	0	Great Blasket, W. end ...	52	8	30	10	29	0
ly Island Light ...	56	11	15	2	39	0	Ennis Tusk ...	52	12	30	10	30	0
BURGH ...	55	17	15	3	13	0	Dunorling Head ...	52	17	0	10	19	30
ic Bass ...	56	6	0	2	42	0	Brandon Head ...	52	12	0	10	8	0
unbar ...	56	1	30	2	34	0	— Kerry Head ...	52	30	0	9	54	0
Abbs Heads ...	55	56	0	2	11	0	— Loop Head Light ...	52	37	0	9	54	0
erwick ...	55	48	30	2	6	0	Limerick ...	52	41	0	8	42	0
ocky Bank, Mid. ...	56	11	0	2	11	0	Ballards Point ...	52	42	30	9	54	0
olly Island, N. E. P. ...	55	43	30	1	53	0	Hags Head ...	52	55	0	9	42	0
lamburgh Castle ...	55	39	0	1	43	0	— Black Head ...	53	6	30	9	28	0
table's Light ...	55	40	0	1	43	0	— Galway ...	53	15	0	9	11	0
ern Island Light ...	55	38	0	1	45	0	N. Arran Isle, W. End ...	53	7	0	10	3	0
Coquet Island ...	55	22	30	1	30	0	Skird Rocks ...	53	16	0	10	18	0
mouth Light ...	55	4	0	1	20	0	Slane Head ...	53	25	30	10	29	0
attlepool ...	54	44	30	1	7	0	Shark Isle ...	53	36	45	10	36	0
ockton ...	54	36	0	1	18	0	Ennis Turk I. ...	53	41	0	10	24	0
Whitby ...	4	23	30	0	50	0	Clac Island, West End ...	53	46	15	10	18	0
Carborough ...	54	20	0	0	23	0	Achill Head ...	53	53	30	10	30	0
ley Brig ...	54	16	30	0	11	0	Black Rock ...	54	5	0	10	35	0
Flamborough Head ...	54	10	30	0	3	0E	Urria Head ...	54	20	30	10	18	0
urn Lights ...	53	39	0	0	24	0	<i>North Coast of Ireland.</i>						
uter Dowlings, N. ...	53	44	30	1	18	0							
W. end ...	53	46	0	1	39	0	Kid Isles ...	54	22	0N.	10	8	0W
addock Bank ...	53	46	0	1	39	0	Three Tuns Rocks ...	54	23	30	10	4	0
oal to the Westward ...	53	44	0	1	35	0	Down Patrick Head ...	54	21	0	9	36	0
of Outer Dowling ...	53	30	0	1	7	0	Killala ...	54	13	30	9	27	0
idgeon Lights ...	53	20	30	0	42	0	Sligo ...	54	16	45	8	41	0
ner Dowling ...	53	25	0	1	34	0	Wheaten Rock ...	54	21	15	8	55	0
omer Bank ...	53	21	0	1	53	0	Donnegal ...	54	38	30	8	14	0
emon and Owers, M. ...	53	9	30	2	2	0	Tellen Head ...	54	41	30	8	58	0
herringham Shoal ...	53	0	0	1	53	0	Douras Head ...	54	51	0	8	42	0
asborough Sand, S. ...	52	52	0	1	59	0	Arranmore I. N. End ...	55	5	45	8	36	0
Buoy ...	52	59	0	2	26	0	Bloody Foreland ...	55	10	30	8	17	0
ammond's Knowl ...	52	0	0	1	43	0	Tory Island ...	55	17	45	8	11	0
mith's Knowl, Buoy ...	52	6	0	1	26	0	Horn Head ...	55	14	0	7	57	0
ie Ridge ...	52	39	0	1	44	0	Mulloy ...	55	17	0	7	47	0
omer Lights ...	52	29	10	1	46	30	Bucan's Head ...	55	17	45	7	32	0
armouth ...	52	20	0	1	42	35	Dunaff Head ...	55	17	30	7	24	0
ostoff Lights ...	52	9	0	1	43	0	Mullin Head ...	55	24	0	7	11	0
uthwold ...	52	5	0	1	34	14	Ennistrahul Rocks ...	55	29	15	7	7	0
Bro' Napes ...	51	42	30	1	36	30	Colodah Head ...	55	22	0	6	51	0
fordneis ...	51	22	30N.	9	30	0W	Enithon Head ...	55	15	45	7	16	0
entish Knock ...	51	19	30	9	34	0	Londonderry ...	55	17	30	6	20	0
	51	26	30	51	41	40	Giants Causeway ...	55	22	15	6	8	0
							Rachlin I. W. End ...	55	14	45	6	4	0
							Fair Head ...	55	13	30	6	1	0
							Tor Head ...						

TABLE XXVII. OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

East Coast of Ireland.				Cattegat and Sound.			
Names of Places.	Lat.		Long.	Names of Places.	Lat.		Long.
	D.	M. S.			D.	M. S.	
Maids Rocks	54	57 20N.	5 37 0W	Paternosters	57	55 0N.	11 27E
Black Head	54	46 30	5 35 0	Marstrand Light	57	54 0	11 35
Carrickfergus	54	42 20	5 45 0	Wingo Beacon	57	38 45	11 37
Belfast	54	34 30	5 56 0	Gothenburgh	57	42 30	11 59
Mew Isle and Light	54	40 45	5 23 0	Leffou I. East Point	57	18 45	11 10
South Rock Light	54	20 50	5 22 0	West P.	57	15 0	10 50
Dundrum	54	13 15	5 50 0	Trindel Rock	57	19 0	11 7
Newry	54	5 30	6 12 0	Grasholm	57	29 0	10 36
Dundalk	53	58 30	6 16 0	Sutringen Shoal	57	0 0	10 29
Clougher Head	53	49 30	6 20 0	Niddingen Lights	57	28 0	11 55
Drogheda Bar	53	44 0	6 14 0	Warberg	57	6 30	12 16
St. Patrick's Island	53	35 20	5 57 0	Rocky Shoal, Little M.			
Lambay Island	53	30 0	5 56 0	Ground	56	57 20	12 0
Howth Head Light	53	22 30	6 3 0	Falkenburgh	56	34 20	12 29
DUBLIN	53	21 45	6 16 0	Halmsted	56	40 30	12 52
Wicklow Lights	52	59 0	6 1 0	Anholt Light	56	45 0	11 40
Arklow	52	50 0	6 7 0	Knobbin	56	45 0	11 53
Glasarrick	52	39 15	6 10 0	Waderoe I. West P.	56	23 0	12 33
Wexford	52	22 30	6 17 0	Koli Light	56	19 20	12 27
South Coast of Ireland.				Lysle Ground	56	19 0	11 48
Carnfore Point	52	12 30N.	6 7 0W	Hifell Island	56	12 0	11 42
Tusker Rock	52	14 0	5 58 0	Stains Head	56	35 20	10 51
Saltees Rocks	52	6 0	6 23 0	Granan	56	25 0	10 55
Hook Light	52	4 30	6 45 0	Chalk Ground, Shoal	56	25 0	11 52
Waterford	52	13 0	7 59 0	Navaren Shoal	56	23 30	11 0
Tramore	52	7 0	6 59 0	Jesnefs Ground, Shoal	56	17 0	10 53
Dungarven	52	4 0	7 29 0	Hastens Ground, Ditto	56	15 0	11 10
Urdmore, or Ram Hd	51	58 30	7 33 0	Nackehovet Lights	56	6 30	12 11
Youghall	51	57 0	7 41 0	Cronenburgh Light	56	3 20	12 37
Dogs Nose	51	48 30	8 9 0	Elfsenur	56	1 0	12 35
Cork	51	55 30	8 25 0	Huen I. North P	55	55 20	12 40
Kinsale, Old Head	51	38 30	8 27 0	Saltholm, North P	55	41 30	12 48
Seven Heads	51	36 0	8 35 0	Landskrone	55	52 20	12 51
Dundedy Head	51	34 0	8 57 0	COPENHAGEN	55	40 30	12 35
Rosa	51	37 0	8 56 30	Falsterbro Light	55	21 20	12 48
Stags off Toe Head	51	29 0	9 8 0	Baltic or East Sea.			
Baltimore	51	30 0	9 20 0	Lubeck	53	51 30N.	10 47E
Coast of Holland and Jutland, from Calais to the Scaw.				Dars Head	54	28 0	12 36
Calais	50	57 30N.	1 50 56E.	Bornholm Lt. N W. P.	55	14 30	14 46
Gravelines	50	59 15	2 10 0	West P.	55	8 20	15 17
Dunkirk	51	2 11	2 22 0	Dantzick Heel	54	38 0	18 40
Newport	51	8 20	2 45 0	Dantzick	54	21 45	18 31
Ostend	51	15 30	2 55 0	Oland Light, South P.	56	11 20	16 25
Walcheren I. West P	51	32 0	3 24 0	North P.	57	23 0	17 5
Goree Island, N.W. P.	51	49 0	3 50 0	Gethland, South P.	56	54 0	18 16
Schouwen Isl. Lights.	51	40 45	3 37 0	North P.	57	50 30	18 54
Bruges	51	23 30	3 13 0	Faro I. N. E. P.	57	55 20	19 31
North Gatt	51	54 20	4 5 0	Goltke I.	58	16 0	19 21
Rotterdam	51	54 0	4 29 0	STOCKHOLM	59	18 45	17 52
AMSTERDAM	52	22 0	4 52 30	Bruster Ort Lights	54	52 30	19 54
Texel, N. Point	53	11 20	4 34 0	Memel	55	41 0	21 1
Bremen	53	3 30	8 51 0	Domefnefs Lights	57	45 30	22 31
Elbe River, Red B.	53	59 15	8 18 0	Runoer Light	57	48 20	23 8
Heiligeland Light	54	9 30	8 0 0	Riga	56	57 0	23 56
Holmen	57	8 30	8 35 0	Swafwerst Light	57	54 30	21 59
Robbnout	57	27 30	9 39 0				
Scaw	57	41 45	10 39 0				

TABLE XXVII. OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

Gulf of Finland.

Names of Places.	Lat.		Long.	
	D.	M. S.	D.	M.
Dagerort Point ...	58	57 30	N.	22 1 E.
Odenholm Islands ...	59	19 0		13 21
Hango Island and Light	59	49 0		23 20
Packerort Light ...	59	24 30		24 5
Surp Point and Light	59	28 10		24 28
Kasch Skar Light ...	59	38 20		25 9
Hoogland Island, N. end	59	58 0		27 7
See Skar Island, N. end	59	56 25		28 30
Wyburgh ...	60	40 0		29 55
Tol Beacon Light ...	60	1 0		29 40
Cronstad ...	59	57 30		29 54
PETERSBURGH ...	59	58 40		30 20

*The Coast of Norway and Lapland,
from Christiana to Archangel.*

Christiana ...	59	52 45	N.	10 52 E.
Frederickstad ...	59	10 15		11 2
Stromstad ...	58	55 10		11 13
Faerder Light ...	59	2 35		10 39
Arun ...	58	40 0		8 57
Christiansand ...	58	39 0		8 14
Naze ...	58	7 20		7 15
Walbert's Head ...	58	32 0		5 56
Bommel Head ...	59	31 30		5 0
Ulster's Islands ...	59	24 0		4 50
Bergen ...	60	14 0		5 11
Ronde Light ...	62	22 0		5 40
Drontheim ...	63	26 30		10 20
Werro Island ...	67	40 0		11 26
North Cape ...	71	9 45		26 1
North Kyne Cape ...	71	6 10		27 44
Wardhur's Island ...	70	30 30		30 40
Oister Haven, Fisher's I.	70	3 0		31 41
Terryhem Point ...	69	10 20		33 58
Nagle Island, N. Point	68	33 12		35 40
Cape Sweetnose ...	67	58 45		37 30
Lambachoe Point ...	67	34 30		38 30
Cape Orlognose ...	67	1 35		39 21
Crofs Island, N. Point	66	21 0		38 45
Onega ...	63	36 0		37 20
Cape Donega ...	64	45 20		15 42
Archangel ...	64	30 30		28 59
Blue Point ...	65	19 20		38 5
Cape Bona Fortune ...	66	24 10		40 24
Morham Island, M.	66	39 20		40 40
Cape Candinose ...	68	22 30		41 25
Nova Zembla ...	78	6 0		76 20

The Coast of Greenland.

John Mayen's Id. ...	71	10 25	N.	9 50 W.
Geuel Hamkes Bay ...	75	0 40		6 51
Montakoe Island ...	73	27 20		9 36
Charn Point ...	70	5 15		22 23
Hangy Island ...	67	23 10		27 25
Herjoifs-Nefs ...	65	3 0		30 25
Hales Island ...	62	30 5		39 9
Cape Discord ...	60	51 0		40 0
Cape Prince Christ. ...	59	55 45		41 35
Cape Frewel ...	59	38 30		42 44
Cape Desolation ...	62	0 9		46 11

The Coast of Iceland.

Names of Places.	Lat.		Long.	
	D.	M. S.	D.	M.
Reikianefs Cape ...	61	55 10	N.	22 45 W.
Westman's Island ...	63	2 25		21 9 0
Vairisford ...	65	36 6		24 9 0
Vtraumnefs ...	65	40 13		24 30 0
North Cape ...	66	34 20		23 10 0
Grims Island ...	67	0 30		21 46 0
Rikenord ...	67	0 45		17 35 0
Longnose ...	66	45 10		12 19 0
Blaanefs ...	66	2 15		12 21 0
Enchusen Island ...	65	0 25		10 15 0
Engelboast ...	64	32 10		12 19 0
Arceland Island ...	64	5 5		13 19 0
Cape Hekla ...	63	22 20		16 54 0

Davis's Straits.

Cape Resoluton ...	62	40 20	N.	46 43 W.
Cape Comfort ...	62	45 45		47 35 0
Hope Harbour ...	63	55 0		47 55 0
Gilbert's Sound ...	64	15 20		47 58 0
Cooke's Sound ...	64	50 16		48 3 0
K. Christian River ...	66	7 25		47 13 0
Musketo Cove ...	64	55 30		52 56 0
Romel Fort ...	67	22 15		45 58 0
Disco I. S.W. Point	69	6 45		44 43 0
Waygate Island ...	70	40 50		44 13 0
James I. C. Bedford	68	30 0		50 12 0
Cumberland I. S. Point	66	0 12		60 35 0
Bay of Good Fortune	64	20 25		61 34 6
Resolution Island ...	62	5 15		64 35 0
Cape Warwick ...	61	4 0		64 35 0

*Coast of France, Spain, and Portugal,
from Calais to Gibraltar.*

Calais ...	50	57 30	N.	1 50 56 E.
Cape Grisnefs ...	50	52 30		1 35 30
Boulogne ...	50	43 30		1 36 30
Etaples ...	50	31 0		1 38 0
St. Val. sur Somme	50	11 0		1 38 0
Dieppe ...	49	55 15		0 4 0
St. Valery in Caux	49	52 30		0 4 0
Fecamp ...	49	46 0		0 21 0
Cape de Caux ...	49	42 30		0 11 0
Cape de la Heve Lt.	49	30 30		0 4 10
Havre ...	49	29 15		0 6 0
Hontfleur ...	49	25 0		0 15 0
PARIS ...	48	51 15		2 20 15
Point de Conebar ...	49	22 30		0 31 30 W.
Pl. de la Percée ...	49	23 25		0 56 0
St. Marcou, Island.	49	29 49		1 8 50
Cape Barfleur Light	49	41 45		1 16 30
Cherbourg ...	49	38 29		1 37 0
Cape la Hague ...	49	43 13		1 55 30
Alderney I. N. end	49	45 0		2 10 50
Casket Lights ...	49	45 0		2 25 50
Guernsey I. S. Pierre	49	29 0		2 33 0
Sark I. Windmill	49	23 32		2 24 45
Jersey I. Cape Griff-	49	15 15		2 14 0
ness ...				
— St. Aubin ...	49	10 50		2 10 30

TABLE XXVII. OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

Names of Places.	Lat.	Long.	Names of Places.	Lat.	Long.
D. M. S.	D. M. S.	D. M. S.	D. M. S.	D. M. S.	D. M. S.
ier	49 10 45 N.	2 15 0 W	C. Fesaraon	39 31 0 N.	9 4 0
sey I Middle	48 52 20	1 49 10	Burlings	39 28 0	9 23 0
antes	49 2 50	1 27 25	Lisbon Rock (Cape)	38 45 35	9 26 0
Margaret	48 56 10	1 32 30	Lisbon	38 42 0	9 27 0
anville Light	48 50 13	1 16 4	C. Spichel	38 25 0	9 10 0
ranches	48 41 0	1 20 0	St Ubes	38 31 0	8 41 0
ount St. Michael	48 38 0	1 30 0	Sines	37 55 0	8 41 0
: Malo	48 39 2	2 1 14	C St. Vincent	37 2 30	9 2 0
owerde laConche	48 41 4	2 2 40	Lagos	37 8 30	8 3 0
Cape Frehel Light	48 41 5	2 13 47	C St Mary	36 56 0	7 5 0
St Brieux	48 31 0	2 42 30	Pt des Humbria	37 5 45	7 5 0
Brebat I. North end	48 51 20	2 55 45	Pt Avenilla	37 5 6	6 1 0
Rock Douver, Mid.	49 5 20	2 53 0	St. Lucar	36 45 0	6 1 0
Seven Island Mid.	48 55 0	3 24 0	Seville	36 59 0	5 5 0
Triangle Rocks, E.e	48 54 0	3 36 0	Cadiz	36 32 0	6 1 0
Rock Blanch	49 1 30	3 56 50	C Trefalgar	36 10 0	6 1 0
Isle of Bas N. end	48 45 40	4 0 0	Gibraltar, Europa Pt.	36 6 30	5 5 0
Le Four Isle	48 36 0	4 45 30			
Ushant Light	48 28 8	5 3 6			
Point Matthews	48 19 34	4 45 39			
Brest	48 22 42	4 29 4			
Point Raz	48 4 0	4 45 0			
Santa Rocks	48 5 0	5 3 15			
Point L'Abbe	47 45 40	4 23 0			
Glenan Islands	47 42 0	4 0 0			
Quimperlay	47 51 53	3 33 0			
L'Orient	47 44 30	3 22 0			
Quiberon, S Point	47 25 0	3 4 0			
Isle de Groas, E. Pt.	47 27 0	3 24 0			
Belle Isle, N. end	47 22 50	3 14 55			
Houat Island, Middle	47 23 0	2 57 42			
Hedic Island	47 20 45	2 51 5			
Isle de Dieu, N. W. e	46 43 0	2 24 0			
Auray	47 39 10	2 58 5			
Vannes	47 39 14	2 44 45			
Croisic	47 17 9	2 28 30			
Nantes	47 12 45	1 32 45			
Noirmouffier I. N. e	47 2 0	2 17 20			
St. Gilles	46 41 30	1 56 0			
Roche Bon	46 16 0	2 24 0			
Isle of Ree, Light	46 14 40	1 33 25			
Isle of Oléron N. P.	46 3 0	1 24 45			
Condoz, L. Light	45 35 14	1 9 55			
Royan	45 3 0	1 2 0			
Bordeaux	44 51 0	0 34 0			
C Feret	44 40 0	1 16 0			
C Breton	43 39 0	1 25 0			
Bayonne	43 28 30	1 28 26			
St. Jean de Luz	43 24 0	1 30 0			
C Machicaco	43 29 0	2 40 0			
Bilboa	43 15 20	2 41 0			
C Mayor	43 3 0	3 38 0			
St. Vincent	43 23 0	4 15 0			
Villaviciosa	43 34 0	5 20 0			
Gijon	43 35 0	5 38 0			
C. Penas	43 43 0	5 48 0			
Aviles	43 35 0	5 53 0			
Rebadeo	43 33 10	7 2 0			
C Ortegai	43 46 37	7 51 0			
C. Finisterre	42 53 0	9 16 15			
C. Corobedo	42 39 0	9 10 30			
Vigo	42 14 0	8 39 45			
Vienna	41 47 0	8 43 0			
Oporto	41 9 0	8 45 0			
C. Mondego	40 10 50	8 52 0			

TABLE XXVII. OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

Names of Places.	Lat.			Long.			Names of Places.	Lat.			Long.		
	D.	M.	S.	D.	M.			D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	
Rappallo	44	20	0N.	9	17	0E.	Smyrna	38	28	7N.	27	6	33E.
Point Venere	44	2	0	9	46	0	Cape Volpe	36	38	0	27	43	0
Pisa	43	43	0	10	23	0	Macri	36	32	0	28	31	30
Florence	43	46	35	11	15	0	Seven Capes	36	18	0	28	37	0
Leghorn	43	33	0	10	16	30	Cape Chelidoni	26	20	0	30	21	0
C. Mount Nero	43	24	0	10	23	0	Rosa Island	36	12	0	29	23	0
Vada	43	19	0	10	37	0	Satalia	37	2	30	30	31	0
Cape Troy	42	49	0	10	44	0	Cape Drumonte	36	27	0	32	0	0
Point Hercole	42	23	10	11	12	0	avelero Point	36	30	0	33	5	0
Civita Vecchia	42	6	0	11	46	0	Cape Urio						
Rome	41	53	54	12	27	41	Yaffo	36	44	0	36	4	0
Cape d'Anzia	41	24	0	12	37	0	Alexandretta or						
Cercello Point	41	12	0	13	5	0	Scanderoon	36	35	0	36	15	0
Gaeta	41	12	0	13	31	0	Cape Porco	36	14	0	35	48	0
Naples	40	50	15	14	17	30	Aleppo	36	11	0	37	10	0
Salerno	40	42	0	14	46	0	Tripoli	34	46	0	36	7	0
Policastro	40	4	0	15	46	0	C. Vardo	34	30	30	35	48	0
Cape Vatican	38	36	0	16	8	0	Cape Serpente	33	36	0	35	37	30
Cape Scylla	38	14	0	16	3	0	Cape Blanco	33	17	0	35	32	0
Cape del Arme	37	56	0	15	59	0	St. John D'Acre	33	14	0	35	38	0
Cape Spartevento	37	53	0	16	25	0	Jaffa	32	4	0	35	5	0
Cape Colonne	39	3	0	17	38	0	Cape Gallo	31	24	0	33	18	0
Cape Lizza	39	18	30	17	32	0	Damietta	31	31	0	32	0	0
Taranto	40	16	0	17	38	0	Cape Bourlos	31	43	30	31	16	0
Cape St. Mary	39	40	0	18	53	0	Rosetta	31	22	45	30	43	30
Cape Otranto	40	5	0	19	5	0	Aboukir	31	19	0	30	25	0
Brindisi	40	40	0	18	3	0	Nelson's Island	31	21	0	30	23	0
Manfredonia	41	39	0	16	17	0	Cairo	30	2	21	31	18	30
Ortona	42	36	0	14	52	0	Alexandria	31	11	20	30	11	15
Ancona	43	37	54	13	28	52	Cape Rose	30	59	0	29	25	0
Comachio	44	25	0	12	3	0	Cape Solomon	31	43	30	25	11	0
Chiozza	45	15	0	12	4	0	C. Razatin	32	28	0	23	15	0
Venice	45	40	0	12	21	0	Derne	32	51	0	21	52	0
Trieste	45	49	0	13	53	0	Cape Rafat	33	1	0	20	27	0
Rovigno	45	12	0	13	49	0	Cape Mensurato	32	7	0	15	11	30
Segnia	45	11	0	15	19	0	Tripoli	32	54	0	13	18	0
Zara	44	26	30	16	1	30	Cape Gergis	33	59	0	11	35	0
Sebenico	44	3	0	16	34	30	Cape Paul	35	11	0	11	9	0
Narenta	42	52	0	18	3	0	Suza	35	39	0	10	45	0
Cape Palli, N. P.	41	21	0	19	44	0	Cape Bon	37	5	30	11	5	20
Capa Lunguetta	40	30	0	19	48	0	Tunis	36	46	0	10	16	0
Butrinto	39	50	0	20	19	0	Cape Blanco	37	27	0	10	7	0
Cape St. Nicholas	39	34	0	20	30	0	Cape Rofo	37	20	0	9	2	0
Larta	39	8	0	21	22	0	Cape Ferro	37	18	0	7	45	0
Coron	36	47	26	21	58	37	Cape Bugaroni	37	6	0	7	13	0
Cape Matapan	36	23	20	22	29	15	Cape Tedels	36	54	0	4	18	0
Cape St. Angelo	36	26	30	23	13	0	Cape Cagines	36	47	0	3	12	0
Napoli	36	43	30	23	1	0	Algiers	36	43	0	3	14	0
Corinth	37	53	22	23	2	0	Cape Tennis	36	33	0	1	36	0
Cape Doro Rock	38	9	59	24	37	4	Cape Ferrat	35	55	0	0	43	0
Salonica	40	39	0	22	45	0	Cape Falcon	35	46	0	0	46	0
Lagos	40	58	0	25	3	0	Cape Figalle	35	32	0	1	3	30
Cape Macri	40	35	0	25	37	0	Cape Tres Forcas	35	28	0	2	54	0
Dardanel	10	10	0	26	18	0	Cape Negril	35	41	0	5	15	0
Galipoli	40	25	33	26	38	0	Ietuan	35	29	0	5	21	0
CONSTANTI-							Ceuta Point	35	50	0	5	16	9
NOBLE	41	1	10	28	55	15	Tangier	35	48	0	5	49	0
							Cape Spartel	35	49	0	5	55	0

South Coast of the Mediterranean Sea.

Scutari	41	0	20N.	28	58	0E.
Cape Janisari	40	2	30	26	4	0
Cape Baba	39	45	0	25	56	0
Adramietta	39	34	0	26	58	0

Islands in the Mediterranean.

Alboran	35	56	0E.	3	0	0W
Zaffarina	35	11	0	2	21	0
Fonneterra C. Mofa	38	37	0	1	38	0
Ivica N. E. Point	39	3	0	1	37	0

TABLE XXVII. OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

Names of Places.	Lat.			Long.			Names of Places.	Lat.			Long.		
	D.	M.	s.	D.	M.			D.	M.	s.	D.	M.	s.
Ivica S. Point ...	38	49	0N.	1	25	0E.	Alicudi ...	38	41	0N.	14	23	0E.
Columbretes ...	39	56	0	0	39	0	Utria, West Point ...	38	47	0	13	17	0
Cabrera	39	6	0	3	0	0	El Navio	38	47	30	14	48	20
<i>Majorca.</i>							Levanfo	38	3	0	12	29	0
C. Formentor ...	39	58	0	3	16	0	Maritimo ...	38	2	0	12	21	20
S. Point, C. Salini .	39	14	30	3	8	0	Favouillane ...	38	0	0	12	30	0
E. Point, C. Pera .	39	43	0	3	33	0	Galiti, East Point ..	37	48	0	9	18	0
Dragonera Isle ...	39	33	0	2	27	0	Esquerques ...	37	47	0	10	58	50
Palma ..	39	32	0	2	42	0	Pantellaria, N. Point	36	54	50	12	11	0
Minorca, C. Bajoli .	40	1	0	3	49	0	Linosa, N. Point ..	35	56	0	13	3	30
Port Mahon ..	39	52	0	4	25	0	Lampidosa, N. Point	35	40	30	12	49	0
<i>Corfica.</i>							Goza, N.W. Point	36	5	0	14	7	0
Cape Corse ...	43	1	30	9	22	0	Malta, C. Comoneto	36	1	30	14	18	0
Saint Fiorenzo ...	42	35	0	9	19	0	La Valetta ...	35	53	30	14	30	30
Calvi	42	34	0	8	43	0	P. Marza Sirocco .	35	5	0	14	34	0
Ajaccio	41	50	0	8	42	0	<i>Gulf of Venice.</i>						
South Point ...	41	22	0	9	12	0	Fano	40	2	0	20	40	0
Tower Diana ..	42	8	0	9	34	0	Pelegosa	42	23	0	16	32	0
Bastia	42	42	0	9	27	0	Plana ..	42	13	0	16	0	0
<i>Sardinia.</i>							Tremite	42	13	0	15	43	0
Cape Longo Sardo .	41	14	30	9	8	0	Liffa, South Point ..	42	55	0	16	30	0
Afinari, N. E. Point	41	8	0	8	23	0	Pomo	43	10	0	15	43	30
Cape Caccia ...	40	34	0	8	4	45	Longa, S. E. Point .	44	10	40	15	34	30
C. St. Marco ...	39	52	38	8	26	0	Coronate, N. W. P.	44	10	0	15	37	0
I. S. Pedro, W. P.	39	8	0	8	7	0	Sansego, S. Point .	44	36	0	14	30	20
C Teulada ...	38	51	0	8	36	0	Brazza, N. W. Point	43	20	0	16	56	0
Isle Toro (Rock) ..	38	50	0	8	17	0	Palermo, I. Lufina .	43	12	30	16	51	0W
Cagliari	39	14	0	9	7	0	Curzula, W. Point ..	42	47	0	17	0	0
C. Carbonera ...	39	7	0	9	28	0	Agusta, N. Point ..	42	35	0	17	4	0
C. Ferrato	39	23	30	9	42	0	Melida, W. Point ..	42	31	0	17	40	0
C. Bellavista ...	40	2	30	9	52	0	Cephalonia, S. Point	37	55	0	21	17	0
C. Comino ...	40	34	0	9	53	30	— Cape Viscardo ..	38	24	0	21	3	20
I. Biche	41	5	30	9	35	0	Corfu Point, Timon	39	38	0	19	58	0
Gorgona ...	43	25	0	9	54	0	Paxu, N. W. Point .	39	18	0	20	23	0
Capraria	43	0	0	9	49	0	Zante, S. Point ..	37	32	30	21	11	0
Elba, West end ..	42	44	0	10	3	0	<i>Archipelago.</i>						
Pianoza	42	34	0	10	4	0	Pt. Timone, I. Corfu	39	38	0	19	58	0E.
Formigues	42	23	30	10	7	0	Paxo, N. W. Point .	39	18	0	20	23	0
Monto Christo ...	42	20	30	10	18	0	Cefalonia, S. Point .	37	55	0	21	17	0
Gilio	42	21	0	10	54	0	— Cape Fiscardo .	38	24	0	21	3	0
Ganulo	42	14	0	11	5	0	Zante, South Point	37	33	0	21	12	0
Palmaria ...	40	56	0	12	51	0	Cerigo, South Point.	36	8	0	22	57	0
Ponza, South end ..	40	54	0	13	0	0	Cerigotto ...	35	49	0	23	17	0
Ischia, South Point .	40	40	30	13	55	0	Milo Mown ...	36	41	42	24	22	12
Capri, S. W. Point .	40	32	0	14	14	0	Scio, Town ...	38	17	0	26	6	0
<i>Sicily. Messina.</i>							Mytelene Town ..	39	10	0	26	26	0
Cape Orlando ..	38	8	0	14	53	0	Tenedos ...	39	43	0	25	52	0
Cape Ceſala ...	38	1	30	14	7	0	Lemnos, N. E. P. .	40	0	0	25	26	0
Cape Cafrano ..	38	9	0	14	34	0	<i>Candia.</i>						
Palermo ...	38	6	45	13	25	30	Cape Crio ...	35	10	0	23	25	0
Cape Gallo ...	38	12	30	13	24	20	Cape Spada ..	35	41	0	23	40	0
Cape St. Vito ..	38	12	0	12	54	0	Suda ...	35	23	0	24	5	0
Trapano ..	38	2	0	12	42	0	Cape Sufa ...	35	28	0	25	7	0
C. 3 Fontani .	37	35	0	12	47	30	Candia ...	35	18	40	25	18	0
Cape Alicante .	37	3	0	14	0	0	Cape Sidera ...	35	10	0	26	17	0
Cape Saramis ...	36	47	0	14	36	0	Cape Salamone ...	35	1	11	26	26	0
Cape Passaro ...	36	40	0	15	17	0	<i>—</i>						
Siracusa ..	37	7	0	15	22	0	Goze, South Point,	34	50	0	23	50	0
Cape Moline ..	37	36	0	15	19	0	Panto, N. E. P. .	35	49	10	26	58	0
Stromboli ...	38	48	0	15	28	0	Rhodes, Town ..	36	27	0	28	30	0
Lipari, South Point	38	31	0	15	11	0	— Cape Tranquillo	36	5	0	27	30	0
Salina, East Point	39	19	0	15	9	0	<i>Cyprus.</i>						
Felicuri, ...	38	40	0	14	42	0	Cape Andrew	35	41	0	34	28	0

TABLE XXVII. OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

Names of Places.	Lat.			Long.			Names of Places.	Lat.			Long.		
	D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.		D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.
...ina	35	14	0N.	32	48	0E.	River Volta	5	53	0N.	1	25	0E.
Cape Salisano	35	0	0	31	41	0	Cape St. Paul	5	52	0	1	40	0
Cape de Gatt	34	34	0	33	5	0	Whidah	6	25	0	3	13	0
Cape Grego	35	7	20	34	2	0	Formosa River	5	53	0	6	10	0
<i>Coast of Africa, from Cape Spartel to the Cape of Good Hope.</i>							C. Formosa	4	30	0	6	40	0
							New Callabar River	4	23	0	8	0	0
Cape Spartel	35	49	0N.	5	55	0W.	Cameroon River	3	20	0	10	0	0
Larash	35	12	0	6	6	0	Cape St. John	1	15	0	9	23	0
New Sale, or Rabat	34	3	0	6	47	0	Gabon River	0	0	0	9	23	0
Mazagan	33	18	30	8	25	0	C. de Lopez Gonzalez	0	47	0S.	9	12	0
C. Blanco	33	10	0	8	38	0	Sesto River	2	16	0	9	35	0
C. Cantin	32	34	0	9	5	0	Alvary Bay	3	27	0	10	40	0
Saffia, or Asiffia	32	20	0	9	2	0	Congo River	4	35	0	11	5	0
Mogadore Island	31	27	0	9	36	0	Ambria River	6	45	0	12	0	0
Cape Geer	30	38	0	9	52	0	Cape Ledo	9	50	0	12	3	0
Santa Cruz	30	27	30	9	40	0	S. Philip de Benguela	12	18	0	12	35	0
Cape Nun	28	40	0	11	15	0	Cape Negro	16	0	0	11	44	0
Cape Blanca	27	57	0	12	54	0	Tigers Island	16	30	0	12	0	0
Cape Bajador	26	14	0	14	31	0	Cape Frio	18	40	0	13	42	0
Horn Island, Entrance							C. Rosto de Pedro	23	0	0	14	0	0
of Rio do Ouro	23	35	30	15	18	0	Angra Pequena	26	35	0	15	40	0
Cape das Barbas	22	15	30	16	39	45	Cape das Voltas	29	0	0	16	45	0
Ille de Lobo	21	7	10	17	15	0	St. Helen's Bay Cape						
Cape Blanco	20	55	30	17	29	55	St. Martin's	32	45	0	17	45	0
Cape St. Ann	20	42	30	16	35	0	Saldannah Bay	33	8	0	18	0	0
Cape Myrick	19	12	30	16	21	0	Cape of Good Hope	34	29	0	18	23	0
Portendick	18	6	20	16	4	0	<i>Islands, Rocks, and Shoals, in the North Atlantic Ocean, and South Atlantic, or Southern Ocean.</i>						
Barbary Point, En-													
trance of Senegal B.	51	53	0	16	31	15	Rockal	57	13	0N.	14	18	0W.
Cape Verd	14	46	0	17	51	0	Atkins Shoal	55	6	0	11	32	0
Breakers, off Ditto	14	50	30	17	58	0	Chapel Rock, D.	47	34	0	7	12	0
Goree Island	14	40	50	17	40	0	— Rock, D.	46	25	0	13	12	0
Cape Naze	14	24	0	17	18	0	— Rock	36	30	0	23	10	0
Cape St. Mary, En-							Steen Ground	32	45	0	21	25	0
trance to the River							Josyna Rock	30	46	0	24	41	0
Gambia	3	17	0	16	56	0	Bermudas Ile	32	35	0	53	28	0
Cape Roxo	12	23	0	17	10	0	Breakers	32	35	0	57	45	0
Cape Vergu	9	52	0	14	56	0	<i>Azores, or Western Islands.</i>						
Delos Isles	9	29	0	14	7	0							
C. Sierra Leon	8	29	30	13	48	0	Corve, South Point	39	41	13	31	7	30
Cape Anne	7	7	0	13	27	0	Flores, Pt. Delgada	39	33	29	31	7	0
Cape Mount	6	46	0	11	42	0	Fayal, S. E. Point	34	30	12	28	41	36
Cape Monserado	6	16	0	11	17	0	Pico, Sumenes	38	27	0	28	28	0
Cape Baxos	5	28	0	10	7	0	— Point de Espertal	38	26	0	28	36	30
Sestos River	5	27	0	9	47	0	— East Point	38	22	0	28	6	0
Cape Formosa	5	8	0	9	39	0	St. George, S. E. Point	38	30	45	27	50	0
Cape Palma	4	26	0	8	15	0	Graciosa						
St. Andrew's River	4	58	0	6	30	0	— Villa da Praya	39	2	30	27	59	0
Cape Maho	5	12	0	5	12	0	Terceira, Angra	38	38	10	27	23	34
Cape Appolonia	4	59	0	3	11	0	St. Michael						
Axim	4	52	0	2	36	0	— Pta. Delgada	37	44	0	25	44	30
C. Three Points	4	40	0	2	38	0	— Pta. Ferraria	37	54	15	25	58	18
Dix Cove	4	48	0	2	22	0	— North East Point	37	52	30	25	14	30
Sakondce	5	0	0	1	59	0	Formigas, or Ants	37	17	10	24	54	0
Elmina	5	10	0	1	40	0	St. Mary, Town	36	57	40	25	13	0
Cape Corfe Castle	5	12	0	1	48	0	— West Point	36	58	45	25	16	0
Devil's Hill	5	24	0	0	50	0E.	— Punta da Castello	36	57	0	25	6	0
Annamaboe Fort	5	10	0	1	7	0	Madeira Isles						
Acra	5	30	0	0	16	0	Porto Santo, Town	32	58	15	16	25	0
Barracon	5	53	0	1	29	0							

TABLE XXVII. OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

Names of Places.	Lat.			Long.			Names of Places.	Long.			Long.		
	D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.		D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.
Augusta Shoal . . .	33	44	cS	36	16	oE.	Eagle I.	5	10	cS.	55	37	oE.
Dutch Bank . . .	37	20	o	38	52	o	Seychelle I.	4	35	o	55	35	o
Pr. Edward's Isles,							Sandy Island . . .	15	10	o	55	5	o
— North end . . .	46	39	30	38	2	30	Nazareth Bank,						
— South end . . .	46	52	30	37	47	o	— N. E. part . . .	13	35	o	61	44	o
Kergulen's Land							— S. W. part . . .	16	45	o	60	0	o
Bligh's Cape . . .	48	29	o	68	38	15	St Brandon . . .	16	34	o	62	50	o
— Christmas Harb.	48	41	15	69	2	o	Roderigor . . .	19	40	o	63	10	o
— Cape Digby . . .	49	23	30	70	32	o	Port Louis . . .	20	9	44	57	28	15
— Cape George . . .	49	54	30	70	12	o	L'Isle Mauritius . .	20	10	o	57	35	o
— Port Palliser . .	49	3	15	69	35	o	Bourbon,						
Amsterdam I. . .	37	51	o	77	44	o	— St. Dennis . . .	20	51	43	55	30	o
St. xol . . .	38	44	o	77	18	o	South Roquepis . .	10	30	o	64	32	o
Cloates I.	21	45	o	93	27	o	Speaker's Bank . . .	4	45	o	72	57	o
Tryal Rocks . . .	20	40	o	104	30	o	Peros Banhos . . .	5	30	o	72	20	o
Christmas Island . .	10	35	o	104	49	o	Boddam's I. . . .	5	22	o	72	15	o
Keeling's Islands . .	12	3	15	97	38	30	Diego Garcia . . .	7	30	o	72	35	o
<i>Midng 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100</i>							Candu Islands . . .	6	0	o	76	35	o
Cape St. Mary . . .	25	33	o	44	55	o	Adu Islands	5	30	o	76	20	o
St. Augustin's Bay . .	23	35	o	43	30	o	Maldjts I. S. E. part	0	40	cS.	74	55	o
Cape St. Vincent . .	21	46	o	43	37	o	— N. W. part . . .	7	15	cN.	73	40	o
Cape St. Andrew's . .	16	6	o	45	32	o	Maldive Islands . .	8	15	o	73	29	o
Cape St. Sebastian . .	12	30	o	49	44	o	Laccadive Isles,						
C. Ambro or Natal . .	12	2	o	50	19	o	— N. W. part . . .	12	36	o	72	25	o
Antongil Bay, entr.	16	0	o	50	38	o	— S. E. part	10	0	o	72	45	o
St. Mary's Island . .	16	54	o	50	36	o	<i>Ceylon Island.</i>						
Juan de Nova . . .	17	15	o	43	7	o	— North Point . . .	9	57	o	80	39	o
Foul Point	17	41	o	49	59	o	Point de Gallo . . .	6	2	o	80	19	26
Port Dauphin . . .	25	0	o	47	5	o	— South Point . . .	5	42	o	81	2	o
<i>Mozambique Passage.</i>							Grand Bassas . . .	6	7	30	81	42	50
Bassas de India . . .	22	20	o	41	30	o	Elephant Point . . .	6	20	o	81	39	15
Europa Rocks . . .	11	30	o	40	17	o	Trincomaley . . .	8	35	o	82	27	o
Suffex Rocks	21	29	o	42	26	o	Bale of Cotton Rock	5	28	o	86	15	o
Bazaruto Rocks . . .	21	16	o	36	30	o	—						
English Bank . . .	17	30	o	39	27	o	Preparis Island . . .	14	50	o	93	35	o
St. Christopher's I. .	17	10	o	43	50	o	Cocos Islands,						
Coffin Island . . .	17	28	o	44	7	o	— Great	14	5	o	93	14	o
Chesterfield Shoal . .	16	17	o	44	0	o	— Little	13	58	o	93	7	o
<i>Comoro Isles.</i>							<i>Andaman Islands.</i>						
Mayotta	12	47	o	45	30	o	Great Andaman,						
Johanna I.	12	15	o	44	35	o	— North Point . . .	13	30	o	92	30	o
Mohilla	12	30	o	43	55	o	— South Point . . .	12	21	o	92	35	o
Comoro	11	32	o	43	30	o	— Port Cornwallis . .	13	20	30	92	51	o
—							Little Andaman,						
John Martin's I. . .	10	9	o	43	15	o	— South Point . . .	10	40	o	92	24	o
Portuguese Shoals . .	12	33	o	46	55	o	—						
Aldabra Islands . . .	9	40	o	46	45	o	Barren Island . . .	12	14	o	93	42	o
Assumption	9	46	o	47	37	o	Narcondam Island . .	13	25	15	94	7	o
Cosmoledo Islands . .	9	46	o	48	38	o	<i>Nicobar Isles.</i>						
Sandy Islands	9	16	o	48	12	o	— North Piont . . .	9	25	o	93	7	o
Natal Island	8	30	o	47	15	o	— South Point . . .	6	51	o	94	17	o
St. Peter's Island . .	9	34	o	50	47	o	Mirce Island . . .	7	29	o	93	37	30
John de Nova . . .	10	15	o	53	30	o	Nicobar, or Great Sam						
Providence Island . .	9	15	o	53	32	o	— belong, S. end . .	7	10	o	93	40	o
Zansibar I. S. end	6	20	o	40	45	o	—						
Amirante I. N. W. Pt	5	10	o	53	45	o	Pulo Seyer	7	35	o	95	30	o
— S. E. part	6	30	o	55	0	o							
St. Frances Isles,	7	10	o	56	30	o							
Mahé Bank													
— N. W. part	3	50	0	54	5	o							
— S. E. part	5	20	o	56	30	o							
Curreuse I.	4	19	o	55	47	o							

TABLE XXVII. OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

Rocks, and Shoals, between the Indian and Pacific Oceans, from Sumatra to New Guinea.

Places.	Lat. D. M. S.	Long. D. M. S.
Sumatra.		
Point	3 11 20S.	106 18 40E.
....	3 49 9	102 2 25
d	5 22 0.	95 26 0
Malacca		
capore.		
E. P. ..	5 42 0	95 33 0
, Ronde	0 5 59N.	95 13 0
, E. Point	5 32 0	95 11 0
....	3 15 0	95 52 0
S. Point	2 30 0	95 45 0
..	0 57 0	97 2 0
n, S. Pt.	0 25 0S	97 45 0
ne Isles,		
int ..	1 57 0	99 49 0
South P.	3 15 0	100 25 0
and ...	5 20 0	101 54 0
....	5 45 0	99 8 30
, or Prince		
's Island	5 27 0	100 25 0
....	3 57 0	100 17 0
ina Sea.		
entrance		
traits of		
..	0 18 0S	105 15 0
a	1 18 0N.	104 31 49
....	2 28 0	103 30 0
L.	2 30 0	105 52 0
....	2 40 0	104 43 0
, S. Pt.	2 49 0	104 24 0
Isles.		
...	2 47 0	105 21 0
bas ...	2 47 0	106 15 0
i	2 17 0	105 44 0
rWood I.	1 34 0	105 47 0
....	8 40 0	105 45 0
ina Sea.		
....	4 5 0	108 10 0
Island..	0 45 0	106 38 0
Island..	1 0 0	107 15 0
....	0 7 0	106 30 0
E. Pt. ..	3 6 0S.	108 15 0
d ...	2 25 0	107 7 45
land.		
nt, N.P.	1 33 0	106 0 0
ll ..	2 1 20	105 21 7
...	3 4 0	106 17 0
and ...	3 10 45	106 17 30
slands..	1 5 16	105 24 4
...	6 36 25	105 15 15
....	6 6 0	105 31 40
Sunda.		
...	6 6 0	105 36 0

Names of Places.	Lat. D. M. S.	Long. D. M. S.
Peck-on, Tamarind		
Island	6 54 0N.	105 18 0E.
North Island ..	5 37 5	105 55 0
Pulo Babe, E. ent.	5 45 0	106 20 30
Java Sea.		
The Brothers	5 2 20	106 14 0
Jason's Rock ..	5 30 0	106 21 0
Pulo Rachel ...	5 53 0	108 3 0
Carimon Java, E. most	5 48 0	109 25 0
Lube Island ...	5 43 0	111 41 0
Great Salombo ..	5 28 0	113 18 0
I. Salombo, S. most	5 33 0	113 13 0
Bratteron Shoals ...	5 30 0	113 41 0
Java Island.		
Java Head, W. Pt.	6 48 0	105 5 0
Anjer Point ...	6 3 17S.	106 1 57
Bantam Point	5 50 20	106 9 3
Batavia	6 11 0	106 50 0
Indermay Point ...	6 13 0	109 4 0
Cape Sandana ...	7 39 0	114 36 0
East Point	8 39 0	114 40 0
Weffels Bay ...	8 28 0	112 38 0
Turtle Bay	8 0 0	109 37 0
Winrow Point ..	7 25 0	106 5 0
Eastern Str. to China.		
Bally I. S. Point ..	8 56 0	115 23 0
Bally Str. S. ent. ...	8 45 0	114 47 0
Lombok Straits ..	9 10 0	115 57 0
Straits of Mafa ...	9 0 0	116 50 0
Little Paternosters,		
— Southernmost ..	2 13 0	117 12 0
— Northernmost ...	2 15 0	117 12 0
Tonkakay	5 31 0	117 17 0
Straits of Sapy ...	8 30 0	119 32 0
Sandelwood Island ..	9 45 0	120 0 0
Rotto Id. S. end ...	11 15 0	123 7 0
Banda Sea.		
Timor I. W. Point	10 15 0	123 43 0
— S. Point	10 23 0	123 58 0
Timor Laoot, S. Pt.	8 15 0	131 50 0
Timorland, S. Point	8 3 0	132 17 0
Amboyna	4 25 0N.	127 25 0
Gillolo, N. end ...	2 17 0	127 20 0
— West end ...	1 8 0	127 1 0
Heri Island	0 59 0	126 54 0
Ternate Island ...	0 57 0	126 53 0
Celebes, N. Point ..	2 0 0	124 0 0
— South Point ...	5 42 0	120 6 0
Mareane Island	0 21 0	126 40 0
Sutta Mangle Island	1 48 0	126 17 0
Sutta Bassia ..	2 36 0	125 41 0
Burro Island, W. Pt.	3 3 0	125 43 0
Cambona Island ..	5 29 0	121 26 0
Donthin Hill ...	5 30 0	117 33 0
Macassar Town	5 11 0	117 28 0
Tonyn Island	5 27 0	118 2 0
Straits of Macassar.		
Bauton I. S. Point ..	5 42 0	121 21 0
N. E. end of a Shoal		
off Boston Island	5 25 0	122 8 0
Tocca Bassia Island..	5 35 0	123 15 0
Salcyer Straits ...	5 44 0	120 6 10

TABLE XXVII. OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

Names of Places.	Lat.			Long.			Names of Places.	Long.			Long.		
	D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.		D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.
Anguilla Shoal	33	44	cS	36	16	oE.	Eagle I.	5	10	cS.	55	37	oE.
Dutch Bank	37	10	o	38	52	o	Seychelle I.	4	35	o	55	35	o
Pr. Edward's Isles,							Sandy Island . . .	15	10	o	55	5	o
— North end	46	39	30	38	2	30	Nazareth Bank,						
— South end	46	52	30	37	47	o	— N. E. part	13	35	o	61	44	o
Kerguelen's Land							— S. W. part . . .	16	45	o	60	o	o
Bligh's Cape	48	29	o	68	38	15	St Brandon . . .	16	34	o	62	50	o
— Christmas Harb.	48	41	15	69	2	o	Roderigos	19	40	o	63	10	o
— Cape Digby	49	23	30	70	32	o	Port Louis	20	9	44	57	28	15
— Cape George	49	54	30	70	12	o	L'Isle Mauritus . .	20	10	o	57	35	o
— Port Palliser . . .	49	3	15	69	35	o	Bourbon,						
Amsterdam I. . . .	37	51	o	77	44	o	— St. Dennis	20	51	43	55	30	o
St. Paul	38	44	o	77	18	o	South Roquepis . .	10	50	o	64	32	o
Cloates I.	21	45	o	93	27	o	Speaker's Bank . . .	4	45	o	72	57	o
Trial Rocks	20	40	o	104	30	o	Peros Banhos . . .	5	30	o	72	20	o
Christmas Island . .	10	35	o	104	49	o	Boddam's I. . . .	5	22	o	72	15	o
Keeling's Islands . .	12	3	15	97	38	30	Diego Garcia	7	30	o	72	35	c
<i>M. dog</i> <i>ca</i> Island.							Candis Islands . . .	6	o	o	76	35	o
Cape St. Mary	25	33	o	44	55	o	Adu Islands	5	30	o	76	20	o
St. Augustin's Bay . .	23	35	o	43	30	o	Maldive I. S. E. part	o	40	cS.	74	55	o
Cape St. Vincent . . .	31	46	o	43	37	o	— N. W. part . . .	7	15	cN.	73	40	o
Cape St. Andrew's . .	16	6	o	45	32	o	Maldive Islands . .	8	15	o	73	29	o
Cape St. Sebastian . .	12	30	o	49	44	o	Laccadive Isles,						
C. Ambro or Natal . .	12	2	o	50	19	o	— N. W. part . . .	12	36	o	72	25	o
Antongil Bay, entre .	16	o	o	50	38	o	— S. E. part	10	o	o	72	45	o
St. Mary's Island . .	16	54	o	50	36	o	<i>Ceylon Island.</i>						
Juan de Nova	17	15	o	43	7	o	— North Point . . .	9	57	o	80	39	o
Foul Point	17	41	o	49	59	o	Point de Galle . . .	6	8	o	80	19	26
Port Dauphin	25	o	o	47	5	o	— South Point . . .	5	47	o	81	2	o
<i>Mozambique Passage.</i>							Grand Bassa	6	7	30	81	42	50
Bassas de India	22	20	o	41	30	o	Elephant Point . . .	6	20	o	81	39	15
Europa Rocks	11	30	o	40	17	o	Trincomaley	8	35	o	81	27	o
Suffex Rocks	11	29	o	42	26	o	Bale of Cotton Rock	5	28	o	86	15	o
Bazaruto Rocks	11	16	o	36	30	o							
English Bank	17	30	o	39	27	o	Preparis Island . . .	14	50	o	93	35	o
St. Christopher's I. .	17	10	o	43	50	o	Cocos Islands,						
Coffin Island	17	28	o	44	7	o	— Great	14	5	o	93	14	o
Chesterfield Shoal . .	16	17	o	44	o	o	— Little	13	58	o	93	7	o
<i>Comoro Isles.</i>							<i>Andaman Islands.</i>						
Mayotta	12	47	o	45	30	o	Great Andaman,						
Johanna I.	12	15	o	44	35	o	— North Point . . .	13	30	o	92	30	o
Mohilla	12	30	o	43	55	o	— South Point . . .	12	21	o	92	35	o
Comoro	11	32	o	43	30	o	— Port Cornwallis . .	13	20	30	92	51	o
							Little Andaman,						
John Martin's I. . . .	10	9	o	43	15	o	— South Point . . .	10	40	o	92	24	o
Portuguese Shoals . .	12	33	o	46	55	o							
Aldabra Islands	9	40	o	46	45	o	Barren Island . . .	12	14	o	93	42	o
Assumption	9	46	o	47	37	o	Narcondam Island . .	13	25	15	94	7	o
Cosmoledo Islands . .	9	46	o	48	38	o	<i>Nicobar Isles.</i>						
Sandy Islands	9	16	o	48	12	o	— North Point . . .	9	25	o	93	7	o
Natal Island	8	30	o	47	25	o	— South Point . . .	6	51	o	94	17	o
St. Peter's Island . . .	9	34	o	50	47	o	Mirae Island	7	29	o	93	37	30
John de Nova	10	15	o	53	30	o	Nicobar, or Great Sam						
Providence Island . .	9	15	o	53	32	o	— belong, S. end . .	7	10	o	93	40	o
Zanzibar I. S. end . .	6	10	o	40	45	o							
Amirantel. N W Pt . .	5	10	o	53	45	o	Pulo Seyer	7	35	o	95	30	o
— S. E. part	6	30	o	55	o	o							
St. Frances Isles,	7	10	o	56	30	o							
Mahé Bank													
— N. W. part	3	50	30	54	5	o							
— S. E. part	5	20	o	56	30	o							
Curieuse I.	4	19	o	55	47	o							

TABLE XXVII. OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

Islands, Rocks, and Shoals, between the Indian and Pacific Oceans, from Sumatra to New Guinea.

Names of Places.	Lat. D. M. S.	Long. D. M. S.
<i>Sumatra.</i>		
Lucepara Point	3 11 20S.	106 18 40E.
Bencoolen	3 49 9	102 2 25
Achen Head ...	5 22 0.	95 26 0
<i>Straits of Malacca and Singapore.</i>		
Pulo Way, E. P. ..	5 42 0	95 33 0
Pulo Rondo, Ronde	0 5 59N.	95 13 0
Pulo Brasse, E. Point	5 32 0	95 11 0
Cocos Isles	3 15 0	95 52 0
Hog Island, S. Point	2 30 0	95 45 0
Pulo Nias ...	0 57 0	97 2 0
Pulo Minton, S. Pt.	0 25 0S	97 45 0
Good Fortune Isles, — South Point ...	1 57 0	99 49 0
Nassau Id. South P.	3 15 0	100 25 0
Enganno Island	5 20 0	101 54 0
Pulo Pera	5 45 0	99 8 30
Pulo Penang, or Prince of Wales's Island	5 27 0	100 25 0
Pulo Jarra	3 57 0	100 17 0
<i>Ent. of China Sea.</i>		
Bintang, E. entrance to the Straits of Singapore ...	0 18 0S	105 15 0
Pedra Branca	1 18 0N.	104 31 49
Pulo Aroe	2 28 0	103 30 0
Pulo Tinoy I. ...	2 30 0	105 52 0
Pulo Aor	2 40 0	104 43 0
Pulo Timon, S. Pt.	2 49 0	104 24 0
<i>Anambas Isles.</i>		
Pulo Domar ...	2 47 0	105 21 0
South Anambas	2 47 0	106 15 0
Saddle Island	2 17 0	105 44 0
Victory's, or Wood I.	1 34 0	105 47 0
Condor	3 40 0	105 45 0
<i>Ent. of the China Sea.</i>		
Natuna I.	4 5 0	108 10 0
St. Julian's Island ..	0 45 0	106 38 0
Timbelan's Island ..	1 0 0	107 15 0
Sprit I.	0 7 0	106 30 0
Billiton, S. E. Pt. ...	3 6 0S.	108 15 0
Gaspar Island ...	2 25 0	107 7 45
<i>Banca Island.</i>		
Point Pleasant, N. P.	1 33 0	106 0 0
Monopin Hill ...	2 1 20	105 21 7
East Point ...	3 4 0	106 17 0
<i>—</i>		
Lucepara Island ...	3 10 45	106 17 30
The Seven Islands ..	1 5 16	105 24 4
<i>—</i>		
Princes' I. ...	6 36 25	105 15 15
Oracaloe I.	6 6 0	105 31 40
<i>Straits of Sunda.</i>		
Caracatoa ...	6 6 0	105 36 0

Names of Places.	Lat. D. M. S.	Long. D. M. S.
Peck-on, Tamarind Island	6 54 0N.	105 18 0E.
North Island ...	5 37 5	105 55 0
Pulo Babes, E. ent.	5 45 0	106 20 30
<i>Java Sea.</i>		
The Brothers ...	5 1 20	106 14 0
Jafon's Rock ...	5 30 0	106 21 0
Pulo Rachel ...	5 53 0	108 3 0
Carimon Java, E. most	5 48 0	109 25 0
Luber Island ...	5 43 0	111 41 0
Great Salombo ...	5 28 0	113 18 0
I. Salombo, S. most	5 33 0	113 13 0
Bratteron Shoals ...	5 30 0	113 41 0
<i>Java Island.</i>		
Java Head, W. Pt.	6 48 0	105 5 0
Anjer Point ...	6 3 17S.	106 1 57
Bantam Point	5 50 20	106 9 3
Batavia	6 11 0	106 50 0
Indermay Point ...	6 13 0	109 4 0
Cape Sandana ...	7 39 0	114 36 0
East Point	8 39 0	114 40 0
Wessels Bay ...	8 28 0	112 38 0
Turtle Bay	8 0 0	109 37 0
Winckow Point ...	7 25 0	106 5 0
<i>Eastern Str. to China.</i>		
Bally I. S. Point ...	8 56 0	115 23 0
Bally Str. S. ent. ...	8 45 0	114 47 0
Lombok Straits ...	9 10 0	115 57 0
Straits of Mafa ...	9 0 0	116 50 0
Little Paternosters, — Southermost ...	2 13 0	117 12 0
— Northernmost ...	2 15 0	117 12 0
Tonekaky	5 37 0	117 17 0
Straits of Sapy ...	8 30 0	119 32 0
Sandelwood Island ...	9 45 0	120 0 0
Rotto Id. S. end ...	12 15 0	123 7 0
<i>Banda Sea.</i>		
Timor I. W. Point	10 15 0	123 42 0
— S. Point	10 23 0	123 58 0
Timor Laot, S. Pt.	8 15 0	131 50 0
Timorland, S. Point	8 3 0	132 17 0
Amboyna	4 25 0N.	127 25 0
Gillolo, N. end ...	2 17 0	127 20 0
— West end ...	1 8 0	127 1 0
Heri Island	0 59 0	126 54 0
Ternate Island ...	0 57 0	126 53 0
Celebes, N. Point ...	2 0 0	124 0 0
— South Point ...	5 42 0	120 6 0
Mareane Island ...	0 21 0	126 40 0
Sutta Mangle Island	1 48 0	126 17 0
Sutta Bassa ...	2 36 0	125 41 0
Burro Island, W. Pt.	3 3 0	125 43 0
Cambona Island ...	5 29 0	121 26 0
Donthin Hi. I. ...	5 30 0	117 37 0
Macassar Town ...	5 11 0	117 28 0
Tonyon Island	5 27 0	118 2 0
<i>Straits of Macassar.</i>		
Bouton I. S. Point ...	5 42 0	121 21 0
N. E. end of a Shoal off Bouton Island.	5 25 0	122 8 0
Tocca Bassa Island ..	5 35 0	123 15 0
Saleyra Straits ...	5 44 0	120 6 0

TABLE XXVII. OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

Names of Places.	Lat. D. M. S.	Long. D. M. S.	Names of Places.	Lat. D. M. S.	Long. D. M. S.
<i>Borneo Island.</i>			Southernmost . . .	8 0 0N.	114 6 0E.
North Point . .	7 0 0N.	116 45 0E.	Ningpo . . .	29 57 45	120 18 0
Unafang Point, E. P.	5 15 0	118 50 0	Pekin	39 54 47	116 24 51
Point Salatan, S. E. P.	4 15 0E	114 25 0	Cape Lopatka . .	51 0 15	156 42 30
Point Sambar, S. W. P.	2 45 0	109 28 0	Cape Gavareea . .	51 20 0	158 36 0
<i>Philippine Islands.</i>			St. Peter & St. Paul	51 51 45	158 46 30
Banguay	7 17 0	117 30 0	Kronotskoe Nofs . .	54 43 0	162 13 30
Balambangan I. . .	7 30 0N.	117 2 0	Kamschatka Nofs . .	56 1 3	163 18 30
Palaawan, S. Point .	8 28 0	117 30 0	Thadée Nofs . . .	62 50 0	179 5 0
— North Point . . .	11 20 0	119 46 0	Cape Ichukotkoi . .	64 14 30	173 31 0
Sooloo, E. Point . .	5 57 0	121 21 0	East Cape	66 5 30	169 9 30
Sooloo I. S. Point . .	5 57 0	121 15 30	Sards Kamen . . .	67 3 0	171 54 30W
— Temontangea . . .	5 57 0	120 53 30	Cape North . . .	68 56 0	179 11 30
<i>Philippine Islands.</i>			<i>Islands, Rocks, and Shoals, in the China Sea.</i>		
Mindanao			Grafton Island . . .	20 4 0	120 0 0E.
— Pt. St. Augustine	6 15 0	127 20 0	Formosa I. S. end . .	22 5 0	120 30 0
— Mindanao, S. Pt.	5 34 0	126 5 0	— Tayoan	22 40 0	120 20 0
Goat Island	13 55 0	120 2 0	— North end	25 15 0	122 13 0
Luconia, N. Point . .	18 45 0	120 45 0	Great Lequeo, S. P.	25 15 0	128 30 0
— Manila	14 36 8	120 51 15	— North Point . . .	28 0 0	128 30 0
<i>Islands, Rocks, and Shoals, in the China Sea.</i>			Xuno I. S. Point . .	31 30 0	131 50 0
Pulo Brata	4 45 0N.	103 30 0E.	— North Point . . .	34 45 0	131 30 0
Ridang I.	6 20 0	102 37 0	Nippon I. South end	33 30 0	135 0 0
Pulo Coron	7 17 0	102 30 0	— North end	41 0 0	142 0 0
Pulo Way	10 0 0	102 34 0	Matoosmae	42 30 0	140 30 0
Pulo Uby	8 30 0	103 45 0	Mednoa Island . . .	54 27 0	167 55 45
Two Brothers	8 32 0	105 37 0	Beerings Island . . .	55 36 0	167 46 0
Pulo Condor	8 40 0	106 31 37	St. Lawrence Island	61 47 0	171 45 0
Pulo Sapata	10 4 30	109 13 0	<i>The Coast of New Holland and adjacent Islands.</i>		
Elephant I.	10 4 0	108 42 0	Swilley Island . . .	43 55 0S	147 7 30E
Pitt's I.	10 55 0	114 35 0	South Cape	43 42 0	146 58 0
Sandy I.	10 40 0	112 48 0	South West Cape . .	43 37 30	146 5 30
Smallkey	10 37 0	112 44 0	Mew Stone	43 47 15	146 26 30
Long I.	10 20 0	112 36 0	Tasman's Head . . .	43 33 30	147 33 30
New I.	10 10 0	112 20 0	Adventure Bay . . .	43 21 20	147 31 40
First Shoal	10 14 0	112 24 0	Cape Howe	37 31 15	145 31 0
Second Shoal	10 4 0	112 15 0	Point Dromedary . .	36 28 0	150 5 0
Third Shoal	10 5 0	112 10 0	Cape St. George . . .	35 19 0	150 18 0
Reef	10 15 0	112 0 0	Red Point	34 29 0	151 15 0
Scarborough Rocks .	15 0 0	117 12 0	Botany Bay	34 6 0	151 23 0
Macclesfield Shoal,			Port Jackson	33 50 0	151 25 0
— North Point	16 6 0	114 10 0	Port Stephens	32 40 0	152 9 0
— South Point	15 15 0	114 20 0	Cape Hawke	32 14 0	152 30 0
Triangles, N. Point	17 0 0	111 0 0	Smoaky Cape (near)	30 31 0	153 6 0
— South Point	16 0 0	111 32 0	Cape Byron	27 27 30	153 30 0
Pratas Rock, N. side	20 57 30	116 37 30	Point Danger	28 8 22	153 31 30
— S. W. side	20 42 0	116 40 0	Indian Head	25 3 0	
Paragel's, N. part . .	16 30 0	110 0 0	Cape Morceton	26 56 0	153 32 0
— South part	11 37 0	109 30 0	Bustard Bay	24 4 0	151 44 0
Haman, N. Point . . .	20 2 0	110 15 0	Sandy Point	24 45 0	153 9 0
South Point	18 12 0	109 20 0	Cape Capricorn . . .	23 29 0	151 2 0
<i>The Coast and adjacent Islands from Canton to Cape North.</i>			Cape Townshend . . .	22 15 0	150 17 0
Canton	23 6 57N.	113 16 7E.	Trinity Sound	22 10 0	149 42 0
Macao	22 13 0	113 52 0	Cape Palmerston . . .	21 30 0	149 6 0
Grand Ledrone	22 2 0	113 56 0	Cape Conway	20 36 0	148 32 0
			Cape Gloucester . . .	19 59 0	148 11 0
			Cape Upstart	19 36 0	147 18 0
			Cape Sandwich	18 17 11	146 1 11

TABLE XXVII. OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

Names of Places.	Lat.			Long.			Names of Places.	Lat.			Long.		
	D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.		D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.
Cape Grafton	26	57	0S.	145	54	0E.	West Point	1	30	0S	148	30	0E.
Cape Tribulation . . .	16	6	0	145	21	0	Stephen's Island . . .	0	22	0	139	39	0
Endeavor River	25	26	0	145	14	41	Durour's Island . . .	1	15	0	143	21	0
Cape Bedford	25	26	0	145	15	0	Matty's Island . . .	1	45	0	143	2	0
Cape Flattery	14	56	0	145	17	0	<i>Admiralty Islands.</i>						
Cape Weymouth	12	42	0	142	45	0	Mid. of the largest	2	18	0	146	44	0
Cape Granville	11	58	0	142	22	0	Portland Isles, Mid.	2	27	0	148	3	0
York Cape	10	37	0	141	36	0	Cape Byron	2	30	0	149	2	0
Cape Cornwall	10	43	0	141	0	0	Duke of York I. . . .	4	9	0	151	20	0
Endeavor Straits . . .	10	39	0	141	24	0	New Ireland, E. Pt.	5	0	0	152	30	0
<i>Islands and Rocks, &c. in the Pacific Ocean.</i>							— West Point	2	20	0	148	20	0
Sled e Island	164	30	0N.	166	8	0E.	Cape St. George . . .	4	53	30	152	19	0
Clerk's Island	61	15	0	169	40	0W.	Queen Charlotte's						
Ander o 's Island . . .	60	17	0	162	31	0	Foreland	2	29	0	148	27	0
Gore's I. C. Upright	60	22	0	172	26	0	Sandwich Island Peak	2	53	0	149	17	0
Key's I. S. W. end	59	48	0	143	8	30	N. Britain, E. Pt. . .	4	53	0	153	9	0
Round Island	58	56	30	153	30	0	— West Point	6	0	0	149	20	0
S. Hermogenes Ill	58	15	0	152	13	0	Port Praslin	4	49	27	153	6	30
Trinity Island	56	35	0	154	53	0	Nine Islands	4	36	0	154	17	0
Foggy Island	56	12	0	157	19	30	Bougainville Straits .	7	5	0	158	56	0
Oonemak Island	54	30	30	167	31	0	<i>Solomon Islands.</i>						
Cooper's I. S. Pt. . .	54	24	0	169	0	0	Cape Deception . . .	8	26	0	159	14	0
Oonalaska	53	54	45	166	26	0	Kepple's Island . . .	10	15	0	165	4	0
Sulphur Island	24	48	0	141	20	0	Edgecomb's Island . .	11	10	0	165	14	0
North Island	25	14	0	141	14	0	Ourry's Island	11	10	0	165	19	0
South Island,	24	22	30	141	24	0	Egmont Isle,						
Tinian	14	58	0	145	5	0	C. Byron, N. E. . . .	10	40	0	166	49	0
St. Andrew's Island	5	18	0	133	40	0	Lord Howe's Island.	11	10	0	164	43	0
Dangerous Shoal . .	2	53	0	136	10	0	<i>New Hebrides.</i>						
Freewill, or St. Da-							Cape Cumberland . .	14	39	30	166	47	0
vid's Islands	0	50	0	137	51	0	Cape Queros	14	56	0	167	20	0
Pelew Islands	7	19	0	134	40	0	Leper's Island, N. E.	15	16	45	168	10	45
Piscadores, N. end . .	11	20	0	165	44	0	— South West	25	30	0	167	45	30
— South end	11	0	0	166	45	0		16	30	0	167	58	30
Oeyhee, N. Point . . .	20	17	0	155	59	0	Maskeylyne's						
— South Point	18	54	30	155	48	0	Islands						
— East Point	19	33	0	154	52	0		16	33	45	168	1	30
Mowee, E. Point . . .	20	50	30	155	55	0		16	32	30	167	59	30
— South Point	20	34	30	156	12	30	Mallicolo, S. Cape . .	16	38	0	167	59	15
— West Point	20	53	30	156	38	30	— S. W. Cape	16	31	0	167	36	30
Kerajegoa	19	28	0	156	2	15	Cape Sandwich	16	28	0	167	59	0
Tahowroa	20	38	0	156	36	0	Sandwich Harbour . .	16	25	20	167	53	0
Moozokinnes	20	39	0	156	29	30	Cape Lisburne	15	40	45	166	57	0
Rannai, S. Point . . .	20	46	30	156	55	30	St. Bartholomew I. .	15	42	0	167	17	30
Morotai, W. Point . .	21	10	0	157	17	0	Aurora, North end . .	24	52	0	163	13	0
Woodhao	21	42	30	158	1	30	— South end	15	24	0	163	20	45
Tahoora	21	42	30	160	44	30	Table Island	15	38	0	167	7	0
Oreehowa	22	3	0	160	6	30	Whitfuntide I N. end	15	28	30	163	21	30
Oimea Road	21	57	0	159	39	30	— South end	16	0	25	168	19	0
Oonehow	21	49	30	160	13	30	Ambrym I N. E. end	16	4	0	168	21	25
Whyteie Bay	17	30	20	157	50	23	— West end	16	15	0	168	3	30
Owhyee, Whymea							Paeom	16	30	0	168	28	45
Road	21	57	30	159	41	45	Apee, S end	16	53	30	168	37	0
Christmas, or Noel I.	2	57	45	157	35	0	— N. W. end	16	39	0	168	18	0
Sucona I. Middle . . .	12	43	0	110	10	0	Sheppard's						
Cape Falso	8	40	0S.	136	30	0E.	Island						
East Point	6	20	0	148	0	0	From						
Louisiade Isles, E. Pt.	10	35	0	154	0	0	to						
							Three Hill Island . .	17	4	0	168	35	0
							Reef off W end . . .	17	8	30	168	28	30
							One Hill Island . . .	17	7	30	168	36	0
							Two Hill Island . . .	17	13	0	168	35	25
							Monument	17	14	25	168	38	25
							Hinchinbroke I. . . .	17	25	0	168	38	0
							Montague Island . . .	17	26	0	168	31	30

TABLE XXVII. OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

Names of Places.	Lat.			Names of Places.	Lat.			Long.
	D.	M.	S.		D.	M.	S.	
Sandwich { From	17	29	05	Port Refuge ..	18	18	30S.	173 56 0W
Island } to	17	53	0	Savage Island ...	19	2	15	169 30 30
Traitor's Head ..	18	43	30	Agyon ..	19	39	15	174 43 0
Small Island off ...	18	41	0	Hapac, North Point	19	41	0	174 37 20
Ismer	19	16	0	Mateafou	19	44	30	174 47 0
Tanno Island { From	19	16	30	Turtle Island	19	48	45	177 57 0
to	19	38	30	Annamooka	20	15	2	174 51 55
Port Resolution ..	19	38	24	Tongotaboo, Rander-				
Inatama ..	19	31	0	main Road	21	4	15	174 56 24
Enatum	20	10	0	Annamoke Ette ...	20	17	45	174 31 30
<i>New Caledonia.</i>				Commango Ette ...	20	18	20	174 28 0
Balleabea Island ...	20	7	0	Commango	20	19	20	174 26 0
Pudyoua Obf. ..	20	18	10	Tonamai	20	28	0	174 31 30
Cape Colnet	20	30	0	Tellefageo	20	31	15	174 29 15
C. Coronation	22	5	0	Morotoi	21	9	0	156 44 0
Queen Charlotte's				Eaoowe	21	20	30	174 34 0
Foreland	22	15	0	Pylstaart's Island ...	22	23	30	174 48 0
Isle of Pines ..	22	38	0	Oheteroa	22	27	0	150 47 0
Botany I. anch. off..	22	26	40	Toobovai	23	25	0	129 40 30
Norfolk Island	29	1	45	Paknerston Island ..	18	0	1	162 57 0
<i>New Zealand.</i>				Whylotack	18	51	40	159 39 45
Three Kings	34	12	0	Harvey's Island ...	19	16	0	158 48 0
Cape Maria	34	30	0	Owhyhe	19	28	12	156 26 0
North Cape	34	27	0	Watoo Island	20	1	30	158 14 30
Mount Camel	34	51	0	Mangeea Island ...	21	56	45	185 3 0
Cape Brent	35	10	30	<i>Society Islands.</i>				
Cape Colville ..	36	26	0	Scilly Island	16	28	0	156 22 0
Mercury Bay ..	36	47	0	Ohamaneno	16	45	32	151 39 40
Cape Runaway ..	37	32	0	Howe's I. ...	16	46	30	154 6 40
East Cape	37	42	30	Marua Island	16	25	40	152 32 40
Mount Edgecumbe ..	37	59	0	Bolabola Island ...	16	32	30	151 51 53
Tolaga Bay	38	22	24	Ulietea	16	32	30	152 57 0
Poverty Bay	38	42	0	Huachine	16	43	0	150 52 0
Albatross Point ...	38	4	0	Owharre Harbour ..	16	44	45	151 9 40
Cape Table	39	7	0	Lord Howe's I. ...	16	46	0	155 25 0
Mount Edgecumb ..	39	26	0	D. of York I.	17	28	0	151 14 0
Table Head	39	17	0	Emio	17	30	0	149 54 0
Shambles	39	20	0	Otabeite, Obf.	19	29	15	149 32 30
Portland	39	25	0	Point Venus	17	29	20	149 36 45
Cape Kidnappers ...	39	43	0	Oaitepaha Bay	17	46	30	149 14 24
Cape Turnagain ...	40	34	0	Osnaburg ..	17	48	0	148 10 0
C. Stephens (I. off)	40	37	0	Palliser Island	15	38	15	146 30 15
Banks's Island	43	32	0	Chain Island ..	17	25	0	145 38 53
Cape Saunders	45	44	0	Oheteroa	22	36	36	150 48 45
South Cape	47	19	0	Toobovai	23	25	0	149 20 30
Knight's Island ...	48	15	0	Taoooka Island	14	30	30	145 9 30
Solander's Island ...	46	31	0	Adventure Island ..	17	6	20	144 17 45
West Cape	45	54	0	Furneaux Island ...	17	11	0	143 6 40
Dusky Bay	45	47	30	Resolution Island ..	17	23	15	141 45 0
Cape Farewell	40	33	0	Bird Island ..	17	48	0	143 35 0
Q. Charlotte's Ent.	41	0	0	Groups, S. Emoff. .	18	12	0	142 42 0
Sound	41	6	0	Bow Island, E. and.	18	23	0	141 12 0
Cape Campbell ...	41	44	0	Prince Henry's I. .	19	0	0	141 6 0
Cape Palliser ..	41	34	0	Cumberland Island .	19	18	0	148 36 0
Point Rodney	36	15	0	Gloucester Island ..	19	11	0	140 4 0
Two Sisters	43	41	0	Q. Charlotte's I. .	19	18	0	138 4 0
Skirmish Bay	43	49	0	Egmont Island	19	20	0	138 30 0
Cape Young	43	48	0	Whitfunday Island..	19	26	0	137 56 0
<i>Friendly Isles.</i>				Lagoon Island	18	47	0	139 28 0
D. of York's I. ...	8	29	0	Thrum Cap ..	18	35	0	139 48 0
Wallis's Island ...	13	18	0	Osnaburg Island ...	17	51	0	147 30 0
Keppel's Island	15	53	0	Blight Lagoon I. .	21	38	0	140 37 0
Boscawen's Island ..	15	50	0	Pitcalra's Island ..	25	2	0	133 30 0

TABLE XXVII. OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

Names of Places.	Lat.			Long.			Names of Places.	Lat.			Long.		
	D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.		D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.
Opape	27	36	0S.	144	1	32W	Point Blaquiere	56	39	0N.	132	20	0W
Hood's Island	9	26	0	138	52	0	Point Stanhope	56	2	0	132	22	0
Ohevahea	9	40	36	139	1	12	Point Highfield	56	34	0	132	12	0
Ohitahoo Harbour	9	55	30	139	8	40	Point Le Mefurier	55	46	0	132	2	0
Onateaya	9	58	0	138	51	0	Point Warde	56	9	0	131	49	43
Magdalena	10	25	30	138	49	0	Cape Camano	55	29	0	131	43	0
Easter Island	27	8	30	109	51	45	Point Stewart	55	38	15	131	36	0
Felix and Amb	27	38	0	79	45	0	Point Higgins	55	27	30	131	35	0
Maffafuero	13	15	0	80	36	0	Escape Point	55	37	0	131	30	0
Juan Fernandez	34	20	0	78	55	0	Point Lees	55	54	0	131	14	0
<i>West Coast of America, from Icy Cape to Cape Horn.</i>							C. Northumberland	54	51	30	131	4	30
Icy Cape	70	29	0N.	161	42	30W	Fogg Point	54	54	30	130	49	0
Cape Lisburn	69	5	0	165	22	30	Point Nelson	55	15	0	130	42	30
Cape Mulgrave	67	45	30	165	12	30	Cape Fox	54	45	30	130	38	0
Cape P. of Wales	65	45	30	168	17	0	Cape Ibbetson	54	4	0	130	30	0
Norton Sound	64	30	0	162	47	30	Point Hunt	54	10	30	130	12	0
Cape Darby	64	21	0	163	0	0	Point Maskelyne	54	42	30	130	15	0
Cape Stephens	63	33	30	162	16	30	Point Ramsden	54	59	0	129	57	0
Shoalness	57	37	15	162	18	15	Point Lambers	54	10	30	129	53	30
Cape Newnham	58	41	30	162	19	30	Banks's Island	53	26	30	129	41	0
Bristol River	58	27	0	158	7	30	— N. Point	53	39	30	130	13	0
Cape Grenville	57	31	0	152	37	30	Salmon Cove, Obf. In.	55	15	34	129	43	30
Cape Elizabeth	59	11	0	152	12	0	Fisherman's Cove	53	18	30	129	7	0
Christwell's Isles	59	31	0	148	50	0	Point Cumming	53	18	30	129	2	0
Mount St. Elias	60	24	30	141	0	0	Point Ashton	53	50	0	128	51	30
Cook's Inlet, N. end	61	29	0	143	43	0	Point Staniforth	53	34	0	128	43	0
Point Pigutef	60	47	30	147	43	30	Cape Swain	52	13	0	128	20	0
Point Pakenham	60	59	30	147	31	0	Carter's Bay	52	48	0	128	13	0
Point Countess	60	13	0	147	29	30	Point Raphoe	52	43	30	127	5	0
Point Culrofo	60	45	0	147	28	0	Point Edward	52	25	30	127	22	30
Point Nowell	60	27	0	147	17	30	Point Menzies	52	13	30	127	5	0
Point Pelew	60	51	0	147	3	0	Cape St. James	51	58	0	130	53	30
Point Freemantle	60	57	0	146	26	0	Point Walker	51	56	30	127	51	0
Cape Hinchinbrook	60	16	30	146	4	0	Calvert's I.	51	27	0	127	55	0
Point Riou	59	47	0	140	43	0	Smith's Inlet (entr.)	51	18	0	127	48	30
Knight's Island	59	44	0	139	9	0	Cape Caution	51	12	0	127	51	0
Point Latouch	59	51	0	139	15	30	Q. Charlotte's Sound	51	4	0	127	52	0
Cape Fairweather	58	50	30	137	40	0	Deep Sea Buff	50	52	0	127	31	0
Cape Crofs	57	58	30	136	4	30	Point Boyles	50	51	0	127	8	0
Point Dundas	58	21	0	135	59	0	Cape Scott	50	48	0	123	20	0
Point Adolphus	58	16	0				Woody Point	50	6	0	127	43	0
Point St. Mary's	58	43	30	134	53	0	Broughton Arch.	50	35	0	126	41	0
Point Converden	58	12	0	134	53	0	Point Duff	50	48	0	126	50	0
Point Retreat	58	24	0	134	43	0	Mount Stephens	51	1	0	126	40	0
Point Parker	57	37	0	134	31	0	Nootka Sound	49	24	20	126	23	30
Point Sullivan	56	38	0	134	8	30	Point of Breakers	49	25	0	126	28	0
Point Ellis	56	30	0	134	4	0	Point Chatham	0	19	30	125	15	0
Point Malmesbury	56	17	30	134	2	0	Point Mudge	50	0	0	124	51	0
Point Salisbury	58	0	0	133	57	0	Point Sarah	50	4	30	124	34	30
Point Macartney	57	1	30	133	43	0	Point Marthal	49	41	0	122	12	30
Point Styleman	57	53	0	133	38	0	Savery's I.	49	57	30	124	5	30
Point Windham	57	31	0	133	24	0	Destruction I.	47	37	0	124	11	0
Cape Fanshaw	57	11	0	133	15	30	Scotch Firpoint	49	42	0	123	43	0
Point Hood	56	44	0	132	49	0	Point Upwood	49	28	30	123	36	0
Point St. Alban's	56	7	0	132	42	0	Point Gower	49	23	0	123	9	0
Point Macnamara	56	21	30	132	46	30	Point Grey	49	19	0	122	54	0
							Anvil I.	47	30	0	122	57	0
							Point Roberts	48	57	0	122	40	0
							Point Partridge	43	16	0	122	29	0
							Point Wilton	48	10	0	122	29	0
							Birch Bay	48	53	30	122	27	0
							Strawberry Bay	48	34	30	122	26	0
							Port Discovery	43	7	0	122	39	20

TABLE XXVII. OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

Names of Places.	Lat.	Lon.	Names of Places.	Lat.	Long.
D. M. S.	D. M. S.	D. M. S.	D. M. S.	D. M. S.	D. M. S.
Penn's Cove	48 17 0 N.	122 22 0 W.	Chiloe, N. part	41 45 0 S.	73 5 0 W.
Oak Cove	47 53 0	122 24 0	— South part	43 50 0	73 5 0
Possession Sound	47 53 0	122 13 0	Cape Deshada	53 4 25	74 18 0
Point Grenville	47 22 0	124 1 30	Cape Noir	54 32 30	72 3 15
Admiralty Inlet	47 3 0	122 42 0	Cape Horn	55 59 0	67 26 0
Cape Disappointment	46 19 0	123 51 0			
Point Brown	47 0 0	123 53 0			
Colombia River	46 19 0	123 53 0			
Mount St. Helens	46 9 0	121 6 0			
Restoration Point	47 30 0	122 14 0			
Cape Lookout	45 32 0	123 49 0			
C. Foulweather	44 49 0	123 56 0			
Cape Perpetua	44 12 0	123 55 0			
Cape Gregory	43 13 0	124 10 0			
Cape Blanco	43 6 0	124 18 0			
Cape Mendocino	40 10 0	124 27 0			
Point D'Arena	38 56 0	123 18 0			
Port Bodega	38 21 0	122 39 0			
Point de Los Reyes	38 0 0	122 36 0			
Port St. Francisco	37 48 30	122 7 3			
Monterrey	36 36 20	121 34 15			
Point Sal	34 57 7	110 16 30			
Port St. Diego	34 42 30	116 53 0			
Point Conversion	34 9 0	118 51 0			
Point Fermin	33 42 30	117 57 0			
Guadaloupe, S. Point	28 54 0	118 21 0			
Cape St. Lucas	22 52 0	109 44 0			
Cape Corrientes	20 21 0	105 20 15			
Aguapulco	17 0 0	99 59 30			
Point Remedios	13 29 0	89 41 0			
Realajo	12 29 0	87 3 0			
Point St. Catherine	10 29 0	85 41 0			
Cape Blanco	9 30 0	84 40 0			
Point Burcia	8 2 0	82 55 0			
Quibo I. S. E. Point	7 21 0	81 36 0			
Cape Mariato	7 13 0	80 42 0			
Point Mala	7 24 0	79 56 0			
Panama	9 0 0	79 27 0			
Cape Corderos	5 35 0	77 20 0			
Point Chirambiza	4 12 0	77 20 0			
Island Malpelo	3 56 0	80 7 0			
Island Gorgona	2 50 0	78 15 0			
Point Gutierrez	2 26 0	78 30 0			
Point Mangles	1 36 0	78 55 0			
Emerald River	0 57 0	79 30 0			
Point Galera	0 45 0	79 54 0			
Quito	0 13 27 S.	78 10 15			
Cape Paffado	0 10 0	80 0 0			
Cape de Lorenzo	1 2 0	80 59 45			
Guayaquil	2 11 18	79 20 52			
Paita	5 12 0	80 35 0			
Truxillo	8 0 0	78 35 0			
Callao	12 2 0	76 53 0			
Lima	12 1 56	76 54 0			
Ylo	17 36 15	71 13 0			
Arica	18 26 40	70 11 0			
Copeapo	27 10 0	71 0 0			
Conquimbo	29 54 33	71 15 45			
Valparaiso	33 1 30	71 31 8			
Concepcion	36 42 54	73 6 18			
Mocha Island	38 21 30	74 37 0			
Valdivia	39 51 0	73 26 30			

TABLE XXVII. OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

Names of Places.	Lat.			Long.			Names of Places.	Lat.			Long.		
	D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.		D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.
Blanca I. North End	11	53	0N.	64	41	0W	Las Arzas	20	10	0N.	92	5	0W
Tortuga, East end	10	55	30	65	12	0	Campesche	20	1	10	90	25	0
— West Point	10	57	0	65	25	0	Vera Cruz	19	5	0	96	0	0
Cuagua	10	50	0	64	16	0	Cape Roxa	21	44	0	97	10	0
Cumana	10	17	0	64	15	0	Marine Bar	23	42	0	97	23	0
Barcelona	10	8	0	64	46	30	Boca Chica	25	21	45	97	4	0
Peritu	10	4	0	65	16	0	Mouth of Rio Brava	25	53	0	97	3	0
Cape Codera	10	36	0	66	6	0	Horfe Channel	28	9	0	97	10	0
Guayra	10	37	30	66	58	0	Point Culebag	29	9	0	96	52	0
Port Cabelle	10	29	30	68	4	30	Ent. of the River Mis-						
Point Tucacas	10	54	0	68	19	0	issippi.	29	1	0	89	10	0
Cape St. Roman	12	11	0	70	6	0	New Orleans	29	54	30	90	9	0
Orchilla I. E. Point	11	51	0	66	2	0	St. Blas Cape	29	36	0	85	32	0
— West ditto	11	52	0	66	10	0	Egmont I. Entr. of						
Rocca, East Point	11	59	30	66	36	0	Spiritu Santo Bay	27	37	0	82	43	0
Grande Key, E. Pt.	11	49	0	66	34	0	Boca Grande, Entr.						
Salt Key, East end	11	48	0	66	51	0	of Carlos Harbour	26	40	0	82	13	0
I. des Aves	12	0	0	67	30	0	Cape Roman	26	1	0	81	50	0
Buen Aire, N. Pt.	12	20	0	68	45	30	— Dry Tortugas Sh.						
Point de Lacre	11	55	30	68	18	0	— S.W. Point	24	30	0	82	55	0
Curacao,							Looe Key	24	29	0	81	32	0
Savener's Bay	12	18	0	69	12	0	Cayo Largo	24	50	0	80	37	0
St. Cruz, Bay	12	12	0	69	7	30	C. Florida	25	42	0	80	12	30
Amsterdam Harbour	12	8	0	69	0	0	New Inlet	26	12	0	80	9	0
Orua Isle, E. end	12	24	0	69	59	0	Granville Inlet	26	45	20	80	6	0
— N.W. end	12	38	30	70	9	0	Hillsborough I. S. Pt.	27	16	10	80	15	0
The Monks Mid.	12	27	0	70	54	0	C. Canaveral	28	18	0	80	30	0
Cape Chivacoa	12	16	0	71	18	0	Shoal off ditto, S.E. Pt.	28	13	0	80	14	0
Cape de la Vela	12	10	0	72	14	0	— N.E. Point	28	14	0	82	12	0
Needle Point	11	20	0	74	10	30	St. Augustin	28	49	0	81	35	0
Carthagena	10	25	19	75	27	0	St. John's River, ent.	30	10	0	81	50	0
Island Fuerto	9	21	0	76	12	0	Talbot Island, S. end	30	28	0	81	57	0
Pta. de S. Blas	9	35	0	78	44	0	Sunken Rocks, off						
Puerto Bello	9	33	0	79	33	0	ditto	30	12	15	81	27	0
Port of Cartago	9	19	30	80	0	0							
Sandy Point	10	39	0	82	35	0							
St. John's Harbour	10	41	0	83	10	0							
Corn I. N. end	11	39	0	82	14	0							
St. Andrew's Id. N.													
Key	12	37	0	80	48	0							
Cape Gracias a Dios	15	0	0	82	46	0							
Cape Camaron	16	1	0	85	7	0							
Cape Honduras	16	2	0	85	54	0							
Cape Three Points	15	22	0	88	39	0							
Bonacca Island,													
— South West Point	16	26	30	85	54	0							
Rattan I. Port Royal													
Harbour	16	22	20	86	27	0							
Utile, East end	16	7	30	87	4	0							
Glover's Reef, North													
end	16	43	0	87	37	0							
Bokell Key	16	56	0	87	47	0							
Viciosa, E. Point	19	0	0	84	38	0							
Misteriosa, N. Point	19	41	0	84	20	0							
Consumel I. N. Pt.	20	8	0	86	34	0							
Loggerhead Key, N.													
Point	21	37	45	86	51	0							
Catouch Cape	21	26	10	86	55	0							
Alacran	22	25	0	89	27	0							
Bermeg I. Mid.	22	34	0	91	20	0							
Sandy Islands	22	7	0	91	25	0							
New Bank	21	50	0	92	48	0							
Triangles, N. most.	22	58	30	92	47	0							

The West-India Islands.

I. Barbadoes, S. Pt.	13	1	30N.	59	42	0W
— Bridge T.	13	6	25	59	49	0
— Lambert's (or N)						
Point	13	17	0	59	49	0
Island Tobago,						
— N. E. part	11	21	0	60	20	0
— Melville's Rocks	11	15	0	60	30	0
— Scarborough	11	0	0	60	43	0
— Brown's Point	10	58	0	60	54	0
Island of Trinidad,						
— Galera Point	10	51	0	60	56	0
— Galgara Point	10	9	0	61	0	0
— Soldier's Island	10	3	30	61	5	0
— Jaque Point	10	2	10	61	58	0
— Ape's Island	10	42	0	61	47	0
I. Grenada,						
— St. George	12	1	0	61	55	0
— Salin's S.W. Pt.	11	59	0	61	57	0
— LeGrand Marquis	12	7	5	61	42	0
— Goave	12	12	0	61	54	0
Grenada Bk. with only						
3 Fathoms about the						
Middle of it	11	55	0	62	21	0

TABLE XXVII. OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

Names of Places.	Lat.			Long.			Names of Places.	Lat.			Long.			
	D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.		D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.	
Grenadines,							St. Bartholomew,							
Isle Levora	...	12	17 30	N.	61	42 0	W	— East Point	...	17	54 0	N.	62 46 0	W
Isle Ronde	...	12	21 0		61	41 0		St. Martin, S. Point	...	18	0 0		63 4 0	
Carriacou	...	12	28 30		61	31 0		— North Point	...	18	8 30		63 2 0	
Isle Martinico	...	12	31 0		61	28 0		Anguilla, N. E. Point	...	18	18 0		63 0 0	
Union	12	36 0		61	32 0		— Prickly Pear	...	18	20 0		63 13 0	
Sail Rock	...	12	40 20		61	27 0		Santa Cruz,						
Maycro	...	12	40 0		61	28 0		— East Point	...	17	45 0		64 30 0	
Canouan	...	12	42 30		61	27 0		— S.W. Point	....	17	38 30		64 49 30	
Mouſtiques	...	12	51 10		61	18 0		Virgin Islands,						
Balleſo	...	12	55 0		61	16 0		— Anegada, W. Pt.	...	18	46 0		64 21 0	
Ballewya	...	12	58 15		61	15 0		— Horſe Shoe, with						
Bequia	13	0 0		61	24 0		only from 2 to 6						
Young's Iſland	...	13	7 0		61	21 0		Feet off ditto, S. E.						
I. St. Vincent,								Point	....	18	33 0		64 6 0	
— Kingtown, N. P.	...	13	9 0		61	23 0		Virgin Gordo, E. end	...	18	31 0		64 13 0	
— Chateau Belair, S. P.	...	13	17 0		61	22 0		Tortola, W. end	...	18	25 30		64 40 0	
— Spaniſh Point	...	13	21 15		61	19 0		St. John's, S. Pt.	...	18	20 0		64 39 0	
— Point Colony	...	13	12 0		61	16 0		Bird's Key	...	18	15 0		64 47 0	
— Rabiſhi	...	13	9 0		61	18 0		St. Thomas, E. Pt.	...	18	18 0		64 46 0	
Isle St. Lucia,								Bequa, or Crab Iſland,						
Cape Groſe Le Cap.	...	13	56 0		61	6 0		— East Point	....	18	9 30		65 12 0	
Cape Sable	13	42 0		61	5 0		Porto Rico,						
Moulacique Point	...	13	33 15		61	10 0		— Cape St. Juan, N.						
Pitton Point	...	13	37 0		61	18 0		E. Point	...	18	23 0		65 33 0	
Martinico,								— Cape Mala Paſqua	...	17	58 0		65 43 0	
— *Fort Royal	...	14	37 10		61	9 0		Los Morrillos	...	17	58 0		67 7 0	
— St. Pierre	...	14	45 50		61	18 0		Point Bruquen	...	18	30 20		67 4 0	
— Pearl Rock, W. Pt.	...	14	51 0		61	24 0		Mona Iſland, E. Pt.	...	18	3 45		67 44 0	
— Point Caravella	...	14	45 0		60	59 0		St. Domingo,						
— Point Salines, S.E. P.	...	14	26 0		60	57 0		Saona, Eaſt Point	...	18	12 30		68 28 0	
— Diamond Rock	...	14	30 0		61	13 0		Alto Vela	...	17	26 30		71 19 0	
Dominica,								Abacou Point	...	18	2 18		73 44 0	
— *Scott's Head	...	15	14 30		61	31 0		Cape Tiberon	...	18	20 0		74 29 0	
— Roſeau	...	15	18 45		61	32 0		Cape Donamaria	...	18	36 0		74 25 0	
— Prince Rupert's Bay	...	15	32 0		61	38 0		Port au Prince	...	18	31 5		72 18 0	
— Point Jaquet	...	15	36 0		61	37 0		C. St. Nicholas Mole	...	19	50 0		73 21 0	
— Mulatto Point	...	15	18 20		61	27 0		Point Iſabella	...	19	58 45		71 10 0	
Marygalante,								Old Cape Francois	...	19	39 0		69 51 0	
— Town	15	54 30		61	30 0		Cape Cabron	...	19	22 30		69 11 0	
— Sunken Rocks off								Cape Raphael	...	19	1 30		68 51 0	
ditto, S. E. Pt.	15	51 0					Cape Enganio, or Falſe						
Guadaloupe,								Cape	...	18	33 0		68 18 0	
— S. Point	15	57 0		61	40 0		St. Domingo Town	...	18	26 30		69 48 0	
— N. Point	...	16	22 0		61	45 0		Tortuga, E. Point	...	20	1 30		72 32 0	
— Grand Terre, S.E.P.	...	16	13 0		61	8 0								
North Cape	16	29 30		61	26 30								
Deſeada, N. E. Pt.	...	16	21 0		61	2 0								
— S. W. Point	16	13 0		61	5 0								
— Saints Iſlands	...	15	53 0		61	37 0								
Montſerrat,														
— North Eaſt Point	...	16	47 50		62	9 0								
— Redonde	16	56 0		62	20 0								
Antigua, E. Point	17	6 0		61	40 0								
— Engliſh Harbour	...	17	2 0		61	46 0								
Barbuda, North Pt.	...	17	43 0		61	50 0								
St. Chriſtopher, S. E.														
Point	17	12 0		62	36 0								
— Baſſe Terre	17	18 0		62	40 0								
— Nevis Town	17	7 0		62	35 0								
— Saint Euſtatiuſ,														
Town	17	30 30		63	0 0								
— Iſland Saba	17	39 30		63	12 0								

TABLE XXVII. OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

Names of Places.	Lat. D. M. S.	Long. D. M. S.	Names of Places.	Lat. D. M. S.	Long. D. M. S.
Grand Turk Island, — N. E. end	21 32 0N.	71 3 0W	Morant Keys, N. E. Point	17 26 0N.	75 57 0W
Sand Key, Middle	21 10 30	71 10 0	— S. W. Point	17 22 0	76 0 0
Great Caycos Island, — South Point	21 32 15	71 26 0	Formigas Shoal, Mid.	18 31 30	75 45 0
Cape Comet	21 43 0	71 24 0	Portland Rock	17 11 0	77 12 0
Caycos Shoal, S.E. Pt.	20 58 20	71 31 0	Little Cayman I. S. Point	19 40 0	79 47 0
— S.W. Pt.	20 58 0	71 51 0	Great Cayman, E. Pt.	19 28 0	80 36 0
Little Caycos Island, North Point	21 41 0	72 26 0	— S. W. Point	19 27 0	81 3 0
Providence Caycos I. North End	21 49 0	72 19 0	Swan Island, Middle	17 24 0	83 35 0
Heneaga Id. N.E. Pt.	21 17 30	73 2 0	<i>Island of Cuba.</i>		
— S. E. do.	20 59 30	73 4 0	Cape Mayfi	20 13 0N.	74 0 0W
— S. W. do.	20 52 0	73 39 0	Cumberland Harbour	19 53 10	75 12 0
— W. do.	21 7 0	73 37 0	Cuba	19 57 0	76 4 0
Little Heneaga Island, — East Point	21 28 0	72 56 0	Cape Cruz	19 48 30	77 38 0
Hogsties, Middle part	21 38 0	73 49 0	Isle of Pines, S.W. Pt.	21 19 0	82 54 0
Mayaguana Id. S. Pt.	22 15 25	72 47 0	Cape Corientes	21 42 15	84 23 0
— N. W. do.	22 27 20	73 6 0	Cape Antonio	21 55 0	84 55 0
— S. W. do.	22 22 0	73 8 0	Honda Bay	22 54 10	83 6 0
French Keys, Middle	22 38 0	73 30 0	Havannah	23 8 20	82 17 0
Atwood's Key, N.E. Pt.	23 10 30	73 32 0	Pan Matanzas	23 0 0	81 35 0
Castle Island	22 6 30	74 16 0	<i>United States of America.</i>		
Crooked I. N.W. Pt.	22 47 30	74 13 30	Cumberland I. S. end	30 44 15N.	81 58 0W
Mira Para, Vos Keys, Middle	22 5 0	74 28 0	Savannah River, ent.	32 3 0	81 0 0
Watland Island, S. end	23 55 0	74 34 0	Port Royal, ent.	32 12 0	80 44 0
Rum Key, Middle	23 33 30	74 56 0	Castletown Light	32 45 0	80 5 0
Little Island, S. end	23 49 30	75 16 0	Cape Roman	33 3 30	79 28 0
Key Verde	22 0 0	75 3 0	George Town	33 27 20	79 25 0
Yuma I. S. E. Point	22 50 40	74 45 0	Cape Fear	33 50 15	78 29 0
— North end	23 30 0	75 19 0	Frying-pan Shoal, off ditto	33 31 30	78 18 0
Gunahana I. S. Pt.	23 58 0	75 30 0	Cape Lookout	34 23 0	77 10 0
— North Point	24 37 30	75 47 0	Shoal off ditto	34 9 0	77 5 0
Powel's Point	24 38 0	76 34 0	Cape Hatteras	35 8 0	76 2 0
Egg Island	25 27 0	77 24 0	Shoals off ditto	34 47 30	75 27 0
New Providence, Naf- sau Town	25 4 0	77 37 0	Cape Henry	36 57 0	76 10 0
Andros I. N. Point	25 25 0	78 22 0	Cape Charles	37 12 0	76 2 0
— South Point	24 4 0	78 7 0	Chingoteak Island	38 0 0	75 20 0
Great Isaac I. N. Pt.	25 55 0	79 20 0	Thirteen Feet Bank off ditto	38 6 20	74 47 0
Cat Keys	25 24 0	79 18 30	Cape James	38 46 30	75 8 0
Hole in the Wall	25 58 0	77 35 0	Cape May	39 0 0	74 58 0
Little Baham Bank, N. W. Point	27 48 0	79 15 0	Philadelphia	39 56 30	75 17 0
Memory Rock	27 4 0	79 6 0	Sandy Hook Lighth	40 26 30	74 6 0
Orange Keys, Mid.	24 33 30	79 9 0	New York	40 41 45	74 8 0
Double-headed Shot Keys, W. Point	23 56 20	80 12 0	Montuk Point	40 5 0	72 6 0
Anguilla, S. E. Pt.	23 29 0	79 12 0	Block Island	41 11 0	71 46 0
<i>Island of Jamaica.</i>			Point Judith	41 23 0	71 38 30
Morant Pt. S. E. end	17 58 0N.	76 7 30W	Newport, Rhode I.	41 29 0	71 15 0
Port Royal	17 57 0	76 53 0	Gay Head	41 22 0	70 57 30
Portland Point	17 42 0	77 12 0	Sandy Point Lighth.	41 21 0	70 4 0
South Negril	18 15 0	78 35 0	Nantucket Island	41 21 0	70 4 0
Montego Bay	18 32 0	78 7 0	Southern Breakers	40 43 30	70 9 0
Galina Point	18 30 0	76 57 0	Cape Cod Lighthouse	42 5 0	76 18 0
Fort Antonio	18 14 0	76 27 0	Boston Lighthouse	42 22 0	70 54 0
			Boston Town	42 19 0	71 5 0
			Marble Head	42 32 9	70 54 0

TABLE XXVII. OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

Names of Places.	Lat.		Long.		Names of Places.	Lat.		Long.	
	D.	M. S.				D.	M. S.		
Salem	42	34	20N.	70 55W	Magdalen I. N.E. P.	47	41	0N	61 0W
Baker's Island Light.	42	35	25	70 50	— S.W. ditto	47	12	5	61 41
Cape Anne Lighth.					Entry I.	47	15	30	61 21
Thatcher's Island ..	42	40	10	70 39	Deadman's I.	47	15	20	61 53
Newberry Port Lights	42	48	30	70 51	I. of Antecosta, E. P.	49	8	35	61 39
Portsmouth Town	43	5	15	70 45	— S.W. ditto	49	22	15	63 23
Isles of Shoals	42	57	0	70 38	— West ditto	49	48	20	64 23
Buon Island	43	6	0	70 32	— North ditto	49	53	10	64 0
Cape Elizabeth	43	33	20	70 12	I de Bik, in the River				
Portland Lighthouse ..	43	39	0	70 12	St. Lawrence	48	32	15	67 55
Cush's Ledge, Mid.					Mount Camille	48	37	20	67 20
Reef	43	5	0	69 13	C. St. Ann	49	3	0	66 55
Seguin Island	43	41	20	69 47	Magdalen River	49	13	15	65 18
Kennebeck River,					C. Rozier	48	47	10	64 1
entrance	43	43	0	69 47	C. Gaspe and Bay	48	41	20	63 58
Bantam Ledges	43	42	15	69 9	Flat Point	48	34	0	63 58
Manheigin Island ...	43	44	25	69 21	I. Bonaventure	48	24	11	63 58
Martinicus Island ..	43	50	0	69 1	C. Despair	48	28	5	64 6
Mount Desert Rock...	43	52	0	68 11	Miscou I. entrance of				
Grand Manan Island,					Chaleur Bay	48	0	20	64 21
West end	44	30	0	67 9	P. Esquimaux	47	1	45	64 42
Wolves Islands	44	47	50	66 55	St. John's Isle, N. Cape	47	2	20	63 54
Island of Campo Bel-					— West Point	46	34	15	64 16
lo, or West Pas-					— East ditto	46	27	0	61 53
sage, Passamaqua					— Bear Cape	46	0	10	62 18
dy Bay	44	50	0	67 9	Hillborough Bay	46	6	12	63 0
Sante Croix River....	45	0	0	67 6	Cape St. George	45	51	15	61 49
<i>From the River St. Croix to Cape Canso</i>					Gut of Canso, N. entr.	45	42	20	61 27
<i>in Nova Scotia.</i>					Justa Corp I.	45	56	10	61 27
Moggon's Island, entr					Port Hood	45	57	0	61 25
of St. John's River	45	18	20N	66 4W	C North I off C. Breton	47	2	5	60 15
C Spencer	45	17	16	65 55	Port Dauphin	46	23	30	60 18
C Chignecto, entr of					Spanish Bay	45	18	15	60 2
Bafon of Mines	45	24	20	64 49	Flat Island	46	11	35	59 38
Haute I.	45	17	12	64 52	Scata I.	46	2	20	59 32
Annapolis Royal	44	47	10	5 55	C. Breton	45	57	40	59 44
Breyer's Island	44	19	0	66 25	Louisburg	45	54	0	59 54
St. Mary's Cape	44	10	15	66 12	C Hinchinbroke	45	34	15	60 29
C Forchu	43	52	20	66 9	Isle Madame	45	29	30	60 49
Seal Isles	43	27	45	56 0	Gut of Canso, S. entr.	46	28	30	60 51
C. Sable	43	27	11	5 35	Chedabucto Bay	46	23	10	60 51
Port Roseway	43	40	15	55 17	<i>Newfoundland.</i>				
Isle of Hope	43	53	10	64 44	Limits of the Great Bank				
Port Jackson	44	13	0	64 27	of Newfoundland, N.				
Charlote Bay	44	34	25	63 55	Point	50	15	20N.	50 0W
C. Sambro Lighthouse	44	30	15	63 32	Ditto, South Point	41	0	0	52 0
Halifax Harbour	44	36	10	63 28	Outer, or False Bank	47	0	15	45 0
Port Stephens	45	0	45	61 58	Virgin Rocks	46	30	10	51 35
Sandwich Bay	45	8	5	61 36	Cape Race	46	42	30	52 49
Torbay	45	12	20	61 16	Cape Ballard	46	49	20	52 42
Port Howe	45	13	30	61 5	Cape Brule	47	7	15	52 35
C. Canso	45	16	0	60 55	Bay of Bulls	47	21	16	52 29
Sable I East Point	44	8	25	60 0	Cape Spear	47	30	20	52 20
— West ditto	44	4	15	60 35	St. John's Harbour	47	32	20	52 25
<i>The Gulf of St. Lawrence.</i>					Cape St Francis	47	54	15	52 30
St. Paul's Island	47	11	15N	60 0W	P of Grates	48	22	0	52 35
Bad Islands	47	55	20	60 41	Tamity Bay	48	30	40	53 5
Brion I.	47	52	10	61 0	Cape Bonavista	48	52	30	52 40
					Barrow Harbour	48	50	0	53 5
					Funk Island	50	1	15	52 17
					Cape Free.s	49	34	10	53 0

TABLE XXVII. OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

Names of Places.	Lat.			Long.		Names of Places.	Lat.			Long.	
	D.	M.	S.	D.	M.		D.	M.	S.	D.	M.
Wadham Islands	49	54	5N.	53	30W	Mount Joli	59	5	0N.	61	35W
Gander Bay	49	40	16	54	15	Little Mecatina Island	50	28	15	59	32
Fogo Island	50	0	12	53	54	Great Mecatina Point	50	52	14	59	13
Twillingate Islands	50	3	20	54	40	Haha Bay	50	52	20	59	7
Bay of Notre Dame	50	0	0	55	35	Esquimaux Bay	51	28	10	57	50
Cape St. John	56	10	0	55	38	Grand Point	51	24	0	57	17
Horfe Islands	56	21	45	56	51	Forteau Bay	51	30	20	57	0
White Bay	50	15	15	56	25	Red Cliffs	51	33	40	56	50
Hooping Harbour	50	46	0	56	18	Black Bay	51	40	20	56	47
Green Island	50	47	20	55	35	Red Bay	51	44	5	61	25
Groais Island	50	55	5	55	45	York Point	51	57	10	55	57
Hare Bay	51	15	10	56	1	Cape Charles	54	13	12	55	30
St. Anthony's Cape	51	17	30	55	44	Great Bay of Esquimaux	54	20	0	57	35
Quirpon Harbour	51	40	20	55	39	Cape Harrison	54	54	15	56	50
Belleisle	51	55	15	55	30	St. Peter's Harbour	56	28	10	60	50
Cape Norman	51	40	5	56	2	Inchanted Cape	56	40	20	60	55
Bay St. Barbe	51	15	17	56	53	Saddle Islands	57	13	30	60	50
Point Ferolle	57	3	0	57	11	East Island	57	45	0	61	20
St. John's Island	50	50	20	57	23	Steel Point	58	7	10	61	50
Ingornachoix Bay	50	38	30	57	25	Cardinal's I.	58	50	40	63	0
Bay St. Paul	49	50	50	57	55	False Black Head	59	20	20	69	19
Cape St. Gregory	49	22	15	58	17	Black Head	59	50	15	63	37
South Head	49	7	40	58	26	Button's Islands	60	47	50	65	21
Cape St. George	48	30	45	59	13	<i>Hudson's Bay.</i>					
Cod Roy Island	47	52	10	59	23	Button's Islands	60	47	5N.	65	21W
Cape Ray	47	37	0	59	15	Lowe's Savage Island	61	48	20	66	25
Great Barrisway	47	37	15	57	45	Terra Nieva	62	4	30	68	5
Burgeo Islands	47	35	0	57	37	Saddle Back Island	62	10	10	68	15
Runney Island	47	32	20	57	30	Great Bear Island	54	4	20	80	1
Penguin's Islands	47	24	15	57	5	Ice Cove	62	0	0	69	5
Fortune Bay	47	16	10	55	35	Baker's Dozen	57	0	5		
Burnet	47	15	35	56	1	Great Savage Island	62	25	25	70	5
Great Miquelon	46	55	15	56	21	North Bluff	62	26	15	71	15
Langley Island	46	42	20	56	20	God's Mercies	62	28	0	70	53
St. Peter's Island	46	36	10	56	11	Salisbury Island	63	30	45	76	55
Cape Chapeau Rouge	46	52	0	55	22	Nottingham, E. end	63	35	30	76	50
Bay of Placentia	47	0	10	54	35	Cape Charles, E. end	62	50	22	74	20
Cape St. Mary's	46	52	5	54	7	— West end	62	40	5	76	15
St. Mary's Bay	46	50	15	53	35	Cape, Walsingham	62	40	10	78	5
Cape Pine	46	40	20	53	20	Cape Diggs	62	45	20	78	53
<i>From Quebec to Hudson's Bay.</i>						Mansfield, N. end	62	40	15	78	5
Quebec	46	55	11N.	69	53W	— South end	61	35	20	81	35
St. Paul's Bay	47	30	20	69	15	Sleeper's Island	60	10	40	81	35
Bay of Rocks	48	5	15	68	43	Great ditto	58	35	25	81	35
Laval Bay	48	55	30	68	50	Cape Pembroke	62	57	15	82	15
St. Nicholas's Bay	49	28	41	67	5	Large Swan's Nest	62	20	6	83	35
Trinity Bay	49	37	24	66	32	Cape Southampton	62	10	0	86	15
The Seven Island Bay	50	7	16	65	50	Churchill River	58	47	10	94	12
Grand Bay, St. John's	50	22	5	64	5	Chariton Island	52	3	10	79	10
Mingan I.	50	16	10	63	20	Port Nelson's Shoals	57	35	15	92	35
Esquimaux Islands	50	12	30	63	5	Hay River	57	10	20	93	5

A GENERAL TIDE TABLE,

Shewing the Times of High Water at the Full and Change of the Moon, at the principal Places on the Coasts of EUROPE and AMERICA.

N. B. *r.* denotes the vertical rise of spring tides, and *ft.* feet.

	H. M.		H. M.
Aaron Island, France; <i>r.</i> 45 <i>ft.</i>	6 30	Barnstaple Bar, England; <i>r.</i>	
Abbeville, France	10 30	26 <i>ft.</i>	5 50
Abb's Head, (St.) (<i>offing</i> ,) Scot-		Bas (Isles of) British Channel;	
land	4 30	<i>r.</i> 27 <i>ft.</i>	3 45
Aberdeen, Scotland	12 45	Baudsey Cliff, England ..	10 30
Aberdovy, Wales; <i>r.</i> 18 <i>ft.</i> ..	7 30	Bayeux, France ..	8 15
Abrevrack, France ..	4 30	Bayonne, Spain ..	4 45
Achill Head, Ireland ..	6 0	Bayonne, France ..	3 30
Adventure Bay, North Holland	4 36	Beachy, on the Shore, Eng-	
Agnes Lighthouse, (St.) Scilly	3 45	land; <i>r.</i> 20 <i>ft.</i>	9 45
Aix, France ..	3 0	Beachy Head, (<i>offing</i>) England	11 0
Alban's Head, (St.) England ..	7 30	Bear Island, Hudson's Bay	12 0
Aldborough Bay, England; <i>r.</i>		Beaumaris, Wales; <i>r.</i> 24 <i>ft.</i>	10 15
10 <i>ft.</i>	10 45	Bee's Head, (St.) England ..	11 0
Alderney Island, British Channel;		Belfast, Ireland ..	10 30
<i>r.</i> 28 <i>ft.</i>	6 0	Belle Isle, Bay of Biscay ..	3 0
Alemouth, Scotland ..	2 15	Bembridge Point, Isle of Wight	11 40
Alloa, Scotland ..	2 30	Bergen (N.) and thence to the	
Altona, Germany ..	6 0	Stadtland, Norway ..	1 30
Amazon's River, America ..	6 0	Bermudas I. Atlantic Ocean;	
Ambleteuse, France ..	11 0	<i>r.</i> 5 <i>ft.</i>	7 0
Ameland I. German Ocean ..	10 30	Berwick, England; <i>r.</i> 16 <i>ft.</i> ..	2 15
Amelia Harbour, America ..	9 0	Bic Island, Canada ..	2 0
Almweh Port, Anglesea; <i>r.</i> 24 <i>ft.</i>	10 30	Biddeford, England ..	6 0
Amsterdam, Holland; <i>r.</i> 7 <i>ft.</i>	3 0	Bilboa, Spain; <i>r.</i> 15 <i>ft.</i> ..	3 15
Angra Bay, Terceira, Azores;		Biscay, Coast of, Spain ..	3 45
<i>r.</i> 8 <i>ft.</i>	11 45	Blakeney, England; <i>r.</i> 16 <i>ft.</i>	7 30
Anholt Island, Denmark ..	12 0	Blanco Cape, Africa ..	9 45
Ann Cape, America; <i>r.</i> 12 <i>ft.</i>	11 30	Block Island, America; <i>r.</i> 5 <i>ft.</i>	7 37
Annamocka, Pacific Ocean ..	6 0	Blythe, England; <i>r.</i> 12 <i>ft.</i>	2 45
Anticosti, West end ..	3 30	Boggy, or Bog Point, Devon,	
Antwerp, Brabant ..	6 0	England ..	5 20
Arbroath, Scotland ..	1 45	Bojador, (Cape) Africa ..	12 0
Archangel, Russia ..	6 0	Bolt Head, England; <i>r.</i> 20 <i>ft.</i>	5 55
Archangel River (entrance of)		Bombay, India ..	11 15
White Sea	6 30	Borkum Isle, German Ocean	10 30
Arklow, Ireland ..	8 15	Boston, England ..	7 15
Arran Isle, Scotland; <i>r.</i> 9 <i>ft.</i>	11 15	Boston, (Lighthouse) America;	
Arundel, England; <i>r.</i> 16 <i>ft.</i>	9 20	<i>r.</i> 12 <i>ft.</i>	11 30
Avranches, France ..	6 0	Botany Bay, N. Holland	8 0
Ayre Point, Isle of Man ..	10 30	Botany Island, N. Caledonia	10 30
Babelmandel (Straits of) Red Sea	12 0	Boulogne, France ..	10 45
Balafore Road, India; <i>r.</i> 12 <i>ft.</i>	10 30	Bourdeaux Road, (entrance)	
Ballinskellig's Bay, Ireland	3 15	and thence to Ushant, France	3 45
Balley Castle, Ireland ..	5 45	Bray Head, Ireland ..	3 30
Baltimore, Ireland ..	3 45	Bree Bank, Flanders ..	3 30
Bantry Bay, Ireland ..	3 45	Bremen, Germany ..	6 0
Bardsey Isle, Wales ..	8 15	Brest Harbour, France ..	3 45
Barfleur, (Cape) France ..	7 30	Bride's Bay, (St.) Wales ..	6 0
Barmouth, Wales; <i>r.</i> 14 <i>ft.</i>	7 45	Bridgewater, England; <i>r.</i> 22 <i>ft.</i>	6 45

TABLE XXVIII. HIGH WATER.

	H. M.		H. M.
Bridlington or Burlington, Eng- land; <i>r.</i> 13 <i>ft.</i>	4 30	Chester Bar, England; <i>r.</i> 26 <i>ft.</i>	10 30
Brighthelmstone, England; <i>r.</i> 16 <i>ft.</i>	10 6	Chiloe Island, South America	12 30
Brill, Holland; <i>r.</i> 20 <i>ft.</i>	1 50	Chittagong Bar, India	1 0
Bristol, England	6 45	Christmas Sound, South America	2 30
Buchan Neis, Scotland	12 0	Christmas Harbour, Kergulen's Land	10 0
Burry Island, Wales; <i>r.</i> 24 <i>ft.</i>	6 30	Coast, (Cape) Africa	3 30
Buſtard Bay, New Holland; <i>r.</i> 8 <i>ft.</i>	8 0	Condorc, (Pulo) China Sea; <i>r.</i> 7 <i>ft.</i>	4 16
Button's Isles, Hudson's Bay	6 50	Copeland Island, Ireland	10 30
Cadiz, Spain	4 0	Coquet Island, England; <i>r.</i> 15 <i>ft.</i>	2 45
Caernarvon Bar, Wales; <i>r.</i> 22 <i>ft.</i>	9 0	Cork Harbour, (entr.) Ireland; <i>r.</i> 18 <i>ft.</i>	4 30
Calais, France; <i>r.</i> 18 <i>ft.</i>	11 30	Cornwallis Port, P. of Wales's Island; <i>r.</i> 10 <i>ft.</i>	1 30
Calcutta, India	3 5	Cornwallis Port, Andaman I.	10 0
Caldey Isle, Wales; <i>r.</i> 34 <i>ft.</i>	6 0	Cowes, Isle of Wight; <i>r.</i> 15 <i>ft.</i>	11 15
Calf of Man, Irish Sea	10 30	Cracatoa, (I.) Straits of Sunda; <i>r.</i> 3 <i>ft.</i>	7 0
Callao, Port of Peru	6 30	Cromarty, Scotland; <i>r.</i> 14 <i>ft.</i>	11 45
Camperdown, Holland	4 30	Cromer, England; <i>r.</i> 16 <i>ft.</i>	6 45
Canaria Island, Atlantic Ocean	3 6	Crookhaven, Ireland	3 0
Cancale, France	7 30	Cross Island, White Sea	4 15
Canſo Cape, America	8 30	Cumbry Lighthouse, Scotland	11 0
Gantire, (Mull of,) Scotland; <i>r.</i> 5 <i>ft.</i>	9 0	Curreuse Island, Almorantes	5 10
Cape Ann, America; <i>r.</i> 12 <i>ft.</i>	11 30	Dartmouth, England, <i>r.</i> 18 <i>ft.</i>	6 0
— Charles, America	7 0	David's Head, (St.) Wales	6 0
— Churchill, Hudson's Bay,	7 30	Deal, England; <i>r.</i> 15 <i>ft.</i>	11 0
— Clear, Ireland	3 0	Delaware River, (ent.) Amor	9 0
— Cod, America; <i>r.</i> 6½ <i>ft.</i>	11 30	Denbigh, Wales	2 15
— Cornwall, England; <i>r.</i> 22 <i>ft.</i>	4 25	Dieppe, France; <i>r.</i> 18 <i>ft.</i>	10 30
— Corunna, Spain	3 0	Dingle Bay, Ireland	3 30
— Donega, White Sea; <i>r.</i> 6 <i>ft.</i>	6 0	Donegal, Ireland	6 30
— Fear Bar, America	7 10	Dorfes, Ireland	3 0
— Finifterre, Spain	3 0	Dort, Holland	3 0
— Griznefs, France	11 0	Dover Road, England; <i>r.</i> 14 <i>ft.</i>	11 6
— La Hogue, France	12 0	Douglas, I. of Man; <i>r.</i> 21 <i>ft.</i>	10 30
— Henlopen, America; <i>r.</i> 5 <i>ft.</i>	8 54	Downs, England; <i>r.</i> 15 <i>ft.</i>	11 0
— Henry, America; <i>r.</i> 4 <i>ft.</i>	7 0	Drogheda, Ireland	10 43
— St. Mary, Nova Scotia; <i>r.</i> 14 <i>ft.</i>	9 0	Dronthiem, and along the Coast of Finmark to the N. Cape	2 15
— May, Delaware, B. Ame- rica,	8 0	Dublin, Ireland; <i>r.</i> 12 <i>ft.</i>	9 45
— Ortegal, Spain	3 0	Dunbar, Scotland	1 30
— Sable, Nova Scotia; <i>r.</i> 9 <i>ft.</i>	8 0	Duncansley Head, Scotland	10 30
Cappel, (West,) Holland	12 30	Dundalk Bay, Ireland	10 45
Cardiff, Wales	6 0	Dudgeon Light, North Sea	7 30
Cardigan Bar, Wales; <i>r.</i> 20 <i>ft.</i>	7 0	Dundee, Scotland	2 30
Carlingford, Ireland; <i>r.</i> 14 <i>ft.</i>	9 0	Dungarvon, Ireland	4 30
Carlisle, England	12 0	Dungeness, England; <i>r.</i> 24 <i>ft.</i>	10 51
Carmarthen Bar, Wales; <i>r.</i> 24 <i>ft.</i>	6 30	Dunkirk, Flanders; <i>r.</i> 18 <i>ft.</i>	11 15
Carrickfergus Bay, Ireland; <i>r.</i> 8 <i>ft.</i>	10 30	Dunnose I. of Wight	8 55
Caskets, Brit. Channel; <i>r.</i> 28 <i>ft.</i>	8 0	Dursey Island	3 30
Catherine's Point, (St.) Isle of Wight	8 30	Duskey Bay, N. Zealand	10 57
Catnefs or Catnose, White Sea,	5 15	Dysart, Scotland	2 15
Charlestown, America; <i>r.</i> 6 <i>ft.</i>	7 0	Eaoowe, Pacific Ocean	7 0
Chatham, England	1 0	Eagle Island, Asia	3 30
Chepstow, England	7 30	Easter Island, Chili	2 0
Cherbourg, France; <i>r.</i> 20 <i>ft.</i>	7 30	Eddystone, British Channel; <i>r.</i> 18 <i>ft.</i>	5 50
		Egmont, Holland	4 30
		Elbe, (red Buoy,) German Ocean	12 0

TABLE XXVIII. HIGH WATER:

	H. M.		H. M.
Elizabeth Island, America	9 0	Gut of Canso, America	- 8 30
Embsen, Germany	- 12 0	Haerlem, Holland	- 9 0
Endeavor River, N. Holland	1 30	Hague, Holland	- 8 15
Before the Eastern and Western		Hogue, (Cape La,) France ;	
Ems, German Ocean	- 9 0	<i>r. 16 ft.</i>	- 8 45
Etaples, France	- 3 15	Halifax, Nova Scotia ; <i>r. 8 ft.</i>	7 30
Exmouth Bar, England, <i>r. 14 ft.</i>	6 25	Hamburgh, Germany	- 6 0
Eyden River, German Ocean,	12 0	Hampton Quay, England	- 12 0
Exuma Bar, Bahamas	- 6 35	Hanford Water, England ;	
Eyemouth Harbour, Scotland,	2 15	<i>r. 16 ft.</i>	- 12 0
Fair Isle, North Sea	- 4 0	Hartland Point, England	- 6 0
Falkland Island, America	- 5 0	Hartlepool, England	- 3 45
Falmouth, England ; <i>r. 18 ft.</i>	5 45	Harwich, England ; <i>r. 14 ft.</i>	11 30
False Bay, Cape of Good Hope	2 0	Hasborough, England	- 7 30
Fayal Road, Açores ; <i>r. 4½ ft.</i>	2 20	Hasborough Sand, North Sea	- 8 0
Fearn Island Light, North Sea	3 30	Hastings, England	- 10 36
Ferolle Point	- 11 15	Havre de Grace, France ;	
Fifeness, Scotland	- 4 30	<i>r. 22 ft.</i>	- 10 30
Finisterre (Cape) to Cape St.		Helena, (St.) Atlantic Ocean	2 15
Vincent	- 2 30	Helena, (Cape St.) America	4 0
Finmark (Coast of) in general,	2 15	Helford, England ; <i>r. 18 ft.</i>	5 15
Flamborough Head and Filey,	4 30	Heilegoland, German Ocean,	12 0
Flats (Kentish), England	- 12 0	Helen's (St.) England ; <i>r. 16 ft.</i>	11 45
Flatholm Island, Bristol Channel	6 40	Helvoetfluys, Holland	- 1 30
Flemish Banks, North Sea	- 3 0	Henlopen, (Cape) America	8 54
Florida Keys, America	- 8 50	Henriette Marie, (Cape,) Hud-	
Flushing, Holland	- 1 0	son's Bay	- 12 0
Fly (or Vlie) Gateway, Hol-		Holms, (Flat and Steep,) Bristol	
land	- 6 45	Channel ; <i>r. 36 ft.</i>	- 6 40
Fly, or Vlie, Road, Holland	- 7 30	Holy Head Bay, Wales ; <i>r. 24 ft.</i>	10 0
Folkstone, England ; <i>r. 20 ft.</i>	- 10 51	Holy Island Harbour, Scotland ;	
Fort George, Scotland	- 12 0	<i>r. 15 ft.</i>	- 2 30
Fort St. John, Newfoundland	9 0	Honfleur, France	- 9 0
Forteau Bay, America	- 11 0	Hook of Holland	- 3 0
Foul Isle, near Shetland	- 3 0	Heoringottah River, East-Indies	12 0
Fowey, England ; <i>r. 16 ft.</i>	- 5 30	Horn, (Before the,) German	
Frith of Tain, Scotland	- 11 0	Ocean	- 12 0
Funchall, Madeira ; <i>r. 7 ft.</i>	- 10 30	Horse Race, America ; <i>r. 5 ft.</i>	10 30
Gallopper and Gabbard, Thames		Hosley Bay, England, <i>r. 11 ft.</i>	11 0
Mouth ; <i>r. 16 ft.</i>	- 12 45	Hull, England ; <i>r. 18 ft.</i>	- 6 0
Galway Bay, Ireland	- 4 30	Humber (Entr.) England	- 5 15
Galloway, (Mull of,) Scotland	11 15	Hung Road, England ; <i>r. 46 ft.</i>	6 45
Gambia, (River, ent.) Africa	10 15	Hurst Castle, England	- 9 30
Gaspe Bay, America	- 1 30	Ice Cove, Hudson's Bay	- 10 0
Gay Head, America ; <i>r. 7 ft.</i>	7 37	Ila, (E. side and Sound of ;)	
George's River, America ;		<i>r. 5 ft.</i>	- 3 15
<i>r. 9 ft.</i>	- 10 45	Ilfordcombe, England	- 6 0
George Town Bar, America	- 6 40	Ingella, India	- 11 0
Gibraltar, Spain	- 12 0	Inverkeithing, Scotland	- 2 45
Glasgow Port, Scotland	- 11 30	Ipswich, England	- 12 0
Goa, India	- 4 30	Ireland, N. W. Coast, from	
Goodwin Sands, Back of the,	1 30	Milen Head to Balliconnel ;	
Gore, near Margate, England,	12 0	<i>r. 12 ft.</i>	-
Gorce Gateway, German Ocean,	1 30	———, W. Coast in general,	3 0
Grangemouth, England	- 2 30	———, Havens on the S.	
Granville, France	- 7 30	Coast	- 5 51
Gravelines, France ; <i>r. 18 ft.</i>	- 11 45	Isle of Man, South side	- 10 20
Gravesend, England ; <i>r. 16 ft.</i>	1 30	Ives, (St.) England ; <i>r. 24 ft.</i>	- 5 15
Gresholm, near Milford Haven,	7 30	Jackson (Port) New Holland	8 15
Guayaquil (Port) South America	6 30	Jago (Isle) Africa	- 7 45
Guernsey, British Channel ;		Janeiro, (Rio) Brazil	- 4 30
<i>r. 30 ft.</i>	- 6 0	John's, (St.) Newfoundland	- 6 0
Gulf of Corryvreckan, Lewises ;		Jean-de Luz, (St.) France	- 6 0
<i>r. 11 ft.</i>	- 4 30	Jersey Island ; <i>r. 23 ft.</i>	- 6 0

TABLE XXVIII. HIGH WATER.

	H. M.		H. M.
Juan, (Cape St.) America	- 4 0	Madre de Dios, Pacific Ocean	- 2 30
Julian, (Port St.) Patagonia	- 4 45	Maes and Maisland Sluice,	
Jutland, (along the Coast of,)	12 0	Holland	- 3 0
Karakahoo Bay, Sandwich I.	3 45	Magnus's Sound, (St.) Orkney;	
Kedgera, India	- 11 30	r. 8 ft.	- 8 15
Kenmare River, Ireland	- 3 45	Malacca Road, India	- 10 30
Kennebeck, America; r. 9 ft.	10 45	Maloes, (St.) France; r. 45 ft.	6 30
Kentish Knock, off the Thames,	11 30	Marble Head, America; r. 12 ft.	11 30
Kilduyn, Lapland	- 7 30	Margate Roads, Engl. r. 16 ft.	11 45
Killybegs, Ireland	- 6 45	Martha's Vineyard, America	9 0
Kingroad, near Bristol; r. 42 ft.	6 48	Martinique Island, West Indies	7 30
King's Channel or Swin;		Mary's, (St.) Scilly	- 4 40
r. 16 ft.	- 12 0	Mauritius, (Isles)	- 12 30
Kinghorn, Scotland	- 2 30	May, (Cape) America	- 8 45
Kinfale, Ireland	- 5 15	May Isle, Scotland	- 1 30
Kinnaird's Head, Scotland	- 12 0	Merqui, India; r. 15 ft.	- 12 0
Kirkaldy, Scotland	- 2 15	Miquelon, Newfoundland; r. 7 ft.	9 0
Kirkcudbright, Scotland	- 11 15	Milford Haven; r. 36 ft.	- 6 0
Kirkduyn, Holland, near the		Minehead, England; r. 36 ft.	- 6 0
Texel; r. 12 ft.	- 7 30	Mizen Head, Ireland	- 3 0
Komaroo, (Cape) N. Zealand	- 9 30	Monastery Island, White Sea;	
Labradore Harbour, (Straits of		r. 6 ft.	- 7 30
Belleisle)	- 11 30	Montrose, Scotland	- 1 30
Lambanefs, N. end of Shet-		Monterry, Pacific Ocean	- 7 30
land; r. 5 ft.	- 9 30	Morlaix, France; r. 30 ft.	- 6 0
Lancedora, Canaries	- 12 45	Morocco, (along the Coast of,)	2 15
Lancaster, England	- 11 15	Mount Desert, Massachusetts;	
Land's End of England	- 4 30	r. 12 ft.	- 11 0
Leith Pier, Scotland; r. 15 ft.	2 20	Mount's Bay, England; r. 19 ft.	4 30
Lerwick in Shetland	- 1 30	Nangafachi, Pacific Ocean	- 6 0
Lewis and Harris, (along the		Nantucket Shoals, America;	
Shores of,) Scotland; r. 11 ft.	6 0	r. 5½ ft.	- 10 30
Lewises (Butt of the)	- 6 45	Nantucket, America; r. 6 ft.	12 3
Lieh	- 12 0	Nantz, France	- 4 0
Limekilns, on the Frith of Forth	3 30	Nantz (before the River of)	- 3 0
Limerick, Ireland; r. 16 ft.	- 6 30	Nassau, New Providence	- 7 30
Lisbon, Portugal	- 2 15	Natal River, Africa; r. 12 ft.	- 10 0
Liverpool, (entr. of the Har-		Naze, Norway	- 11 15
bour;) r. 26 ft.	- 10 30	Naze of Essex, England	- 11 20
Lizard Point, on shore, England,	5 0	Needles I. of Wight; r. 9 ft.	- 8 56
Lochdon	- 4 30	Nevyn Bay, Wales; r. 20 ft.	- 8 45
Lochlairne, Scotland	- 9 45	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	- 4 0
Loch Swilly, Ireland	- 7 30	New Bedford, America; r. 5 ft.	7 37
Lochshill, Holland	- 6 0	Newburgh, Scotland	- 12 30
Loire River, entr. France	- 3 0	Newburyport, America; r. 10 ft.	11 15
LONDON; r. 19 ft.	- 2 46	Newhaven, England; r. 20 ft.	10 16
Londonderry, Ireland	- 6 0	Newhaven, America; r. 8 ft.	11 0
Long Island, America	- 3 0	New London, America; r. 5 ft.	8 54
Long Sand Head, Riv. Thames,	11 30	Newenham, (Cape) Pac. Ocean	12 0
Longships, England	- 4 30	Newport, Flanders	- 12 0
Loop Head, Ireland	- 4 30	Newport, Wales; r. 24 ft.	- 6 45
Louisburg, America	- 7 15	Newry, Ireland	- 12 0
Lowestoff, on shore, England;		New York, America; r. 5 ft.	8 54
r. 7 ft.	- 9 0	New Zealand, (Bays, &c.) Paci-	
Lowestoff Road	- 9 10	fic Ocean; r. 7½ ft.	- 8 0
Lowestoff and Orfordness (offing		Nicholas (before St.)	- 6 45
between)	- 11 15	Noddy Harbour, Newfoundland	5 15
Lundy Island, Bristol Channel;		Nootka Sound, America; r. 9 ft.	12 20
r. 30 ft.	- 5 45	Nore, R. Thames; r. 14 ft.	- 12 15
Lynn Regis, England	- 7 5	Norfolk Sound, North Holland	1 0
Lymington, England	- 11 15	Normandy and Picardy (Coast-	
Lynn Deep, England; r. 20 ft.	6 0	of)	- 10 30
Machias, America; r. 12 ft.	- 11 0	North Berwick, Scotland	- 1 30
Madeira Island, r. 7 ft.	- 12 4		

TABLE XXVII. OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

Names of Places.	Lat.			Names of Places.	Lat.			Long.
	D.	M.	S.		D.	M.	S.	
Sandwich { From	17	29	0S	Port Refuge ..	18	18	30S.	173 56 0W
Island } to	17	53	0	Savage Island	19	2	15	169 30 30
Traitor's Head ..	18	43	30	Agyon ..	19	39	15	174 43 0
Small Island off. . .	18	41	0	Hapae, North Point	19	41	0	174 37 20
Inner . . .	19	16	0	Mattafoa . . .	19	44	30	174 47 0
Tanno Island { From	19	16	30	Turtle Island . . .	19	48	45	177 57 0
to	19	38	30	Annamooka . . .	10	15	2	174 51 55
Port Resolution . .	19	32	24	Tongotaboo, Rander-				
Inanama . . .	19	31	0	main Road	21	4	15	174 56 24
Enatum . . .	20	10	0	Annamoke Ette . .	20	17	45	174 32 30
<i>New Caledonia.</i>				Commango Ette . .	20	18	20	174 28 0
Baileabea Island . .	20	7	0	Commango . . .	20	19	20	174 26 0
Pudyoua Obs. . .	20	18	10	Tonamai . . .	20	28	0	174 31 30
Cape Colnet . . .	20	30	0	Tellefugeo . . .	20	31	15	174 29 15
C. Coronation . . .	22	5	0	Morotoi . . .	21	9	0	156 44 0
Queen Charlotte's				Esoowe . . .	21	20	30	174 34 0
Foreland . . .	22	15	0	Pylstaart's Island . .	22	23	30	174 48 0
Isle of Pines . .	22	38	0	Oheteroa . . .	22	27	0	150 47 0
Botany I. anch. off..	22	26	40	Toobovai . . .	23	25	0	129 40 30
Norfolk Island . .	29	1	45	Palmerston Island . .	18	0	1	162 57 0
<i>New Zealand.</i>				Whylorack . . .	18	51	40	159 39 45
Three Kings . . .	34	12	0	Harvey's Island . .	19	16	0	158 48 0
Cape Maria . . .	34	30	0	Owhyhe . . .	19	28	12	156 26 0
North Cape . . .	34	27	0	Watoo Island . . .	20	1	30	158 14 30
Mount Camel . . .	34	51	0	Mangeea Island . .	21	56	45	185 3 0
Cape Brent . . .	35	10	30	<i>Society Islands.</i>				
Cape Colville . .	36	26	0	Scilly Island . .	16	28	0	156 22 0
Mercury Bay . .	36	47	0	Ohamaneno . . .	16	45	32	151 39 40
Cape Runaway . .	37	32	0	Howe's I. . . .	16	46	30	154 6 40
East Cape . . .	37	42	30	Marna Island . . .	16	25	40	152 32 40
Mount Edgecumbe .	37	59	0	Bolabola Island . .	16	32	30	151 51 53
Tolaga Bay . . .	38	22	24	Ulitea . . .	16	32	30	152 57 0
Poverty Bay . . .	38	42	0	Huachine	16	43	0	150 52 0
Albatross Point . .	38	4	0	Owharre Harbour . .	16	44	45	151 9 40
Cape Table . . .	39	7	0	Lord Howe's I. . .	16	46	0	155 25 0
Mount Edgecumbe .	39	26	0	D. of York I. . . .	17	28	0	151 14 0
Table Head . . .	39	17	0	Emio . . .	17	30	0	149 54 0
Shambles . . .	39	20	0	Otaheite, Obs. . . .	19	29	15	149 32 30
Portland . . .	39	25	0	Point Venus . . .	17	29	20	149 36 45
Cape Kidnappers . .	39	43	0	Oatepeha Bay . . .	17	46	30	149 14 24
Cape Turnagain . .	40	34	0	Osnaburg . . .	17	48	0	148 10 0
C. Stephens (I. off)	40	37	0	Palliser Island . . .	15	38	15	146 30 15
Banks's Island . . .	43	32	0	Chain Island . .	17	25	0	145 38 53
Cape Saunders . . .	45	44	0	Oheteroa	22	36	36	150 48 45
South Cape . . .	47	19	0	Toobovai . . .	23	25	0	149 20 30
Knight's Island . .	48	15	0	Taookaa Island . . .	14	30	30	145 9 30
Golander's Island . .	46	31	0	Adventure Island . .	17	6	20	144 17 45
West Cape . . .	45	54	0	Furneaux Island . .	17	11	0	143 6 40
Dusky Bay . . .	45	47	30	Resolution Island . .	17	23	15	141 45 0
Cape Farewell . . .	40	33	0	Bird Island . .	17	48	0	143 35 0
Q. Charlotte's Ent.	41	0	0	Groups, S. E. of . .	18	12	0	142 42 0
Sound . . .	41	6	0	Bow Island, E. end.	18	23	0	141 12 0
Cape Campbell . .	41	44	0	Prince Henry's I. . .	19	0	0	141 6 0
Cape Palliser . .	41	34	0	Cumberland Island .	19	18	0	148 36 0
Point Rodney . . .	36	15	0	Gloucester Island . .	19	12	0	140 4 0
Two Sisters . . .	43	41	0	Q. Charlotte's I. . .	19	18	0	138 4 0
Skirmish Bay . . .	43	49	0	Egmont Island . . .	19	20	0	138 30 0
Cape Young . . .	43	48	0	Whitsunday Island . .	19	26	0	137 56 0
<i>Friendly Isles.</i>				Lagoon Island . . .	18	47	0	139 28 0
D. of York's I. . .	8	29	0	Thrum Cap . . .	18	35	0	139 48 0
Wallis's Island . .	13	18	0	Osnaburg Island . .	17	51	0	147 30 0
Keppel's Island . .	15	53	0	Blight Lagoon I. . .	21	38	0	140 37 0
Boscawen's Island .	15	50	0	Pittcalrn's Island . .	25	2	0	133 30 0

TABLE XXVIII. HIGH WATER.

	H. M.		H. M.
Seal Isles, Bay of Fundy; <i>r.</i> 12 <i>ft.</i>	8 45	Tees, (River's Mouth) <i>r.</i> 14 <i>ft.</i>	3 30
Seaton Sluice, Northumberland;		Telling Cape, Ireland	- 6 0
<i>r.</i> 10 <i>ft.</i>	- 2 45	Tervere, or Compveer, Holland	1 30
Seine, (within the) France	- 9 0	Texel-road, <i>r.</i> 6 <i>ft.</i>	- 7 45
Selburgh, (before)	- 9 0	Three Islands, Lapland; <i>r.</i> 17 <i>ft.</i>	2 15
Selfey Bill, England; <i>r.</i> 16 <i>ft.</i>	9 36	Tinmouth-bar, England; <i>r.</i> 13 <i>ft.</i>	3 0
Selfey Harbour, England; <i>r.</i>		Tolaga Bay, New Zealand, Pacific	
15 <i>ft.</i>	- 11 15	Ocean	- 6 0
Seven Cliffs, England	- 9 50	Tongataboo, Pacific Ocean	6 50
Seven Islands, Lapland; <i>r.</i> 15 <i>ft.</i>	9 0	Topsham, England; <i>r.</i> 10 <i>ft.</i>	7 5
Shetland, S. end; <i>r.</i> 6 <i>ft.</i>	- 10 30	Torbay, (Berry-head) England;	
Shiant Isles, Scotland; <i>r.</i> 10 <i>ft.</i>	8 0	<i>r.</i> 20 <i>ft.</i>	- 6 0
Shields, (N. and S.) England;		Trincomale, Ceylon Island; <i>r.</i> 3 <i>ft.</i>	6 0
<i>r.</i> 14 <i>ft.</i>	- 3 0	Townshend, Massachusetts; <i>r.</i> 9 <i>ft.</i>	10 45
Shipwash, King's Channel	- 12 0	Tudwal's Road, (St.) Wales; <i>r.</i>	
Shoreham, England; <i>r.</i> 16 <i>ft.</i>	9 20	20 <i>ft.</i>	- 8 0
Sierra Leone, Guinea	- 8 15	Tuskar Rock, Ireland	- 6 30
Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope	5 55	Typha Road, China, <i>r.</i> 6 <i>ft.</i>	- 10 0
Simon's Bay, Africa; <i>r.</i> 3 <i>ft.</i>	- 3 30	Ulitea, Pacific Ocean	- 11 36
Shellocks, West of Ireland	- 3 0	Use and Villain River, France	- 3 0
Skerries, near Holyhead	- 9 45	Ushant, (within) Fr. <i>r.</i> 20 <i>ft.</i>	- 3 45
Skerries, North of Ireland; <i>r.</i>		Vallery en Cau, (St.) France; <i>r.</i>	
11 <i>ft.</i>	- 4 45	18 <i>ft.</i>	- 11 15
Sky Island, Scotland	- 6 0	Vannes, France	- 3 30
Sligo, Ireland	- 6 45	Venice, Italy	- 9 0
Slyne-head, Ireland	- 5 15	Verde, (Cape) Atlantic	- 7 45
Smalls, Wales	- 5 50	Vincent Cape, (St.)	- 2 15
Smith's Knowl, North Sea	- 12 0	Virgin, (Cape) Patagonia	- 12 0
Solebay, England; <i>r.</i> 7 <i>ft.</i>	- 10 30	Vlie Passage, Holland	- 9 0
Somme River, France	- 10 30	Wales, (Sea of) and Severn	- 1 30
South Foreland, England	- 11 6	Wardhouse, or Wardhuys	- 4 0
Southampton, England; <i>r.</i> 18 <i>ft.</i>	11 45	Wallet, near the Swin	- 11 15
Shannon River, (ent.) Ireland;		Waterford, Ireland; <i>r.</i> 13 <i>ft.</i>	- 5 30
<i>r.</i> 12 <i>ft.</i>	- 4 30	Weems, Scotland	- 2 0
Sheerness, England; <i>r.</i> 15 <i>ft.</i>	12 0	Weezer, first Buoy	- 12 0
Sheepscut, America; <i>r.</i> 9 <i>ft.</i>	10 45	Weillings, Flanders	- 1 30
Southwold, England	- 9 0	Wells, Norfolk	- 6 0
Spain, North Coast of	- 3 0	Wexford Harbour, Ireland	- 7 30
Spithead, near Portsmouth	- 9 30	Weymouth, England; <i>r.</i> 7 <i>ft.</i>	6 15
Spurn Point, England; <i>r.</i> 20 <i>ft.</i>	5 15	Whitby, England; <i>r.</i> 13 <i>ft.</i>	3 45
Stadtland, Norway	- 12 0	Whitehaven, England	- 11 15
Stanway	- 6 45	Wick, Scotland	- 9 15
Staples, Scotland; <i>r.</i> 15 <i>ft.</i>	2 30	Wicklow, Ireland	- 9 0
Start-Point, England; <i>r.</i> 20 <i>ft.</i>	5 55	Wight, (Isle of) West end. See Needles.	
Stockton, England	- 4 30	Wilmington, America	- 11 0
Stonehaven, Scotland	- 1 0	Winchelsea, England	- 12 45
Stromness, Orkney	- 10 30	Winterton, England; <i>r.</i> 10 <i>ft.</i>	8 15
Sunderland, England; <i>r.</i> 12 <i>ft.</i>	3 0	Wisbeach, England	- 7 30
Sunborough Head, Shetland	4 0	Woodbridge-bar, England; <i>r.</i>	
Sunbury, America	- 9 30	14 <i>ft.</i>	- 11 30
Surat, India	- 4 20	Woolwich, on the Thames; <i>r.</i>	
Swansea, Wales; <i>r.</i> 30 <i>ft.</i>	- 6 0	18 <i>ft.</i>	- 2 15
Sweetnose, Lapland; <i>r.</i> 16 <i>ft.</i>	12 0	Wrath, (Cape) Scotland	- 8 15
Swin. See King's Channel.		Yarmouth Roads, England; <i>r.</i>	
Sychelles Island, India	- 5 30	8 <i>ft.</i>	- 8 45
Tanna, (New Hebrides) Pacific		Yarmouth Sands, (back of)	- 10 30
Ocean	- 3 0	Yarmouth, Isle of Wight; <i>r.</i>	
Tarbetness, Scotland	- 11 30	12 <i>ft.</i>	- 9 30
Tarpaulin Cove, Massachusetts;		Youghall to Dundedy-Head, Ire-	
<i>r.</i> 5 <i>ft.</i>	- 9 52	land; <i>r.</i> 11 <i>ft.</i>	- 4 3
Tavy Island, India; <i>r.</i> 15 <i>ft.</i>	- 9 0	Zuder Zee, Holland	- 1 30
Tay-bar, Scotland	- 2 0	Zuric Zee, Holland	- 8 0

FINIS.



